THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Post 16, First District, corn; at 11 o'clock, on Camp street, No. 87, furniture and goods; at 4 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 116, choice hay.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Lafayette street, sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on Bartholomew street, corner of Girod, dairy.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, household furniture.

The steamship Parkersburg, Capt. Hoffman, left her wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, for New York, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Col. T. S. Clark, Captain E. A. Griffin, S. N. Moody and child, Mr. Manheimer, M. Durst, O. M. Lisk, W. C. Mitchell, E. Bonneran, S. S. French, Wm. Knox, and thirty-five in the steerage.

R. T. Montgomery sells this day, at 10 o'clock at Post 16, First District, 502 sacks corn, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, furniture and a variety of goods; at 4 o'clock, at 116 Magazine street, 280 bales choice hay. See advertisements.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale advertised for this day, at 11 o'clock, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

We call the attention of the public to the sale of furniture by McCerren & Landry, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart. See advertisement.

Views from Washington.

Under this heading the New York *Times* of the 19th publishes the following correspondence, which, as it gives a very interesting view of the condition of affairs before the battle of Sharpsburg, we republish in full below:

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Monday, September 15, 1862.—The telegraph has been permitted, ere this, officially to inform you of the success of our forces in Maryland, in overtaking the rear-guard of the rebel army and capturing a portion of its force. Some facts in connection with the operations in that State have just come to my knowledge, which may prove of interest, and I proceed to note them down—premising that they are mainly derived from a source entirely trustworthy, and are entitled to all the credit which unofficial observations can deserve.

The rebels, as is well known, pushed for Hagerstown, where they are believed to have concentrated three columns, amounting in the aggregate to over one hundred thousand men. The column from Frederick was overtaken near Middletown, while General Burnside, though no mention of the fact is made in the official bulletin, had succeeded in making a *detour*, and, by a forced march, struck the enemy by a side road at that point, cutting off a portion of the rear guard. And while giving all credit for the success of our forces in this action, we must not forget that the mass of the enemy's army is yet untouched. Whether the report that he is flying, panic-stricken, toward the Potomac, shall prove to be justified by the facts, we have yet to learn.

If the enemy has 100,000 men in the mountains of Maryland, as my informant believes—and he has been within their lines, and is a man of trusty judgement—it will take no child's play to dislodge them. That Lee and Jackson have invaded that State, simply to run away on in the first encounter of our forces, and thus lose the prestige they have gained, seems hardly credible. There are those who believe that a small detachment—say 25,000 or 30,000 men—will be left to hold some mountain pass against General McClellan, while the balance of the army, by a forced march, will be united with the rebel reserve known to be in Virginia, and attack Washington before the bulk of our force can be returned here for its defense. But this is a theory scarcely practicable, for while our army in Maryland is probably not inferior to their own in numbers, we have a reserve nearly as large in the trenches around the capital, besides a heavy column sent westward on the south side of the Potomac. The success of such an enterprise would require movements equal in rapidity and precision to the most brilliant executed by Napoleon. The enemy would be compelled to evade or destroy our force south of the Potomac, and to storm our fortifications, defended by numbers nearly equal to their own, before McClellan's army could arrive to fall with destructive upon their rear.

On the other hand, Lee says they have no intention of leaving Maryland. They have gone there to remain—to deliver that State from the rule of the despot, and give the people a fair election between the Northern Union and the Southern Confederacy. With that intention, they have taken over the bulk of their forces in Virginia, well supplied with small arms and artillery, and commanded by the best officers in their service.

The good conduct of the rebel—by their occupation it is fully confirmed. They allow no plundering, and treat even Union citizens with kindness. They pay for everything they get in Confederate notes, or Maryland or Virginia money. Nothing is touched till its value is estimated and the price fixed.

The rebels are, to a great extent, armed with new Enfield guns, and many of their cannon, of which they have a vast supply, are of English manufacture. Their supplies of ammunition are also ample. Thus provided, and with their intimate knowledge of the country, it is not impossible that humor alone may be the power which can compel them to a final retreat or surrender.

Lee is believed to be the brains, as Jackson is the hand and foot, of the army. Lee plans, Jackson executes. In their marches, Jackson leads the advance and Longstreet up the rear. Lee will talk, to some extent; but Jackson is always silent. Even his friends are unable to obtain from him any clue to the plans.

