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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,530.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Magazine street, groceries and provisions.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, sundries; at 11½ o'clock, at the Delta and other warehouses, flour, hay and corn meal.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 New Levee street, corner Natchez, choice white and yellow corn.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Ursulines and Broad streets, dairy; also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 374 Moreau street, furniture.

Mr. A. Requo, Jr., the polite Purser of the steamship Roanoke, will please accept our thanks for favors.

The Spanish steamship Pajaro del Oceano, Captain Arriago, left her wharf last evening at 5 o'clock, for Havana, with a fair freight, including $2500 in specie, and the following passengers:

Mr. D. Fatjo, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. E. McConnell and child, Mrs. Charlotte Thear, Mrs. E. Revollo, Miss E. Scott, Mr. J. F. Fout, Dr. Thomas Hong, Mr. H. Paetye, Mr. T. C. McClellan, Mr. J. Triton, Mr. M. Draper—and 19 in second cabin.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.—The steamship Parkersburg left New York on the 29th, or twenty-four hours prior to the departure of the Roanoke. She has on board the foreign letter-mail.

SUCCESSION OF P. LAVERRIER.—R. Gutierrez, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for account of the above succession, on the premises, on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, a general assortment of goods, perfumery, Cologne water, &c. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Tuesday) the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, at store No. 44 New Levee street, corner Natchez Alley, 580 sacks choice white and yellow corn, and offers a rare opportunity for an excellent investment, as the entire lot is sound and can be stored without danger of injury. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, furniture and a variety of other goods. See advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, respectfully calls the attention of buyers to his auction advertisements, his store sales in particular.

Furniture of all kinds—the contents of the dwelling No. 118 Julia street—is offered for sale to-day, at 10½ o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, auctioneers.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the steamer Roanoke, from New York on the 30th ult., we are put in possession of seven days' later news from the North. By the news which we republish elsewhere, through Southern sources, the dates of the Roanoke have been anticipated, but our files furnish us with more ample particulars of the latest advices, which we give below.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY VERY MYSTERIOUS."

Under this general heading, the N. Y. *Times* of the 30th ult. contains the following telegraphic news:

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, October 29.—The movements of the enemy are very mysterious, and reports are conflicting.

A contraband, servant of a rebel artillery officer escaped yesterday morning from Charlestown, and says that Hill and Jackson's whole force has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown occupying the whole of the village and a mile this side of it. A. P. Hill occupied a declivity half a mile beyond the village, on the Winchester road, with another large force. Two regiments of Stuart's Cavalry are this side of Charlestown, and his remaining force on the other side, between Charlestown and Mrs. Fleming's farm, three miles off. The beating of the tattoo on their drums is heard distinctly at Halltown by our pickets.

Later—2 P. M.—A serious fire broke out here at 1 P. M. at the depot, and is still raging fiercely. The wind is in the worst quarter. A whole train of twenty hay cars is utterly destroyed, presenting one mass of flames while crossing the bridge. The bridge so far is safe, but a large portion of trestlework near the depot is destroyed. There is ammunition near the depot, and there are fears of an explosion. The utmost exertions are being made to save it. There is intense excitement, as the fire is supposed to be an incendiary one. Further particulars will be sent.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, October 29—7 P. M.—The fire has been got under, though it is not yet extinguished. The cause is not yet discovered, but it is evidently incendiary, as the whole twenty six loaded cars were simultaneously in flames, and the switch was turned to guide the burning mass right into the ordnance depot. The ammunition near the fire was immediately removed by order of the Provost Marshal, thus saving a great disaster.

Some twenty thousand dollars' worth of forage was destroyed, and as much saved. The bridge was in great danger when the burning train was crossing to the Maryland side, and sixty feet of the trestlework on the Virginia side was destroyed.

George Bailey, engineer, and R. R. Purdy, fireman, have been arrested to await an investigation, but public suspicion does not fall on them.

Nothing remains of the whole train on the east side but the iron, and the ruins have stopped trains from running. They are being rapidly removed.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday evening, October 29.

A train of twenty cars, laden with hay, oats and corn, was burned to-day at Harper's Ferry, under the following circumstances:

The space under the trestle work of the Virginia side of the river is used sometimes as a depot for hay.

