THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,532.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 89 Magazine street, lard, onions, boots and sundries; at same hour a drove, groceries, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, sundries; at 12 o'clock, at same place, cow feed.

By R. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, the contents of a grocery store at the corner of Spain and Victory streets; also, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 St. Louis street, claret.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, at Post 17, First District, corn, oats, bran, &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, at their auctionroom, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Thomas Richardson, at No. 64 Camp street, continued sale of books and stationery.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, prime corn, oats, flour and bran.

P. & C. K. Gallagher's Grocery Store.—This well known establishment, the wholesale department of which was formerly No. 117 Tchoupitoulas street, has been removed to 32 Poydras street, where the wholesale grocery and provision business is carried on. The retailing business is still kept up at 265 and 267 Camp street. See advertisement elsewhere.

Sale of Wines of Superior Quality.—E. M. Jacobs, Auctioneer, will sell, this morning, at half past ten o'clock, at the store of Oscar Barrier & Co., 17 St. Louis street, a lot of superior claret, for family use. The lot will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, one cask at a time. See advertisement.

Thomas Richardson continues the sale of books, at store No. 60 Camp street, to-day, at 10 o'clock. At that hour, all the standard reading matter, and French and English school books in store will be sold. At 12 o'clock, M., at the same place, will be sold, several fine showcases and other office furniture.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds, &c. At 12 o'clock, at store No. 73 Camp street, choice corn, oats, flour and bran. See advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets, Second District, the contents of a millinery and fancy store.

Oats, bran, hams and mackerel at auction today, at 10½ o'clock, at Post 17, First District, and furniture, stoves, and a rocking-way wagon, at 12 o'clock, M., to-day, by McCerren & Landry. See their advertisements.

The Latest News.

The *Delta* published yesterday morning copious extracts from the Jackson *Mississippian* and the Grenada *Appeal* of the 7th inst., from which we select the following:

The *Mississippian* has the following telegraphic dispatches:

Mobile, November 6—Special to *Advertiser and Register*.

Holly Springs, November 5—The enemy have advanced in force to Lagrange, Tenn., and are reported advancing on this place.

Jackson's cavalry had a skirmish to-day at Lamar. It is probable the enemy will give us battle, as they are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi river.

The land force is to be under McClernand, who will be supported on land by Grant, and on the river by the gunboat flotilla, the prospect of recognition hurrying them up.

Richmond, November 6—There is nothing of importance from Northern Virginia.

An immense democratic meeting was held in New York city last week. Wadsworth, Republican candidate for Governor, made a flaming speech in favor of the subjugation of the South.

The Board of Councilmen in New York have passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of shinplasters to the amount of three millions of dollars.

The New York *Times* reiterates the assertion that Gen. Edward Price, son of General Sterling Price, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and reported to Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis.

Mobile, November 6—*Augusta*, 6—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning learns, through a private letter, that the Abolitionists are bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida.

Our forces are confident of their ability to hold out.

From Galveston.

Commodore Renshaw, the present Governor of Galveston, is reported to have said to one of the citizens, that he did not desire to take any negroes. He did not want them, and was not an Abolitionist anyway, but that his orders required him to take all that would come to him if he preferred, so far as he was concerned, that every negro on the island should be removed out of his reach. It is said he gives the runaways that go to him full allowance of hard work and half rations of food. The Commodore is certainly very considerate, if we may believe the report.

Movements Against Tennessee.

The Federals are putting forth their strong est efforts at present to ignite the entire subjugation of Tennessee, and unless they are met with more vigor than has yet been exhibited our movements against them, we fear the gallant Volunteer State will have to be temporarily abandoned to them.

The Western division is already under their control, and but little effort has been made to regain it. The army of Buell, known to be immense, is moving rapidly toward Middle Tennessee. Another column of Federals, reported fifty thousand strong, is moving South from Cincinnati toward East Tennessee. Of this latter movement but little notice has been taken, although it is a formidable one, and has already penetrated far into Kentucky. Our authorities seem to have overlooked the danger ahead, we think, as we have yet heard of no preparations to avert it. We believe the State will be invaded by a quarter of a million of men in the next two weeks. Are we preparing to meet them?

Alabama Legislature.