Jackson is described as a man of very peculiar temper and habits. His dresses in the common manner, wearing no better dress than indicate his rank. He lives entirely in the field, sharing the half rations of his men, and disdaining the effeminate luxury of a house-roof and a good bed. At one of his recent stopping places he was induced to occupy a dwelling house as his headquarters, but he became uneasy at such unwonted comfort, and was regularly found again in his old place amongst his soldiers. His whole baggage is his Bible and a few maps, and when not on the march he spends his time reading the former, or lying on the ground studying the latter. He is of intensely religious habits, and would seem more a type of the old Puritan soldier than any other man in either army.

The impression made upon the Marylanders, both rebel and loyal, is, that Lee and Jackson have come here to *remain*. The folk of the people which them pass, even their sympathizers and friends, but they have resigned themselves to the conviction that Maryland is to share the fate of Virginia, and become a battle-field for the contest. The conciliatory policy of the rebels—so different from that heretofore pursued—is well calculated to favor the belief, for if it is their design to occupy the Potomac as the border for the season, what importance to them to secure the friendship of the community about them!

J. M. W.

A General View of the Great Battle. The Slain on Both Sides.

The New York, *Tribune* contains the following account of the Great Battle of the Valley of the Antietam, and although it gives but a general view of the conflict, it will be found interesting:

On the Battle Field, Wednesday, September 17—11 P. M.—A long, hotly-contested bloody battle—the fiercest of the war! Fifty thousand men fling against we know not how many, on a line three miles in length: the two masses wrestling like athletes, straining every muscle—one losing here, the other gaining there; one pressed back along his entire front, but still resisting so fiercely and sturdily that the sun went down and night closed in on an indecisive conflict.

Your correspondents, familiar with the organization of this army, will doubtless write for you the history which has been made in day's only attempt a few fragmentary notes, during the half hour before the *Tribune* messenger leaves.

Reports were current yesterday that the rebels had been crossing the Potomac Southward, at Williamsport, for two days. The inference was that they were flying before McClellan, and would not stand north of the river. This was very unsatisfactory to the army, and there was much impatience that we were not pursuing. But it seems that only their trains were crossing, and the entire rebel army was waiting to give us battle on the soil of Maryland.

All the morning our batteries on the left were firing slowly; but they drew only few and faint replies from the enemy. It was 10 o'clock P. M. when Hooker, with his entire corps, was ordered to make an advance on the right.

Three miles out, his advance cavalry was opened upon at short range with grape and canister, from a masked battery. None of the saddles were emptied, but the cavalry came pouring back in tumultuous haste. "The rebels are opening from a battery in the edge of the wood," said the colonel to the regiment. "Let them open," replied Hooker, "we have as many batteries as they. Forward!"

Half an hour afterward there was a musket report from the skirmishers; then another, and almost instantly the firing on both sides was hot and heavy. Then Hooker's eye began to gleam with the fierce joy of battle; he hurried forward with the artillery, sent orders hither and thither, until he was left without a staff officer near him, and disposed his forces with wonderful rapidity.

The skirmishing with artillery and infantry was very heavy. The enemy's guns were well served, and shot and shell began to fall like hail about Hooker and his staff, covering him with dirt, and rendering the rearing and plunging horse almost unmanageable. The night was cloudy, and it was soon extremely dark; but the fighting continued by the flashes of guns on both sides until 8½ o'clock. The rebels were then pressed back from their first position.

Their pickets were only a few yards from ours during the night, and there was frequent firing on both sides. In the darkness our artillery and dense columns of infantry were moving from the village up toward the field, ready for the morning's work. With the earliest dawn musketry commenced again, and at 5½ o'clock the battle was reopened furiously.

Only Hooker's force was engaged last night, but to-day every corps except Porter's has been in the battle, and has seen hot work.

From noon until 4 P. M. there was a lull in the musketry, but with that exception its sharp rattle continued from daylight until dark. "The infinite fierce chorus" of the artillery was increasing.

A hill a mile south of the village afforded a view of the entire line, and wise crowded with spectators. A brisk wind lifted the smoke, and we could see with great distinctness not only the positions of the batteries on both sides, but our infantry and cavalry, and beyond, those of the rebels. Our line would move, and sometimes break, as a new battery opened upon it, the shells exploding in the ranks. Then loud cheers would come up from the enemy.

Next, one of our batteries or a flinking force would break them from the cheering of our men, as they advanced, was heard nearly a mile away.

On the whole, our troops have behaved admirably. Never was field more bravely and fiercely contested, but not inch was gained without paying for it in loyal blood.