The engineer of the forage train, in passing the trestle work to-day, left the ash-pan open, sprinkling a line of fire the whole distance, which was immediately fanned into a flame by a high wind. In backing his train over the flames, it also caught fire, and, in order to save the bridge, it became necessary to run the train to the Maryland side, where it was entirely consumed.

About 250 feet of trestle work was destroyed. No trains have been able to proceed beyond Sandy Hook since. Workingmen are now briskly engaged in removing the rubbish, and the trains will probably be enabled to run to the ferry to-morrow.

No news of importance has been received from Gen. Pleasanton to-day. The news received to-day from the vicinity of the main body of the rebel army shows that Hill, Jackson and Hampton are encamped between Martinsburg and Bunker Hill, the majority being near the latter place.

A request was made to-day to remove the bodies of two soldiers, buried near Shepherdstown. It was denied, until the consent of Lee or Stuart could be obtained, which occupied an hour. This shows that the leading rebel Generals are not a great distance from our lines, and that the rebel army has not, as yet, retreated up the Shenandoah Valley.

The rebels have sent their sick and wounded back to Staunton, evidently anticipating an early movement of the army of the Potomac. It is believed that no large force of the enemy have crossed to the east of the Blue Ridge.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

Washington, Wednesday, October 29.—Reports from the front indicate that the rebels have really commenced falling back toward Richmond, as large forces are guarding the different gaps and mountain passes, apparently to prevent any attack from our troops on the rebel rear.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"It is believed in front that Lee has divided his army into two large corps, one under Jackson and the other under Longstreet, and is leaving the region in which he has been posted since recrossing the river into Virginia.

"From information received this forenoon, we believe that portions of Jackson's advance have crossed the Blue Ridge by the gap at Front Royal, while we are satisfied that a force of 8000 rebels, under Walker, known to have been for two days past at Upperville, are the advance of Longstreet's corps.

"The expectation of the rebel Generals was, probably, to be able to make a successful dash at Sigel's corps at and around Centreville, on their retreat toward Gordonsville. Hence the appearance there of these troops, at the points indicated above.

"We may appropriately add, that our army of the Potomac is promptly in motion to meet these rebel movements, and Burnside and Fitz John Porter are already so close on the heels of Longstreet's army, that he will probably essay to retrace his steps toward Winchester, and seek to retreat down the Valley, rather than advance further down in this direction.

"The public, therefore, may not be surprised to hear any moment of a considerable battle in that quarter."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, October 29.—The following is correspondence to the Baltimore *American*:

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, October 29—P. M.—Since Sunday last the movements of troops in this vicinity have been constant, and with the exception of General Sumner's (now Couch's) corps on Bolivar Heights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. Gen. Burnside's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up, and General Fitz John Porter's corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction if required. Pleasant Valley lately so populous, is now nearly cleared of troops. General McClellan's headquarters are now at Berlin, immediately on the Potomac. Gen. Burnside is with the advance.

The rebel pickets, in strong numbers, have again appeared in front of Charlestown, and their artillery and cavalry are visible from Bolivar Heights. They kept a strict guard, and are apparently very solicitous to prevent any communication within their lines in that direction. Their pickets have also reappeared opposite Sharpsburg, and picket firing over the river has been resumed.

Notwithstanding these manifestations a contrary belief is entertained at headquarters. The impression increases that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we shall find nothing at Winchester, if an advance is made in that direction, but a few of his wounded who could not be moved.

It is pretty well known that a considerable force of rebels have already crossed the mountains through the gap at Front Royal, and it is believed a still larger force are passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnoissances have found in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap and Upperville, are probably watching against an attack on the flank of the main army, as it stretches toward Gordonsville.

Supposing that this general belief of a retreat of the rebels is founded on fact, there is still a good chance for a pursuit that would force Lee to turn and give battle. The position of our army is good for accomplishing this. We hold the shortest route to Gordonsville, and have the best and most numerous roads at our command.

Our reconnoissances, made by Pleasanton during the last few days, have minutely examined the country over which the pursuit would be made, and been fruitful of much experience that will be valuable. Unless Lee's retreat is much further advanced than is probable or possible, it would seem that Gen. McClellan has the power, by a vigorous forward movement, aided by a similar advance from Washington, to force Lee to stop and fight before he gains Gordonsville.