In the afternoon of the 25th inst., says the Montgomery *Mail*, the House passed the bill of the Governor, which gives him power to impress any number of male negroes, teams, harness, wagons, steamboats and other water craft, tools, knives, ammunition and lumber, he deems necessary for the public defense.

The Senate had the bill under consideration at a late hour last evening, and with every probability of its being passed, in every essential particular, to-day.

The news from the armies in Virginia has been anticipated by our late Northern advices.

From Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Edinburgh.

New York, November 1—The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 19th, has arrived here.

The *Gibbite* says had Gladstone had a Cabinet secret to keep in American affairs, he would doubtless have kept it, consequently it infers that he has simply taken the liberty of a public speaker to give his individual opinions. He thinks, as a Cabinet Minister, he should have been more guarded in his expressions.

The *Times* shows the inexpedience of the recognition of the South at present. The New York correspondent of the *Times* gives the rumor that the Federal losses in Maryland reach ed 38,000.

The *Times* publishes a letter from a New Orleans lady, giving a fearful picture of the reign of terror in that city.

Gladstone has again been speaking on American affairs. He told his hearers to remember the difficulty last arisen from slavery, which was a legacy from England to America.

The Cabinet council was summoned for the 22d—earlier than usual.

It is supposed the American question is the cause. The proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in favor of Government to recognize the South has been withdrawn. The Southern Club, at Liverpool, gave a grand banquet to ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th, was excited and declined 1 per cent., and was dull at 70f 80c.

A Bourbon conspiracy was discovered in Naples.

The Italian budget shows a high deficit, but a slight improvement on the last year.

The Russian Chamber of Deputies has declared the vote of the Upper House, on the budget, null and void, and the resolution of the committee on the budget was unanimously adopted. The reason was then stated by a speech from the throne, delivered by the President of the Ministry, in which the Government declared its intention to carry out the budget as originally laid before the House.

This is regarded as a veritable *coup d'etat*, and a most serious infusion of constitutional liberty.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour dull and 6¼ lower, with small sales at 24s. to 28s. Wheat freely offered and rather favoring buyers: Red Western 9s. to 10s.; Southern 10s. to 10s. 4d.; White Western 10s. to 10s. 3d. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed 28s. 6d. to 29s. Beef and Pork continue dull and neglected. Bacon dull; and a shade easier. Lard dull. Tallow steady and a little firmer, at 46s. to 47s. 6d.

London—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Fine foreign Wheat about 1s per quarter cheaper. Sugar quiet and weaker. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet at late rates.

Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, October 18—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions inactive.

London, October 16—Consols 93¾.

M. Thouvenel, the French foreign minister, has resigned. Drouyn De l'Huys is his successor.

Sir G. C. Lewis, English war minister, has been speaking against the recognition of Southern independence, which, he says, is not accomplished yet.

Earl Hardwick indorsed Gladstone's views.

Later—Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, November 1—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 19th, arrived here this morning. Her dates are three days later than those by the Edinburgh. The Hecla, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th.

It was reported that two rebel privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen Federal vessels. It was said Semmes commanded one of them.

The English newspapers advance nothing new on American affairs. Some of them continue to call for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

There were further rumors of changes in the French Cabinet. It was reported that Fould and Persigny had both tendered their resignations.

Breadstuffs dull and irregular, and tending downward. Provisions still declining.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾ for money.

The story about the two rebel privateers is from the London *Daily News* Spezzia correspondence, and very probably is only another version of the statement already published of the destruction of whalers.

A large Garibaldi meeting had been held in London. Among the resolutions was one protesting against the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

The changes in the French Ministry are construed as unfavorable to Italian unity.

Marshal Canrobert is appointed commander of the military division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta commander of the navy.

There are vague rumors from Rome, that Cardinal Antonelli and Monsieur Mercd had tendered their resignations. Report said Prince De Tour Auvergne was to be the new French Minister at Rome.

Additional from Southern Sources.

The *Delta*, in its evening edition, published additional news taken from the Southern papers, the *Appeal* and the *Mississippian* of the 7th. We extract the following:

Washington, November 1—It is believed that the commander of the pirate Alabama intended to get on the track of the Aspinwall steamers for the purpose of capturing them. If this impression is well founded, the steamers will be heavily armed.