A decisive victory cannot be claimed. We have not annihilated the enemy, we have not driven him across the river. The indications are that, severe as the struggle has been, the hardest fighting of the battle is yet to come. Thus far the advantages are clearly with us. We hold the ground where the battle opened. The enemy's dead and wounded—those he lost last night and this morning—are within our lines. All along the front we have driven him back from one to three miles.

The loss on our side is extremely heavy. Every building, public and private, in the village, is a hospital, so is every farm house and barn within two miles of it. The enemy's wounded are still lying on the field by hundreds, and some of our own are not yet brought in. We have little data for an estimate, but I think our loss in killed and wounded up to this time must reach 5000 or 6000. One of General McClellan's principal staff officers estimates it at 10,000.

In the corn fields, in the woods, behind the fences and in the valleys, the dead are lying, literally in heaps. The rebel killed, where we had opportunity to see them, certainly outnumber ours greatly. At noon, while a field of corn was filled with a stupefying column of them, some of our battteries opened upon it, and shell after shell exploded in their midst, while an advancing brigade was pouring in musketry. In that field, just before dark, I counted sixty-four of the enemy's dead, lying almost in one mass.

A. D. R.

The New York *World* of the 19th contains the following

A Foreign View of Emancipation.

It is curious to notice that, while very unmilitary critics on this side of the ocean urge emancipation of the slaves by proclamation as the panacea for all our woes connected with the rebellion, foreign military critics express a very profound contempt for this "moral application of war," and certain radical journals have claimed it to be, but have never been able to prove. Not a single European authority worthy the name urges emancipation to end this war.

The *Economist*, the organ of the bankers and commercial classes of England, says very truly in its issue of September 5:

"For *everybody* in America seems to have abdicated the capacity of reflection. Let us consider for a moment the arguments and advice of that party which has apparently the most distinct aim in view and the most distinct policy to recommend. They believe that the North has failed hitherto from half heartedness—because the Government refused to adopt emancipation as its war cry. They try to persuade the authorities to proclaim at once freedom to all the Southern negroes, and never entertain a moment's doubt that such a line of action would paralyze and subdue the Confederates at once, and terminate the war triumphantly. Now—passing over the questionable wisdom and practicability of changing by a single and sudden act the entire social *status* and individual necessities of four millions of ignorant and very helpless creatures—passing over the redoubled ferocity of enmity which such a proceeding would cause in all the slave States, and the compulsion it would exercise on all the border States, Kentucky and Tennessee especially, to fight south and raid against the North—what reason is there to believe that it would bring any material accession of strength to the party, or any material paralysis or paralysis to the other? The idea proceeds upon an *assumption* for which we have never even a little of evidence, and which the whole history of the war has contradicted. For an emancipation proclamation to do either the good or harm expected from it, the slave must be in a clear state of readiness to rise upon their masters, or at least to throw off the yoke and strike work in a body. They must hate the Confederates and love Northerners. Why should they do the latter? What evidence have we that they do either? Under any circumstances could an abolition policy be very telling, except where the Federal arms had penetrated and were at hand to protect and to use those whom they had set free.

These are the words of truth and soberness, and represent the views of all sane men on this important matter.

The proposed emancipation scheme are mischievous for another reason. They distract the attention of the Government and the people from the only means by which the rebellion can be crushed, which are good generals, brave and disciplined soldiers and plenty of them and an abundance of artillery.

[From the New York Post, Sept. 20.]

French Intervention in Our Affairs.

Some days ago it was reported in Washington, in what are called diplomatic circles, that a communication had been received by the French Legation from its Government, expressing the Emperor Napoleon's impatience with the duration and conduct of our war, and its apparently interminable character, and also expressing a belief that the Government would not be able to endure and crush the rebellion.

Such a communication, if made as reported, would be significant of action of some kind—what the nature of such action is likely to be is pointed out in the following statements, which come to us from a person who, although he holds no official position, has access to trustworthy sources of information, both in England and France. We may add that the particulars were about to relate have been communicated already to our Government.

It is asserted by our informant that England refuses to take any part in the proposed intervention. The British Government holds that its interference could only embitter the contest, but it is said that Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell agreed some time since with M. Persigny that England will guarantee to France that the state of affairs on the European continent shall not be changed while France is occupied with her plans in the United States. With this pledge the Emperor has his hands free.