The New York and Philadelphia papers persist in talking of heavy rains and swollen rivers. We have not heavy rains except for a few hours on Sunday night, and the river has not swollen. It is still fordable almost anywhere.

News from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs the following to that paper, under date of October 29:

CRITICAL CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There can be no doubt that we are passing through a diplomatic crisis, the result of which will greatly influence the direction, even though it may not change the result, of the war. At the sailing of the last steamer, the state of feeling on the part of the English Government was less satisfactory than at any late period before, and the President's proclamation, which was anticipated in official circles, seems to have had upon the British allies of rebellion the same striking effects which it produced here, both North and South. To the same degree in which it aims to free perfect and power of resistance to the Government, it also stimulates the enemies of the country to more desperate measures, and it would not surprise those best informed should fourth coming advices, previous to the coming election in New York, be of a character so threatening as to indicate a special intention of reinforcing the Democratic ranks with the timid of all parties, whose fears of a long war get the better of their patriotism or judgment.

The next steamer will show us the first effects of the proclamation in France, and possibly give a reliable clue to the immediate intentions of the great powers of Europe.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A deputation of colored men waited on the President yesterday, to remonstrate against the suspension of Governor Pomeroy's expedition to Chiriqui, stating that they have made great sacrifices in order to join it, and are convinced of the wisdom and feasibility of the enterprise.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

A large number of those apprehended as stragglers and deserters by policemen and marshals through the country, are proved, when brought here, to be citizens or soldiers regularly discharged.

SMUGGLING.

Several captures were made on Friday, by our flotilla on the lower Potomac, of persons and goods on their way to Virginia. Violations of the river blockade have generally decreased within the last few weeks, owing to the increased vigilance of our gunboat officers, and the number of arrests made by them of parties engaged in the illicit trade.

The following is addressed to the Associated Press:

DESTRUCTION OF THE SALT WORKS IN FLORIDA.

Washington, Wednesday, October 29.—Refugees who have reached the United States bark Kingfisher, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive steam salt works at St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., on the 8th ult., by the Kingfisher, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida, these works having been the main source on which those States relied for a supply of salt for the winter's provision for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebels even than if we had captured 20,000 of their troops.

DESERTERS SENT BACK.

About 200 deserters from the army of the Potomac were this morning sent back to their respective regiments under charge of Capt. Stratton, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

The Secretary of War has given orders that Judge Carmichael, now in confinement at Fort Delaware, be released from arrest.

A FORGERY.

The pretended intercepted letter from a nephew of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a forgery, fabricated by the rebels. The Secretary of State has no such kinsman or friend as the letter named.

Important from Tennessee.

The New York *Herald* of the 29th contains the following:

Cairo, Ill., October 26, 1862.—A Union force, numbering two hundred, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverley, Tennessee, twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, were fiercely attacked by eight hundred rebels on Thursday last. The former made a desperate resistance, and completely routed the latter. The rebel loss was twenty four killed, a large number wounded, and twenty-five captured. Our loss was two killed and two wounded.

Cairo, Ill., October 27, 1862.—Gen. Rosencrans and staff passed here to-day, *en route* to his new command.

General Hamilton is in command of General Rosencrans's division.

The latest information from Corinth says that scouts from the neighborhood of Bolivar report General Price within four miles of that place.

Passengers from Helena report that Generals Cheatham and Holmes are near that place, threatening an attack.

Thirty-five foraging wagons and their guard were captured by the rebels a few days since.

THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF THE TENNESSEE SHORE OPPOSITE ISLAND NO. 10.

Cairo, Ill., October 26, 1862.—The steamer Eugene, from below, reports that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10.

The War in the Southwest.

The New York *Times* of the 30th ult. contains the following dispatch:

Chicago, Wednesday, October 29.—The *Times* special dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., 28th, says that the Second Illinois Cavalry drove Gen Price's pickets from Grand Junction yesterday, and now hold the place. The troops at this point and Bolivar have been under marching orders for two days, but will probably not move at present.

FROM CORINTH, MEMPHIS, ETC.