The semi-annual interest upon the 5-20 bonds is being paid to-day in gold. The brokers having offered from twenty five to thirty per cent. premium upon the coupons, two days in advance of their becoming due. This is nearly equal to eight per cent. per annum on the bonds.

A gentleman intimately acquainted with the President, with whom he passed an hour yesterday, emphatically declares that whatever may be the wishes of others, he has not the most remote intention of depriving McClellan of the command of the army of the Potomac.

A letter received in this city from a person high in position in the Western Department, states that Price's army is reorganizing, and his advance guard is within eighteen miles of Bolivar. Notwithstanding his loss es he must have 30,000 men, some of whom are exchanged prisoners from Jonesboro. He threatens equally Bolivar and Corinth, and if he moves, may move on either point. We are, consequently, sending to Texas. If he has no more than 30,000 we shall probably be at him again, but great injustice has been done to this force in not recruiting it up.

M. Dumas, bearer of dispatches from the French Minister here to the French Consuls in various Southern States, and A. Paul, French Consul at Richmond, left Washington last night, en route for the South.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have received positive information from Cumberland, by telegraph, that the rebels had, on the day previous, completed the destruction of a railroad bridge across Black creek, situated between Martinsburg and Cumberland, about ten miles west of Martinsburg. All the stone abutments were destroyed.

Gen Sigel telegraphs to-day from Fairfax that the enemy are making formidable demonstrations toward Manassas. Scouts reported cavalry force and train at Bristow's station, which is probably the same that attacked the train yesterday near Bull Run bridge, and ran it off the track. Sigel says, I have sent a strong force to Bull Run bridge to recover train and Gordonsville railroad. I will send construction train down to help repair the track again.

Capt. Pratt, who was sent with a flag of truce, left rebel picket at Rockland Mills, about forty strong. He was not admitted any further, and does not know any thing about their force at Warrenton.

Refugees report four or six thousand there, and the people are said to be afraid of another attack, and Thoroughfare Gap is still held by strong picket by the enemy.

Gen Bayard's forces were attacked at four o'clock, at Aldie, and is now encamped two miles east of that place. I have not had any particulars in regard to the fight, but shall report them when received.

A refugee reports that Wilcox's forces had left Upperville on Tuesday for Paris.

A telegram from Gen Stahl, just received, says he is convinced that the rebels are repairing the bridge near Bristow station. Signed F. Sigel.

Mr. Wood commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, says if the message from Fortress Monroe be true, that next week several hundred prisoners will be exchanged, including all Kentucky prisoners now in Richmond.

Twelve recent prisoners and three contrabands were brought up by the Potomac flotilla to-day.

There is not a word from the army to night, though news of a decisive battle, or the retreat of the enemy, is expected.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Buchanan and Scott.

The publication of General Scott's late statement of the conditions of affairs during the last few months of Mr. Buchanan's administration, has called forth a reply from the ex President, which appears in the *National Intelligencer* of the 1st inst. The following synopsis has been telegraphed to the press North:

Washington, November 1—Ex President Buchanan, through the *National Intelligencer*, replies at length to Lieutenant General Scott, whose recent publication he considers an undeserved censure of his conduct during the last months of his administration, in regard to the seven states now in open rebellion, in noticing the first and most prominent among the charges, namely: his refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over nine of the Southern States. According to Gen. Scott's recommendation, he admits the strength attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Governor Floyd. My Cabinet must bear me witness that I was President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 20th of December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Postoffice Department to the War Department, so that from this time until the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction. He then proceeds to show there is one answer both easy and conclusive, if other valid reasons did not exist, namely: There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to reinforce them. To have attempted military operations on a scale so extensive, by any means within the President's power, would have been simply absurd. He refers to his supplemental views of the 30th October. General Scott, himself, seems to have been convinced.

These views, both original and supplementary, he says, were published by Gen. Scott in the *National Intelligencer* on the 18th of January, 1861, at a most important and critical period of the Administration. The publication of that time could do no possible good, and might have done much harm. To publish them without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander in Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to have published the same document without authority. While at office, as my private papers, which will show, I was in constant communication with Gen. Scott, and although I differed from him on many important questions, I found him always ready to give me his opinion, frankly and honestly, when requested. Indeed, I have never known a man more willing to listen to the opinions of others, and to change his own when convinced that they were erroneous. Gen. Scott's statement, therefore, is calculated unjustly to affect the compromise measures then before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments.