The French Government some time since guaranteed to the cotton manufacturers in France who kept their mills running, and thus gave their operatives continued employment, a complete immunity from loss. We do not, therefore, hear so much of the distress of cotton-spinners in that country. But the Government has since then been purchasing American cotton wherever it could get it, and in large quantities. It urgent bought in one day recently, in Liverpool, eighteen thousand bales. Now, it is asserted that Mr. Slidell has made an agreement with the Emperor whereby to him, and stated price, low in comparison with the present prices, five hundred thousand bales of cotton. In return for this the Emperor, it is said, promises to recognize the rebels as an independent Government, and promises further to force open some one Southern port—Mobile, Savannah or Charleston—and hold it, in behalf of and in trust for the rebels, against the Government of the United States. The cotton to be delivered to him is to be lodged at this port, and taken thence to French ships. Finally, it is asserted that the attempt will be made to run the blockade within sixty days from the present time.

In corroboration of the assertion that the French Emperor is preparing for some such enterprise, we are assured that the troops which have been carried to Mexico in the past year have almost without exception gone in men-of-war, though it is usual and far less expensive to send troops in transport ships, which have more room, and cost less to move. It is, we are assured, a fact, that, in transporting thirty thousand men to Mexico, only three unarmed transport vessels have been used; all the rest of the numerous fleet necessary to carry such an army consisting of war ships. In connection with this it will be remarked that, according to the report brought by the Bornasia, France is to send thirty thousand more troops to Mexico. It is evident that in this way a large fleet may be sent into the Gulf of Mexico without attracting much attention, and that the French have already a formidable naval force in the Gulf.

It is known that the members of the rebel aristocracy now resident in France are growing in favor with members of the French Government, certain of whom, indeed, loudly and continually make known their strong sympathy with the cause of Davis and his confederates. This, too, becomes a significant fact when we remember that the Emperor keeps his sibordinates and agents under the strictest rule, and does not tolerate from them private expressions or actions which conflict with his public policy. Nor is it uninteresting to know, in this relation, that Napoleon's Minister of Marine was recently married to Miss Pilot, of New Orleans, whose family possessions are all in that city and its neighborhood.

Whatever may be the intensions of the French Emperor towards us, they will only become active when that shrewd potentate is convinced that we are sufficiently weak to be bullied with safety, and the rebels sufficiently strong to make their recognition tolerable, on grounds of international law, to European governments. We have, therefore, in effect, the question of intervention in our hands. An active and successful campaign will at once put foreign interference out of the question. And the rebels are now so weakened, their recent movements in Virginia and Maryland have so exhausted them, that if they are vigorously followed up by the fresh troops which we can use against them, we can destroy their Virginia army within the next ten or twelve days, and before help can come to it. The rebel leaders are now desperate. They have used up all their means; they have impressed into their armies all the able-bodied men of the Southern States; they have been utterly disappointed in the expectation, so confidently expressed by George Sanders in England, that Maryland and Kentucky would give them a new army. Where they expected to raise one hundred and fifty thousand men, they cannot actually, as it now appears, raise a thousand, and their raid into Maryland has only proved to them and to the world, that the people of that State are thoroughly loyal. Wherever they turn, the rebel leaders are hampered by disappointments, and needs only a vigorous blow to put an end to this cursed war. But it needs that it once.

The Indian Difficulties.

COLONEL SIBLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH INDIANS—THE DAY AND OTHER CHIEFS—A DISPOSITION TO MAKE PEACE.

Milwaukee, Friday, September 19.—The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat* of the 16th instant, contains a letter from Little Crow, Chief of the Sioux, to Colonel Sibley, in which he says he wants to know in what way he can make peace for his people. He also says that the white prisoners in his possession are well treated as his own people.

Letters from the Sioux Chiefs Wabashaw and Taopi are of a friendly character, and denounce Little Crow as the cause of all the difficulties.

It is evident that the Sioux are much divided and quarreling among themselves.

Colonel Sibley replied Little Crow to give up his prisoners, and tells Wabashaw and Taopi that he will meet them and their friends to open day, and adds: "I am powerful enough to crush all those who attempt to oppose my march, and to punish those who have washed their hands in innocent blood."

The *Pioneer*, of the 17th instant, says that the Chippewa Embassy have returned, and that they successfully settled all questions of dispute, and left the Indians in a more cordial and friendly state of mind than have existed in many years. Nearly all the Chiefs were present, and signed a treaty of perpetual friendship at Crow Wing on the 5th instant, whereupon the whole band prepared to leave for their homes, all satisfied, and Hole in the Day promises to disperse his men.