Cairo, Wednesday, October 29.—An officer direct from Gen. Grant's headquarters reports that the rebels were massing their forces nine miles below Grand Junction on Sunday, and passengers who left Corinth yesterday say that the night before they left our scouting parties had driven in the rebel pickets.

Gen. Sherman issued a very stringent order in Memphis, on the 25th, for the government of the city. Colonel Anthony is announced as Provost Marshal, with two assistants, and a guard composed of one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A military commission of three army officers sits daily to try offenders under the laws of war. Vagrants, thieves, and other disreputable characters, are to be restrained of liberty, organized into gangs, and set to work in the trenches or on the streets. Citizens lurking about the camps will be treated as spies. Citizens are to keep within doors between tattoo and reveille, unless attending church, places of amusement, a party of friends, or necessary business. After midnight all persons must be in their houses except the guards. Assemblages of negroes are forbidden, except by permission previously granted by the Provost Marshal after hearing the object, place of meeting, time of closing, and probable number of the assemblage.

The War in Missouri.

Washington, Wednesday, October 29.—The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army:

Headquarters, St. Louis, October 28, 1862.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: Col. Boyd reports further successes in Gen. Davidson's Southeast District. Colonel Lewis, commanding the Twenty-third Iowa, with detachments from his own and the First, Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth Missouri regiments, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry, on the 27th instant, killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major General Commanding.

Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday, October 29.—Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch is just received from Brig. Gen. Davis, at Columbus, Ky.:

The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., 34 miles from New Madrid, under command of Captain Rogers, Company K, Second Artillery, has been entirely successful, dispersing of the guerrillas, killing ten and mortally wounded two, capturing Col. Clarke, in command, Capt. Estres, three Lieutenants, three Surgeons, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons, a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

The War in Kentucky.

Louisville, Wednesday, October 29.—General Buell has issued orders saying that all captured recruits for the rebel army will be sent to Vicksburg as prisoners of war, and then paroled for exchange; also that all persons who have actively abetted the invasion of Kentucky within the last three months will be immediately arrested, sent to Vicksburg, and forbidden to return to Kentucky. Gen. Boyle is charged with the execution of the above.

Gen. Rosencranz is expected here to-night.

John Morgan's forces, it is reported, have left Kentucky, via Elkton to Gallatin. At Cumberland Ford, the rebels recently hung Capt. King, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, formerly of the Third Kentucky Regiment, his two sons, mere youths, and twelve other Unionists.

Several passengers by stage from Nashville report being rifled by rebel pickets of letters for Orleans.

Sick and wounded national soldiers continue to arrive here.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—The New York *Times* of the 30th ult., reports the following:

The Stock market was steady on Government Securities, yesterday, the demand showing some improvement for United States 6s, 1881, and Treasury paper. The Railway list was generally weaker, the prominent exception being Hudson River. Gold fell off to 131¼ to 131¾; Exchange closed 141¼ to 145 per cent.

Breadstuffs were again dearer yesterday, but less active, and at the close, heavy. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at about former rates. Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Manilla, Hemp, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Fish, Wool and Tobacco, were in fair request at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were light, with 616 vessels of all classes in port.

Late and Important News
THROUGH SOUTHERN SOURCES.

The *True Delta* published last evening an extra edition, containing late news from various points. We select the following:

The *True Delta* says:

We have received a copy of the Memphis (Grenada, Miss.,) *Appeal* of Wednesday, November 5, from which we glean the following late and important intelligence:

McClellan's Advance Improbable.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Washington, October 27.—The enemies of General McClellan, in their insane rage to crush him, resort to means at the use of which a fiend might blush. For the last three weeks they have been howling at him for not crossing the Potomac and commencing an offensive campaign against the rebel army, when they knew very well, first, that his movements in that or any other direction are controlled by General Halleck, that he will move as soon as General Halleck does so direct; second, that the battle of South Mountain and Antietam lost him 15,000 of his best troops, and that until within a few days he has not been reinforced so as to bring his numerical strength up to what it was before those battles; and, third, that, ever since the battle of Antietam, his troops have been in actual need of shoes, blankets and pantaloons, although the proper requisitions for those articles were made a month ago. These facts are known to every one here. Yet, in the face of them, the radicals here are howling for the removal of General McClellan because he does not advance, when it is owing to their machinations alone that he has not had the means of advancing. This much I state on my own knowledge. The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says, on the authority of an officer of high rank, that one of the reasons of delay in moving upon the enemy is the want of arms for the new troops. If this, too, is true, it is shameful!