From the great respect I then entertained for Gen. Scott, I passed it over in silence.

Mr. Buchanan then explains why he refused to send three hundred men to relieve Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie.

Among other reasons, he believed, as the events proved, that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he or his command were treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent them would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision, and disappoint the country.

Having tired of the charge of having "kept back reinforcements from Pensacola," Mr. Buchanan replies to the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston, saying that neither a truce nor anything like it was ever concluded between the President or any human authority concerning Charleston.

On the contrary, the South Carolina commissioners, first and last and all the time, were informed that the President never could and never would surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or when, however it might be requested by Major Anderson.

Mr. Buchanan then alludes to other points in General Scott's views, and then says he can safely declare before God and his country, that he cannot reproach himself with any act of commission or omission to endanger the happiness its prosperity and its safety, since the existing troubles commenced.

Interesting from Baltimore.

From Western Virginia—We take the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 1st instant:

Movements of General Cox's army—Retreat of the rebels.

Charlestown, Va, Friday, October 31, 1862. Major General Cox's army arrived here to-day.

The rebel army, under Generals Echols, Floyd and Jenkins, retreated from here last Monday.

The march of our troops up the Kanawha Valley was conducted in the best military order, with a single casualty.

The entrance of our army into this town was of a triumphal character, the citizens giving our troops a welcome.

Reported Election of Horatio Seymour.—The following paragraph occurs in yesterday's *Delta*:

It is reported, through rebel sources, that Mr. Horatio Seymour has been elected Governor of the State of New York. He is a man of high character, and has already been Governor of the Empire State.

Interesting from Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia.

Arrest of Quinine and Correspondence for the Rebels at Richmond, etc.

Fairfax Courthouse, October 30, 1862—A lady calling herself Mrs. Turner, with her daughter, Miss Buckner, and a young man named Bailey, were arrested last night near Chantilly, in pursuance of an order from Washington. They had two wagons, and on examination of these a large quantity of quinine was discovered. The ladies were then searched, and on the person of the younger, tied about her waist in a bag of oiled silk constructed like a boutle, was found about five pounds of this drug. In all one hundred ounces of quinine were discovered, which they declare is worth eighty dollars per ounce in Richmond.

Letters were found with these parasols, some of them written in cypher. They had letters purporting to be from Postmaster General Blair, whom Mrs. Turner claims to be a relative, vouching for their loyalty. They are from Sa lem, Virginia.

The parties were brought to Fairfax last night by Captain Brower, Assistant Provost Marshal, and this morning they were taken in charge by the Government detective and conveyed to Washington. The younger lady appeared collected, and somewhat like the Bella Boyd stamp. Mrs Turner expressed ignorance of the presence of the quinine.

Lieutenant Redfield, of General Sigel's staff, has been appointed Acting Quartermaster of this corps.

Henry W. Richardson, private in the One Hundred and Fifty seventh Volunteers, was accidentally killed to-day by the discharge of a musket.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 31st, contains the following paragraph:

The Paroled Prisoners.

The are ten thou and paroled Union prisoners at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia.

The Federal Army as Organized.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 31st says:

There have been material changes in the organization of the army since the battle of Antietam. The several corps are now commanded as follows:

Second (Sumner's)—Major Gen. D. N. Couch.
Fifth (Burnside's)—Brig. Gen. Wilcox.
Twelfth (Banks's)—Major Gen. Slocum.

These corps, embracing fully half the army, are understood to be all under the general command of General Burnside. The remainder, directly under General McClellan, are commanded thus:

First (Hooker's)—Major Gen Reynolds.
Fifth—Major Gen. Fitz John Porter.
Sixth—Major Gen. W. B. Franklin.

The army has been greatly strengthened since the battle of Antietam, by the addition of new regiments. It is now probably the largest army ever seen upon the American continent.

The following dispatch appears in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

Miserable Condition of the Contrabands at Cairo—*Cairo, Illinois*, October 26—The contrabands here to the number of 800 to 1000, are in a most miserable condition. They are suffering intensely for the want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by the attending physicians as having died last night from want and exposure. Nearly all the contrabands here are women and children, and a large number of them are sick.