The New York *Tribune* of the 20th contains the following dispatches

Relief in Washington—The Result of the Campaign.

Washington, Friday, September 19, 1862.—The city undoubtedly experiences a feeling of relief on learning that the Rebel army on the Upper Potomac departed into Virginia last night. Considerable anxiety was felt as to the result of another day's fighting such as that which lasted for fourteen hours on Wednesday, and in some quarters jubilation at the news contained in Gen. McClellan's dispatches was slightly apparent.

Willard's Hotel was filled with happy men, who, after listening to the dispatches, were entertained with one of George Francis Train's spread eagle speeches. It was hoped that another battle would result in the destruction of the Rebel army as an army. The report that Gen. McClellan granted the enemy an armistice to bury his dead yesterday is disbelieved, since his dispatches speak of skirmishing during the day.

The victory of Wednesday was a victory dearly bought, and of which small results yet appear. Still we cannot but remember, that had the day gone against us the consequences to the country might have been very serious.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS REFUSE TO LEAVE THEIR BORDER.

Six regiments of Pennsylvania militia, we regret to say, positively refused to march out from Pennsylvania or would be necessary to enable them to reinforce Gen. McClellan, in spite of the urgent entreaties of an officer sent by Gen. McClellan to hurry them forward, and of Gov. Curtin. Had Pennsylvania been invaded in consequence of the rebel, if her own people to defend her at the only point at which defence would be thoroughly effective, it would have seemed almost a just retribution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mercury Report, for the week ending Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, September 28, 1862.

Diseases.—Amaurosis 1, apoplexy 2, asthma 2, atrophy 2, cerebral congestion 1, dysentery 1, convulsions 7, dentition 4, debility 1, delirium tremens 2, diphtheria 1, diarrhea infantile 10, diarrhea chronic 8, drowned 2, dysentery 5, epilepsy 2, erysipelas 2, fever continued 1, fever congestive 1, fever intermittent 1, fever remittent 2, fever typhoid 9, gastritis 1, gunshot wounds 1, hepatitis 1, heart disease 4, hydrothorax 1, hydrocephalus 1, marasmus 1, measles 1, old age 4, premature birth 1, peritonitis 1, paralysis 1, phthisis 17, still birth 6, syphilis 1, tetanus 1, tetanus 1, not stated 2. Total 137.

Conditions.—Adults males 20, adult females 14, male children 22, female children 12, total whites 68; males, colored 16, females, colored, 11, slaves, 12, total colored 39. Total, white and colored, 107.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 39, from 1 to 5 years, 10, from 5 to 20 years, 8, from 20 to 40 years, 25, from 40 to 60 years, 6, from 60 to 80 years, 2, from 80 to 100 years, 1, from 90 to 100 years, 2, not stated, 10. Total, 137.

Nativities.—America, 1, England, 2, France, 4, Germany, 17, Hayti, 1, Ireland 21, Illinois, 1, Kentucky, 1, Louisiana, 39, Missouri 1, Massachusetts, 1, New York, 4, Switzerland, 1, Saxony, 1, Sicily, 1, United States, 11, Vermont, 1, Virginia, 2, not stated, 24. Total, 137, last week, 137, increase, 20.

Lost Child—A little boy about six years old was taken to the First District police station yesterday, he having been found astray. He had on blue pants, shirt, and cap.

Preparing Against Sunny Hours—Mary Hughes was taken to the First District lockup yesterday, on the charge of stealing a sun bonnet from a store on Common street.

Auri Sacra Fames—Mary Rogan and Catherine Rogan were arrested on Triton Walk yesterday, on the charge of stealing money. The accusation is preferred by Bridget O'Neil. The particulars of the case have yet to be ascertained.

Absent—J. L. Jacobs, who will not be unknown to many of our readers, was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Maher, of the Second District police, by order of Col. French, Provost Marshal General. "Date not to be mailed."

Concealed Weapons—Benjiman L. Gardner, or Carine, was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of having concealed weapons under his house.

Seditious Language—Henry Porter was arrested yesterday on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and making use of seditious language.

Seditious Language Again—Edward Burke was arrested on St. Philip street yesterday, on the charge of blurting out seditious language.

More Seditious Language—Ann Kirley and Albert Ribet were arrested on Dauphin street yesterday, for making use of seditious language.