In regard to an immediate advance of the army of the Potomac, which these frantic governors demand, such an advance may or may not be judicious, in view of the other operations of the campaign. The judge of that fact is the Commander-in-Chief. It is certain that, if they should be taken across the Potomac in their present condition and led against the enemy, they would be led to a certain and speedy, though not immediate defeat. They might defeat General Lee in one battle, or, rather, he would probably retreat before them and draw them far from their base of operations. But the upshot of the campaign would be that they would be surrounded, cut off and defeated, simply because they are not strong enough, and have not the requisite appliances to enable them to conduct successfully an offensive campaign against Gen Lee's 130,000 disciplined and well-supplied troops.

From Lee's Army.

New York Correspondence.]

Baltimore, October 25.—During the last week I have collected a great many important facts in regard to the movements of General Lee near Winchester. They all indicate that Gen. Lee has no intention of leaving it, and that he will remain there at least until winter sets in, unless attacked by the Union army before that time. In regard to his ability to withstand such an attack the following facts are pertinent:

After the conscription act had gone into operation, and the rebel troops had been raised under it, the whole rebel army was reorganized. Nearly all of the old regiments had distinguished themselves in the various battles, and the organization of these regiments was carefully preserved. Their ranks, however, like those of our old regiments, had been fearfully thinned by the various casualties of war, and many of them were reduced from 1000 to 500, and in some cases to 300 men. Instead of consolidating these regiments, and thus blotting from existence the name and memory of many regiments which had acquired a certain reputation in the field, the plan of General Lee, as described in my letter of July 25th, has been universally adopted.

That is, the new conscripts were sent at once to fill up the old regiments, and the consequence is that by this time nearly all the old regiments are once more restored to their original strength. This is especially the case with the regiments composing the rebel army near Winchester. In addition to this means of recruiting his forces, General Lee's effectual strength has been gradually and steadily increased during the last four weeks by reinforcements of old regiments, which were not under his orders at the battle of Antietam, but which, since that time, have been drawn from other points. His effective strength a week ago to-day was fully 130,000 troops.

During the last month the rebel Government has established four immense depots of army supplies in Virginia—namely, at Lynchburg, at Burkeville, at Gordonsville, and at Staunton. The first two named are the principal ones. The other two are for the immediate supply of Gen. Lee's army, and are filled and emptied every few days. The depots at Lynchburg and Burkeville were used for the storage of bales of blankets, woolen clothing and other articles of that description, which, being of foreign manufacture, must of course have been brought in vessels that ran the blockade. In these storehouses, too, are immense quantities of salted meat, flour, beans, corn and oats, brought from Kentucky and Tennessee. Several of the large buildings formerly used for tobacco warehouses are now entirely filled with these commodities.

The depots at Gordonsville and Staunton also contain smaller quantities of these articles, but they are principally used for the storage of the grain, fruit and other productions of the rich and fertile Shenandoah Valley, which have been pouring into them during the last six weeks. At these places, also, there are immense herds of cattle, which have been collected in the valley. The valley, however, has been by no means drained of its productions. At Staunton, Georgetown, Furleytown, Harrisburg, and at several other places, the names of which I forget, there are smaller depots of supplies of the more possible articles, which are forwarded to the army, near Winchester, as they are needed.

The Engineer Department of the rebel army has been actively employed for a month past in improving the roads leading from Staunton, Gordonsville and Culpepper to Winchester. All the conscripts are compelled to work from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark on these roads. The rest of the time they are kept on drill. Of these roads there are three principal ones. The one from Staunton runs through Harrisonburg and Strasburg; the one from Gordonsville through Barboursville, Madison, Luray and Front Royal, and the one from Culpepper runs in nearly a straight line through Front Royal to Winchester. All these roads are in splendid order, and are kept so by constant attention. They are all occupied by the passage of numerous teams, taking supplies of food, blankets and clothing to the rebel army.