Naval Orders.—*Washington*, October 30, Lieutenant Commander Maxine and Lieutenant Forrest have been ordered to the Keokuk. Lieut Commander Hopkins to the Wissahickon. Commander Green, to the Sangamon. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm Frye has been ordered to the command of the steamer Delaware. Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. McKlay has been ordered to the Monitor.

Ohio Election—Official Result.

[From the Columbus (O.) Statesman of Wednesday.]

Our table of election returns is complete this morning, giving the official results of all the counties in the State. We have taken great pains to make it as correct and reliable. The results in the counties that had not reported officially to the Secretary of State up to Tuesday night, are taken from the official abstracts as published in the papers of those counties, and are correctly stated.

We have not had the gratification of announcing a Democratic State victory in Ohio since 1853, until this year. Now, however, we have them, in something to rejoice over, because it is the first for a series of years, but the chief cause for gratulation is on account of its being a victory for the Union and the Constitution. It is the herald of a Democratic era, the dawning of a brighter day for our beloved country. Let us take courage, and renew our strength for the conflict that now rages in the land.

We append the footings of the official figures, with the majorities received by the Democratic State officers elect—

Secretary of State—	
Wm. V. Armstrong	1,765
W. S. Kennon	1,730
Attorney-General—	
Armstrong's majority	1,741
Supreme Judge—	
L. R. Critchfield	1,743
C. N. Olds	1,728
Commissioner—	
Member of Board Public Works—	
James Gamble	1,747
John B. Gregg	1,728
Gamble's majority	1,737
Robert F. Bunker	1,715
P. T. Barbour	1,744
Bunker's majority	1,729
Rooney's majority	1,736
C. W. H. Cathcart	1,1[illegible]
W. D. Hewitt	1,[illegible]
Cathcart's majority	1,[illegible]

[From the Journal of Commerce, 27th.]

Iowa Election.—The returns which we receive by the Iowa papers show the same great Democratic gains which are heard from every where else. The telegraph has betrayed the pub lic steadfastly.

Fifty counties received up to Thursday give Democratic gains 11,322. The Republican majority last year was 1,751. There are forty nine counties yet to be heard from, which, at a gain of 3,322 would overcome this majority entirely. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the State will show a Democratic majority.

The *Journal of Commerce* contains the following items of political intelligence:

Massachusetts Politics—*Boston*, October 28.—The Democratic and People's Organization held a mass meeting here last night, which is said to be the largest ever seen upon the Common.

Democratic Nomination—*Newburg*, October 25.—John Van Buren was nominated by the Democrats to-day, for member of Assembly from Orange county.

Pennsylvania Election—*Philadelphia*, October 25—Official majorities of sixty-two out of the sixty-six counties of the State and the reliable estimated majorities of the four remaining counties give Sleaker, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five majority.

Conversion of the Vanderbilt into a Man-of-War.—There was unusual bustle at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, in consequence of the arrival from New York of the steamship Vanderbilt, now thoroughly converted into a man-of war. She eclipses everything in the stream, looking even more formidable than the line-of-battle ship North Carolina. Frigates, corvettes and gun-vessels looked like fishing smacks beside her. All the paraphernalia of a mail and passenger steamer have been removed from the spar deck; the cabins, galleys and baggage gangways having been used for the last time. Portholes have been cut, and all the weak points of the splendid ship made sound and solid. She is as strong in every part as a regular navy built vessel, and is a swifter than any of those in our navy. The deck beams are as firm as the Monitor's, and the spars are equally invulnerable. Orders have been received from the War Department to fit her out for sea at once. Men will be kept working night and day on board until this is done. She will be manned and equipped in a few days, and will then go to do some fighting.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, 25th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Robbers Going Into the Dry Goods Line.—Lieutenant Miller, of the Second District police, reports that Friedlander's store, at the corner of Girod street and St. Philip streets, was broken open during Tuesday night, and robbed of shirts, socks, &c., to the vale of about $20.