Rumored Rising—The rumored rising of three hundred negroes on plantations below the city, was not attended by all the anticipated circumstances of atrocity. A few white men were attacked and beaten, but we did not learn that any of them were killed. Most of the run aways got up to the city.

Stealing Boots and Shoes—John McFarland was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen boots and shoes, from the schooner John W. Minor. The officers of the vessel prefer the accusation.

Supposed Stolen Property—Officer Marcley reports having picked up two demijohns of oil and two half sacks of bran, supposed to have been stolen. They were found under the wharf.

Would Eat but Not Pay—John Williams was arrested in the Second District Vegetable Market yesterday, on the charge of calling for and enjoying a round of refreshments at one of the stalls of the market, and refusing to pay for his luxuries.

Attempting to Pass the Lines—Augustus Catching was arrested at Gretna yesterday, on the charge of attempting to cross the lines without a pass.

Special Officers.—Mansfield Molan and Edward Dennie reported themselves at the First District police station yesterday, for having falsely represented themselves as having been appointed special police officers.

Selling Liquor to Soldiers—Jos Lyn was arrested on Baronne street yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers in contravention of military orders.

Provost Court—Judge Kinsman—Barney Williams, the injured, the favored, the honest, the mistrusted, the glorious, the ostracised, the daring, the chicken-hearted, the pretty, the monstrous, the lucky, the persecuted, the energetic, the idiotic, the pious, the blasphemous, the cunning, the unsophisticated, Barney Williams has come to grief again! Alas! Judge Kinsman had the sweet youth before him yesterday, and with becoming solemnity, his case was inquired into. The evidence was to the purport that the much to be plied accused had been sentenced some time since by Judge Bell to confinement in the Parish Prison. How Barney got out did not appear, whether by the expiry of his time or not; but that he did get out, was very soon made apparent, for in the first place he entered a jewelry store and helped himself liberally to some of the goods that he found there, and to which he took fancy. In the second place, he was pronounced guilty of having illegally taken possession of property belonging to Mr. Prince. The Court, therefore, sentenced him to three months' confinement in the Parish Prison. Barney, knowing that he would have a hard time among people who know him as well as the inmates of that establishment, begged hard, almost tearfully, to be sent to "Sheep's Island," as he called it, or to Fort Jackson, or Fort Pickens, or anywhere that he could hide his iniquity and his shame from coming gaze. But in vain! Parish Prison for three months.

Joe Lyn, whose arrest is elsewhere mentioned, was dismissed. It was shown that he had most persistently refused to supply the soldier with liquor, and that a woman, who had come into the shop to purchase something, had surreptitiously handed to the soldier the drink he had been seen drinking.

Edward Dennis and Mansfield Molan, whose arrest is reported in another paragraph, were proved not only to be *mauvais sujets*, but guilty of the charge against them. One was shown to have been just discharged from the Charity Hospital, the other to be a deserter. The latter was remanded for disposition by the efficient officer of his regiment; the other was required to pay a fine of $50. This fellow, in addition to assuming his authority, had exercised his brutality.

Daniel Edwards, for indulging in callaneous flaunts at the unwarranted expense of other folk, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Wm. Pennington was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Fort Jackson, for being concerned in making and counterfeiting City Railroad tickets. He had formerly been employed by the company to make a stamp for their tickets. Lieutenant Dennie searched his house in the first instance, in vain, but on searching his office, 54 Magazine street, abundance of the counterfeit tickets and of the means of making them were discovered. The accused pretended that these had been left there by a man whom he had received out of charity. His statement, however, unsupported, received no credence.

Mrs Cleland was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on Ship Island. Her case is noticed elsewhere. She argued at length and with vehemence in support of the sentiment she had expressed, namely, that she was a desperate disposition into political affairs since 1857.

Mrs. Penner, for fighting with a colored girl was fined $10, and the girl for fighting and disturbing the peace was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Ann Armstrong, as a drunken vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for three months. An other feminine beauty, for indulging too much "lush," was let off with a month.

Oscar Gilbert and Antonio Pardon were fined $100 each, for having crossed the lines without a pass.

Charles Demas, who had been in the Parish Prison for eight months on the charge of being an Abolitionist, and being discharged on that score was afterwards implicated on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, was brought into Court and discharged.

Mr. Chapman, who, as agent of the bark Salem, did not consider himself liable for a bill presented against her, was adjudged so by the Court, and ordered to pay it.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1862.