Letter from Richmond.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

Richmond, October 27.—You cannot imagine how gay we were on Saturday with rumors of recognition. The *Examiner* of that morning contained an editorial, giving reason for the belief that the editor was in possession of intelligence not generally known, with reference to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Belgium, whereupon some very ingenious and sanguine person constructed a theory, with one very slight circumstance to serve as a foundation, to the effect that the Belgian Minister was on his way to this city from Washington with full powers to make a treaty, and so forth. In a short time this theory was expanded into the actual arrival of the Belgian Minister, who had taken rooms to the Spotswood House. Half an hour later in the day, it was reported that the Belgian Minister was closeted with the President at his office in the Treasury Building. Belgium had recognized us, sure enough, it was said, and her example would speedily be followed by all the powers, great and small, of Europe. Moreover, the Belgian Minister had not come from Washington alone. He was accompanied by the Spanish Minister. The reason of the coming of the latter was found in the blow struck at the institution of slavery as it exists in Cuba by the abolition proclamation of Lincoln. After a while it turned out that the two diplomats were one and the same individual, and he is neither Mynheer nor Hidalgo, but simply Mr. Fern, who came with dispatches from Mr. Rost at Madrid, and who had an interview during the morning of Saturday with the President, in connection with his special trust.

The salt excitement is in a great measure abated. Governor Letcher returned on Saturday from his trip to the salines, and has settled the matter with the proprietors by contracting for a sufficient supply to meet all the wants of citizens of Virginia. The proprietors are to continue the manufacture of the article on their own account as heretofore, and all existing contracts with the Confederate States, or the several States, or counties or corporations therein, will be allowed to be fulfilled. Only in case of competing claims for the transportation of salt, the Confederate Government and the Commonwealth of Virginia shall have priority upon the railways and canals.

Generals Bragg arrived in this city yesterday morning from the army of the West, and is to-day in conference with the President and Cabinet upon the future conduct of the campaign in that quarter.

Among other arrivals, I should not omit to mention that of George N. Sanders, direct from London, whither he went on business of the Government only two or three months ago. His trip has been very expeditiously and successfully performed. He brings the most gratifying assurances of the speedy recognition of our independence by England and France, but is of the opinion that Belgium will be put forward by them to take the initiative. George Sanders's views do not at all harmonize with the views of John Mitchel, who declares that England will be the very last Government in Europe to acknowledge us, and that she will only do so then through sheer compulsion of the other great powers. Mitchel says that England is making money out of the American war—that the distress among her operatives and the loss consequent upon the paralysis of her manufacturing industry has been much more than compensated by the stimulus given to her maritime resources—that she has regained thereby the carrying trade between the mother country and the colonies, much of which had been done in American bottoms, and that this gain to an insular nation with so large a number of seaports is incalculable.

There was a report yesterday that Stonewall Jackson had crossed over into Maryland again, but this is not credited.

We had a steady rain yesterday and something like a deluge this morning, but the clouds have been blown off before a cool northwester since twelve o'clock, and the weather is now brilliant.

DIXIE.

From South Carolina.

New York, October 29.—The *Herald* has from its correspondent a very full account of the late battle on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, referred to in the dispatches of Beauregard.

"Our troops proceeded from Hilton Head on the night of the 21st, and were conveyed in fifteen gunboats and war steamers to Mackay's Point, at the confluence of the Pocataligo and Broad river. The object of this movement was to make a complete reconnoissance of Broad river and its tributaries, to test practically the rapidity and safety with which a landing could be effected, and to learn the strength of the enemy on the mainland guarding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and to accomplish so much of the destruction of the railroad as could be done in a single day. In this attempt our forces were victorious. Having met the enemy in large numbers, they drove them across the Pocataligo river. Our loss, however, was very severe. Our soldiers and sailors fought splendidly, and our batteries were worked with great skill and effect.

"The Union forces were under command of Brigadier General J. M. Brannon, Gen. Terry being second in command. The rebels were commanded by Col Walker, until our arrival at Pocataligo bridge, when Beauregard, who had just arrived from Charleston, commanded in person. Fresh troops rapidly arriving from Charleston to reinforce the rebels, our troops were withdrawn in fine order. Gen. Terry remaining on shore at Mackay's Point until the last man had embarked, when the buildings which had been occupied by rebel pickets were destroyed.