The same officer also reports that the store of Mrs. J. Hoban, at the corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, was entered and robbed of one bolt of cassimere, one bolt of cordonet, and $24 in cash, from the till. In this case, Miller is satisfied that the thief must have been left unfastened, so that the thief must have an easy entrance. A large pane of glass, perhaps three feet by four feet, had been out of the sash ever since the explosion at the powder mills on the other side of the river. Planting on foot on the window sill, the mark of the thief's foot was distinctly seen there, as was it on the sash over which he stepped to get on a pasteboard box on which he had stepped inside. There were no marks of violence anywhere; and close as the place is to the police station, none could have been used without attracting attention. The thief did not take anything, either in quality or quantity, in comparison with what he might, for the place is well stocked.

Mr. Hy. Lafargue reported at the Second District police station that his shop, at the corner of Ursulines and Tréme street, had been entered and robbed of quite a variety of dry goods in a small way.

None of the property taken in the above cases has yet been recovered; nor has any clue to the robbers been obtained.

More Unlucky Tenants.—Sarah Doyle and Mary Burke had to go the Second District police station to one for lodging, on Tuesday night, as they had been ordered out of house and home by Joseph Viera—their landlord, we suppose.

Yet Another.—Officer Hussey, of the Third district police, reports the death of yet another negro child at 225 Front Levee street. Coroner Bosch held an inquest, and the verdict was similar to those given in the previous cases.

Fire.—Sergeant Kirwin, of the Fourth District police, reports that a fire took place on Tuesday night, shortly after seven o'clock, at the St. Elizabeth's Asylum, on Josephine street, between Magazine and Constance streets. It is supposed, the officer reports, to have been caused by an incendiary. A two-story frame building, used as a laundry, and the roof of the kitchen were destroyed. Notwithstanding the report of the officer, some consider the fire of accidental origin. The laundry in which it broke out has been used during the day, and this gives color to the latter supposition.

Stealing a Pistol—John McDonald, driver of carriage No. 30, was arrested on St Ann street, on Tuesday, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, charged by Captain B. W. Bartlett, of the Second Regiment of Louisiana Volunteer Native Guards, with having entered his premises and stolen a pistol. The weapon was found in the carriage, which was sent to the pound.

Why, What Cheer, Jack!—A jolly Jack Tar was arrested in the Second District on Tuesday night, on the charge of stealing a chair. Now, that Jack is fond of good cheer the whole world proverbially declares; but, what the deuce he could want with a chair is an enigma to us landlubbers.

Police Officer Shot At—Sergeant Ferguson, of the Third District police, reports that while he was pursuing three men on Claiborne street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one of them turned and fired at him. He supposed them to have been chicken thieves.

Contraband.—Sergeant Elliott, of the Fourth District police, reports having found on the premises of a Mrs J. A. Smith, on Constance street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, a double barreled shotgun, which he deposited at the station.

Supposed Stolen Goods—Patrick Coyle and Robert Wallace were arrested on Rampart street, in the First District, on Tuesday, on the charge of having in their possession some soldiers clothing, supposed to have been stolen.

Arrested.—The colored girl suspected of having robbed Mrs Miller in the Third District, as reported a day or two since, has been arrested by special officer Richardson. She gives the name of Celestine Charlotte Wilson. With her were arrested Henriett's Stevens, Maria Rose Dalbie and Adolphe Lebeau, as witnesses.

Assaults.—Louis Smith, f. m. c., was arrested in the Second District, on Tuesday, under a warrant charging him with assaulting Mrs. Ebel.

Mrs. T. Hays was arrested in the Fourth District, under a warrant chargitor her with assaulting Mrs. Michael Hays. Decidedly hazy family relations between them, apparently.

Out of Order.—Sergeant Kerwin reports the fire-alarm telegraph box, at the corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets, out of order.

Stores Open.—Corporal Conner reports finding the stores 9 Gravier street and 1 Fulton street, open late at night.

Deserter—John Ryan was arrested in the First District on Tuesday, as a deserter from the United States army.

Insensible.—Antonio Joachim was taken to the Charity Hospital as reckless and insensible, in which condition he had been found lying on the levee, between Poet and Enghien streets. He is known to be subject of epileptic convulsions, or a disease of that character, and was presumed to have been attacked with a paroxysm on this occasion. He is a Portuguese, a native of Pico-Pico.