The stock of sound and of the better qualities of Provisions is light and firmly held, owing to the present very light receipts. There was less of field stock to-day.

SUGAR—There was some inquiry but owing to the very light supply the sales were confined to small lots at 7½c for choice clean bottoms, and 5¾c for brown clarets.

MOLASSES—The supply is very light, and the sales were confined to about 300 bbls city refinery molasses at 35c 9 gallon.

OATS—Sales are held from first hands at 75c. It is retailing at 80c 9 bushel.

BRAN—Prime sacks are held from first hands at $1 15, it is retailing at $1 25 9 100 lbs.

HAY—About 200 bales sold at $22 9 ton.

BUTTER—Is retailing at 30c 9 lb. Cheese at 10 lb. Beef at 6@7c 9 lb. Pork at $18 9 bbl for prime, $19 for mess, and $20 for a bbl of Mess Pork.

FREIGHTS—We quote as the rates $1 50 9 bbl of Rosin for Northern ports, and 75c 9 bbl of Molasses and 60c 9 bbl of Tobacco for Havre, and 40 shillings 9 ton for Oil Cake to Liverpool.

We note sales of sound on 1 day of last week hardly damaged lots at 37½c. It has held up. Brain at 30c. Cotton Seed at 30c 9 bushel. Jute sold at $1 20 9 9 yard and $1 10 9 yard, and to the 4 Bluff at 9c, and sacks to large lots in very badly damaged Provisions at very low prices.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 2, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 91 Beeves and 24 Sheep. Arrived to-day and was 73 Beeves, 4 Hogs and no Sheep. Stock remaining on sale to-day 18 Beeves and 24 Sheep. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, 4 lb net 3½c
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, 4 lb net 3c
Texas Heifers, 1st quality, 4 lb net 3½c
Texas Heifers, 2d quality, 4 lb net 3c
Cows, 1st quality, 9 head ..... [illegible]
Cows, 2d quality, 9 head ..... [illegible]
Milch Cows, 9 head ..... [illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, 9 head ..... [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Parkersburg, Hoffman, New York.

Bark Arthur Parkman, Hill, Boston.
Bark Petrea, Strauss, Marseilles ..... J. Kelly, Master.
Bark Young America, Collins, New York ..... Master.
Brig Harmony, Hickey, Boston ..... Master.
Schr Kate Field, Allen, New York ..... Master.
Schr P. C. Howard, Raymond, New York ..... Master.
Schr Flor'da, Anderson, Havana ..... Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U. S. ship Nightingale, D. B. Hunt, commanding, off the Balize.
Brig Andes, Perry, Wells, 24 days from Port Antonio, to master—L. P. T.
Bark Whirling Wind, Havlin, 27 days from New York, to Duncan Cockcroft & Co.—Print.
Schr Leonard, from the Coast, to master—24 slat.

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from the Coast.

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Palmer, from the Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The F. X. from the Passes—Towed down, and to-day towed to the Bluff, bark C. Dinsmore, and schr Ariadne Merrill and Wm. Wright up; 5 ships, 6 barks, 2 schrs Harriet Hamilton and West Wind, and Atlantic to Pensacola, were towed down.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship L. A. Sykes, Hopkins, from New York.
Bark Thos. W. House, Lane, from Boston.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Parkersburg—140 bbls Cotton, 20 bbls do do, 76 bbls sugar, 422 bbls do, 11 kegs do, 423 pkgs mdse.
BOSTON—Per bark Arthur Pickering, 26 bbls sugar, 60 bbls molasses, 10 half do do, 3 boxes tobacco, 1 pkg mdse, 1000 staves.
MARSEILLES—Per bark Petrea, 600 bbls tobacco, 10,792 staves.
NEW YORK—Per bark Young America—500 bbls sugar, 28 bbls do.
BOSTON—Per brig Henry—229 bbls sugar, 1 bag coffee, 47 tubs cotton batting, 6000 staves, 1 package, 70 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per schr Kate Field, 1 bale cotton, 60 bbls sugar, 10 bbls molasses, 14 do sugar, 2 bales 1 a, 24 do mdse, 10 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per schr E. C. Howard—3 bbls sugar, 18 do old iron, 11 bbls molasses.
HAVANA—Per schr Flora—3,995 feet lumber.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Whirling Wind—329 tons iron, 249 bales hay, 1 pkg mdse to D. de Quincy & co.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Andrew Peters—576 bbls pork, 7 kegs do, 25 tierces do, 20 bbls do, 20 bbls shoulders, 52 kegs lard, 20 bbls do, 100 bbls starch, 100 trays do, 75 do do, 15 tons bran, 20 bales hay, 20 sacks corn, 197 box cheese, 100 kegs yeast powders, 50 do brooms and mudrike to G. W. Finch.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—20 hhds sugar, 40 bbls cisterns sugar to Jacob Barker—sundries to order.
COAST—Per schr Leonard—20 bbls molasses, 12 half do do to M. White.