Insane—The Third District police records yesterday morning report that P. Champenre was found insane on the street, and had to be taken in charge, at the request of J. B. Corregale.

Second District Court—Judge Wedder—In this Court, an order has been issued to the sheriff, directing him to summon fifty persons to act as jurors therein, for next Monday week, November 24th.

A judgment of divorce *a vinculo matrimonia* was pronounced in the case of Mary Casteret vs. John Avirognet, her husband: the defendant to pay costs.

Third District Court—Judge Hunstead.—In this Court, the case of Rosalie, f. m. c., vs. Felipes Fernandez was disposed of by the plaintiff and her daughter Suzanne being declared free, and the defendant being ordered to pay costs. At one period in the proceedings, the plaintiff said that she had been free for 20 years, and that her daughter, who was born in 1845, was also free; that they had always been recognized as free by all with whom they had had any dealings, until within the last few days, when defendant had wished to treat them as slaves belonging to him. She further urged that she had sustained damages in consequence thereof, and had been compelled to employ lawyers to defend her. Whereupon she prayed to be declared free and awarded $500 damages. Defendant in his answer declared that he had never molested complainant or her daughter in their freedom—that he had no objection to their being declared free, but he denied that he had caused them any damages. In consideration of this answer, the complainant withdrew her claim for damages, and a decision, of course, was given in her favor.

Sixth District Court—Judge Harris—Edward Bermudez, C. Lafourcade & Co. Judgment for the plaintiff was given in this case for $4,933, with interest from October, 1861.

Military Commission—The Ellis' fat and feathering case was again before this tribunal yesterday, with the addition of Gilpin Dalton, James Dalton, John McIntyre, Valmont D'Arrel one, Tony Trasville, and Philip Machuen, to the list of prisoners accused of having been parties to the perpetration of the offence.

D. S. Williamson deposed that he had been a policeman in the Fourth District, and a member of a club got up by Lucien Adams. As such he had sworn to support the party—that is, Abraham's party—and to pronounce On the night Ellis was tarred and feathered there was a meeting of this club in Adams's court room. But Ellis was tried in an adjoining room, the door to which was kept locked, and from which Adams came out and announced the verdict: Ellis had been found guilty, and sentenced to be tarred and feathered. Somebody called out, "Hang him!" Others said they ought not to be too hard on Ellis. Under all the circumstances present then left the place in squads, and went first to Barnett's b use, where they got tar and feathers, and then to the house of Ellis, on Bourbon street, between Dumaine and Toulouse streets. There a man was stripped, and witness supposed he was not his will to aid another in putting tar and feathers on him. Witness did not know Ellis, who he sent off, after that had been done, and did not now recognize him as the same individual. Most of the crowd present then retired to a coffee-house, where Adams invited them to drink, and warned all on pain of death not to say any thing of what had been done. Witness did not see Harrison, Wilbur, Loomis, Liner, or Peabody, that night. He recognized, as having been present, Adams, Barnett, Monaghan, Terrebonne, McIntyre, one of the Daltons, Dennis Kenny, Martin, Wilbur Sheehan, Costello and O'Hearn or Hearney, and on returning he saw Trasillo.

Before the conclusion the proceedings in the case terminated for the day.

Capt. Hutchings and the pilots Tarbell and Miller were then arraigned on the charge of having maliciously and feloniously caused a collision between the steamboat Lewis Whiteman and the gunboat Oneida, and a consequent serious damage to the Oneida.

Pilot Wilson, of the Oneida, deposed that about 45 miles up the river, the gunboat was close to the left bank when he saw the Whiteman coming down, apparently in the middle of the river. The Oneida was about to pass. He had the Oneida's whistle blown as close ashore as possible, blew the whistle to warn the Whiteman off, and stopped the engine. The Whiteman, however, kept directly on, striking the Oneida, and doing a deal of damage. Two persons in her pilot box, and thought the collision was accidental. Other evidence has to be taken.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—John McDonald, driver of carriage No. 30, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was dismissed, there being no evidence to show that he had feloniously deposited the pistol in his carriage.

Samuel Hoff, whose arrest on a charge of selling counterfeit tickets was reported yesterday, was also dismissed, there being no evidence to any such purport.

Pat. Gorman and Robert Wallace, accused of having in their possession some soldiers' clothing, supposed to have been stolen, were likewise exonerated and dismissed.

John Baumgartner and a carrier for one of the newspapers were fined fifty cents for making use of indecent language.

Henry Chattel, a colored man, for being drunk and striking a white woman, was sent to the police jail for a month.

James Dunn, whose arrest was reported yesterday, was convicted and sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Office Provost Marshal.

Notice is hereby given that no passes can be obtained at this office to visit the Prison Ship.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal General Louisiana.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing in the firm of FOTHIER & FAUCHEUX is dissolved by mutual consent.

L. B. FOTHIER,
EUGENE FAUCHEUX.

Mr. L. B. Fothier having bought the entire interest of Mr. Eugene Faucheux, in the firm of Fothier & Faucheux, will continue the business at his own name, and for his own account.

L. B. FOTHIER, 68 Old Levee st.
New Orleans, November 11th, 1862. nov12 1m

For Sale,

EX ROANOKE—
320 boxes Adamantine, sizes, Star Candles.
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.
25 half chests Oolong Tea.
25 half chests Young Hyson Tea.
and 2 cases Rappee.
nov12 1w

All General Orders

UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, or Adj.-General's Office, Collector for the above mentioned District, without delay, at his office, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, opposite Jackson Square, which will be open thereafter daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

All persons failing to comply will subject themselves to the penalties of the law.

D. W. C. CAMPBELL,
State Tax Collector, Second District.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the Management of Mrs. Charpaux,

1862.....Bayou Road.....1863

THE above Academy was opened on the 1st of October inst.

Persons wishing to procure prospectuses will please apply at the Establishment. oct15

Auction Sales.

Cow Feed.

By D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, November 13th, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at No. 67 Magazine street, corner of Girod street, in front of the store,

15 bags PILOT BREAD, more or less damaged.

Terms cash.

Sundries—sundries—sundries.

By D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, November 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 67 Magazine street, corner of Girod street, in front of the store,

Hams, Shoulders, Boxes Cheese, Cut Plug, Pilot Bread, Soap, Lard, Butter, Rice, Split Peas, Flour, Scantlings, Pipes, Mineral Water, Champagne &c.

Terms cash.

Splendid Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th of November, 1862, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the store of Mr. L. Bernal, corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets,

Imported and American Brandies, Hennessy and American Rums, Old Tom, Holland and Scotch Gin, Alcohol, Rum, Whiskey, Champagne, Claret, Port Wine, Preserves, Fruits in brandy and other liquors, Olive Oil, Soap, Candied and Preserved Lard in barrels and kegs, Chocolate, Mustard, Cheese, Teas, Brooms, Hams, Shoulders, Mackerel, Herrings, Dried Beef, Sardines, Lemons, about a great variety of other groceries too numerous to mention.

The goods are now ready for sale and examination, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on delivery.

Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock, which they will find worthy of their particular attention.

Extensive and Peremptory Sale of Fine Furniture, Elegant, New and Second-hand Pianos, French Plate Mirrors, Oil Paintings, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, 14th November, at the Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, in the store and up stairs, the following elegant and new and second-hand Pianos, Fine Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Rich Rosewood Armoire Dressing Bureaus, Marble-top Sofas &c.

Prime Corn, Oats, Flour and Bran at Auction.

By R. T. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

Will be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at 73 Camp street,

50 bbls. Prime Corn,
100 sacks Prime Oats,
Also, a lot of Flour and Bran.

The Contents of a Private Dwelling at Auction.

By McCerren & Landry,
G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, 36 Carondelet street.

Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, November 13th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the levee, Post 17, First District, near the Lower Market, the following articles, belonging to a family leaving the city:

Bissle, the Governor's carriage horse,
253 bags Corn,
250 bags Oats,
2 Bay Mules,
1 Cow and Calf, Dairy Cheese
All the above are prime articles.
Terms cash.

Sundries.....Sundries.

By R. B. Sykes, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 89 Magazine street, will be sold,

75 barrels Mess Pork,
25 barrels Mess Beef,
50 barrels Prime Mess Beef,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
100 barrels Superfine Flour,
25 barrels Extra Family Flour,
75 barrels Pilot Bread,
100 boxes Star Candles,
25 boxes Pure Soap,
25 boxes Family So