For Sale or Charter.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER, 150 tons register, light draught, well found in every particular, and ready for any voyage, earlier than well. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 27 Magazine st. oct2 1f

500 BARRELS Gulf or FAMILY FLOUR.
200 do MESS PORK;
34 Bales MOSS,
200 Sacks OATS.
In store and for sale by J. B. VANHORN,
oct2 6t No. 65 Magazine street.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS,
New Orleans, La., September 29th, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

First Lieutenant J. Schuyler Crosby, First Regiment U. S. Artillery, A. D. C., is hereby appointed Acting Inspector-General of this command. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General ARNOLD.
Chas. C. Dwight, Capt. and A. A. Gen. oct1 3t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 29, 1862.

Captain C. H. Conant is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will establish his headquarters at Doucie Station, Mexican Gulf Railroad, &c.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
oct1 3t Provost Marshal-General Louisiana.

For Sale.

300 BARRELS MESS PORK.
100 barrels Prime.
150 barrels Extra fancy brand Flour.
100 boxes English Dairy Cheese.
200 " Uncolored Starch.
100 reams Straw Paper, large size.
500 sacks Bran.
100 " Corn.
oct1 1f WILLIAM J. REID, 34 Magazine street.

For Sale.

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY

Lager Beer,

For sale by WILLIAM J. REID,
se13 1f 33 Magazine street.

Recorder of Births and Deaths.

THE office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths has been removed to No. 10 St. Anthony Square, behind the St. Louis Cathedral. All persons who have heretofore failed to register, are requested to do so without delay, otherwise they will be prosecuted, according to law, before the Deputy Provost Marshal Judge.

E. M. CROZAT,
Recorder of Births and Deaths.
se1 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of the late Garine Leidn. Large quantity of Slaves to be sold at Auction.

BY AUGUSTE FINO, Testamentary Executor
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th June, 1862, No. 18,826, will be sold on MONDAY, 13th of October, 1862, and on the two following days, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

ON MONDAY, 13th of October, 1862, on the Levee, between Sevenths and Eighth streets, Fourth District:

All of 535,000 Slaves, in lots to suit purchasers.
Lot No. 1, 8,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.
Lot No. 2, 5,000 Claret Staves, more or less.
Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 60,000 Claret Staves, more or less, in lots of 20,000 each, with the privilege for the first 14 to take the three lots. The last lot to take the balance.
Lots Nos. 6 and 7, 20,000 Claret Staves, more or less, St. Francis, in two lots of 10,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the two lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, 40,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less in three lots of 13,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the three lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 11 and 12 lie, 40,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less in lots of 20,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the two lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
No. 13—8000 Claret Staves, more or less.
14—3000 Claret Staves, more or less, ordinary.
15—3000 Pipe Staves, more or less.
16—500 Pipe Staves, more or less.
17—30,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.
18—20,000 unlined Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.
19—200 Claret Staves, more or less.
20—4000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.
21—40,000 Hog head Staves, more or less.
In the yard opposite the Tobacco Stemmery.
21—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.
22—12,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.
23—1 lot of Wheelbarrows.

ON TUESDAY, 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of Levee and Delta streets, Third District, about 300,000 Slaves, in lots to suit purchasers:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—150,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less, in lots of 30,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the balance, two lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10—200,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less, in lots of 20,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the two lots, three lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.

ON WEDNESDAY, 15th of October, 1862, in the parish of Jefferson, on the Opelousas road and Napoleon road, about 10,000 Slaves, in lots to suit:

No. 1—7,000 Claret Staves, more or less.
2—500 Claret Staves, do
3—5,000 Claret Staves, do
4—1,000 Barrel Staves, do
5—5,000 Claret Staves, do
6—1,000 Claret Staves, do
7—1,000 Pipe Staves, do
8—500 Claret Staves, do
9—1,000 Claret Staves, do
10—2,000 Claret Staves, do
11—10,000 Claret Staves, do
12—5,000 Claret Staves, do
13—5,000