"Our loss was fifteen killed, one hundred wounded and two missing. The troops engaged were the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Sixth Connecticut, Fourth New Hampshire, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Third New Hampshire, a detachment of the First Massachusetts cavalry, a section of the First United States artillery, company E, Third United States artillery, Third Rhode Island artillery, and the New York volunteer engineers. Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut, and Lieutenant Colonel Spidell, of the same, were among the severely wounded."

The New York *Times* says about the late battle at Pocotaligo: "Instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in the very hard fought engagement which took place a week ago to-day, drove them, in both of their chosen positions, and compelled them to retreat in haste across the Pocotaligo river, at which they destroyed the bridge in the rear to prevent further pursuit, and, although General Mitchel did not, on this occasion, succeed in carrying out the magnificent programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnoissance of the region between the island of Port Royal and the Charleston Railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

From Texas.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Galveston *News* of October 25 announces that a destructive fire occurred in that city on the morning of that day, originating in the Texas Bakery, owned by Mr. Grant, and spreading very rapidly owing to the strong norther blowing at the time, soon communicated to a large three story building and the Presbyterian church adjoining, which with another building, were soon destroyed by the devouring element. The total loss is estimated at $13,500.

[From the Brownsville Flag.]

We understand that, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at this place, Judge Devine has wisely postponed the fall session of the Confederate States District Court until next spring.

COTTON.

We understand that cotton has sold in this market during the past week at fifty-six cents per pound in Confederate money. Large quantities are crossing the river daily.

ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR SCARBOROUGH.

The Hon. Edwin O. Scarborough was assassinated while traveling from his residence, in Cameron county, to the house of the Hon. E. Dougherty, a distance of perhaps seven miles.

He was shot in the back, the ball entering near the spine and passing out through the left breast. Senator Scarborough was riding in his ambulance at the time, as traces of blood are perceptible in the vehicle, and it appears that his horses took fright and ran into the woods, where they became entangled. The deceased then jumped out of his carriage and walked a distance of five hundred yards when he fell and expired.

The crime is enveloped in mystery. Public opinion accuses a Mexican named Luis Garcia, between whom and the deceased there existed a dispute about some land and the crop upon it. Garcia has been arrested, and is now in prison.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Colonel Lockett left Brownsville for Ringgold Barracks on Wednesday, going by way of Santa Gertrudes. Continued ill health occasioned the trip, and we hope ten or twelve days' travel will restore the Colonel to his post fully recuperated.

Capt. Wm. H. Brewin, Co. A, Yager's battalion, remains in command at this post during the absence of Colonel Lockett.

It affords us profound satisfaction to state that Captain Lynch, Quartermaster at this post, has almost entirely recovered from his recent attack of yellow fever, and that the public service will soon see him at his post—one of the most faithful officers in the Confederate army.

We regret to learn that there is considerable sickness prevalent among the soldiers that are camped in this vicinity. The mortality is comparatively small, however, and in mostly of the cases which have proved fatal, the subjects were indiscreet after they commenced recovering. Surgeon Jones has won golden opinions for his success in treating the epidemic, and for his unwearied attention to the sick in the hospital of Fort Brown.

As usual the accounts in the country greatly exaggerate the yellow fever here. From the best information we are able to obtain, there have been some thirty or forty cases of sickness here since the first report of yellow fever, and some eight or ten deaths—that is, during the past three or four weeks.

The *Delta*, in its evening edition, also published full extracts from the same paper, (Memphis *Appeal* of the 5th.) We copy the following:

TWO WISCONSIN LIEUTENANTS IN TROUBLE.

The *Mississippian* of the 5th has the following, credited to the Chicago *Times*:

T. C. Hindman, the rebel commander in Arkansas, has written a letter to General Curtis warning him not to shoot or hang one Lieut. Falleson as a guerrilla, and notifying him as follows:

"I have ordered First Lieutenant Hobbs, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. A., whom I have in custody as a prisoner of war, to be placed in close confinement, and in the event of violence being done to Lieut. Falleson, I shall hang Lieut. Hobbs by way of retaliation. I desire also, General, to call attention to the recent murder of Samuel Berry, a citizen of Critten county, Arkansas, by men of the Federal army or navy, at Council Bend, Arkansas. The circumstances are reported to me as follows: Berry had been charged with burning his own cotton and sugar, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Federal troops. For that offense he was taken aboard of one of your boats, tried and acquitted. As he was leaving the boat he was told to run, which in his fright he did; as he ran the brutes in the boat fired upon and killed him. I demand that the murderer be surrendered to me for punishment. To enforce this demand I have ordered a Second Lieutenant from Wisconsin, J. T. Consul, a prisoner of war in my hands, into close confinement. If you fail or refuse to deliver up the murderer of Berry, Second Lieutenant Consul will be hanged. Lieutenants Hobbs and Consul both belonged to Co. B., Capt. Eggleton, Daniel's cavalry."

THE GOVERNORS THREATENED.

A late letter from Washington to the Chicago *Times*, referring to the reported Convention of the Northern Governors, says:

There is authority for saying that, if the men calling themselves "loyal Governors" make any such demands on the United States Government as are indicated in a telegraphic dispatch dated "*Cincinnati*, October 24," with the conditions therein attached to them, they will be arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The radicals have been boasting, for three or four days past, that the Governors would soon meet and make these demands in their collective capacity, and, as the radicals boast of having the President under their thumb, and of being able to make him do whatever they wish, they no doubt really believe that these infamous demands will be complied with. It may be set down as certain, however, that any Governor who refuses to furnish and forward the troops drafted in his State, on any pretense whatever will be consigned to Fort Lafayette without ceremony.

COMPLIMENTED.

The *Mississippian* of the 9th says General Beauregard has addressed the following to Col. Walker:

Savannah, October 23, 1862.—I compliment you and the gallant troops who so signally defeated the Abolitionists yesterday.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Col S. W. Walker, Commanding District, Pocotaligo, S. C.

As our army was retreating toward Cumberland Gap a soldier called out to Gen. Hardee: "General, I know how to form double column at half distance, but your tactics don't mention double distance on half rations." "That's true, my friend," said the General, "but hereafter history will mention the noble manner in which you have performed it."—*Appeal*, 5th.

From Mexico.

Our Havana files contain intelligence from Mexico up to the 1st inst. We extract the following:

Gen. Forey reached Orizaba on the 25th of October.

The French army in Mexico is 25,000 strong. Great preparations for the defenses of the country, were actively progressing in the interior. The Mexican papers say that Puebla will be another Sebastopol. Great suffering and want were felt all over the republic, and commerce was utterly prostrated. General Butson, who supports Juarez, published a proclamation in which he urges upon all the Mexicans to be united and act in concert.

From the 16th to the 31st of October a battalion of Zouaves and Chasseurs à Pied and ten regiments of the line, making a total of 13,000 men of infantry, without including several squadrons of hussars and chasseurs, were landed at Vera Cruz.

The Havana papers say:

From our exchanges we learn the following: A correspondent, writing under date of the 28th from Vera Cruz, says: We have had a severe gale, which lasted for some time. Some fifteen days since a strong norther sprung up, but fell towards night, and in the lull, the troops, the artillery, provisions and munitions were disembarked, from the vessels which had anchored at Sacrificios.

During the storm the Spanish brig Augusta, bound from Havana for Tampico and Vera Cruz, was wrecked, and also the national pilot boat Concepcion, laden with goods for Alvarado. There were several passengers aboard. Several vessels in the anchorage had been thrown ashore, among which was the French transport steamer Chaptal, the American bark Flash, and the pilot boat Mary Emma.

Efforts were made by the marine commander of the post to save the shipwrecked passengers, but they were fruitless, the boat that went to their succor was lost with all its crew.

There was a lull yesterday, and efforts were being successfully made to save the crew of the French transport steamer Chaptal; and the troops on board of other vessels anchored in the fort were being rapidly landed.

It is said that there was considerable loss of life in the shipwrecks near Sacrificios. An English vessel, laden with coal, lost her crew. The French bark Nautilus, out of a crew of twelve, saved but one man. But up to the hour of writing we can ascertain nothing positive of the disasters in the fort.

Vera Cruz, October 31.—On the 28th inst. the French vessels Breslau, Ulm, Souveraine, Fontenoy, and the transport Ariege came to anchor in Sacrificios, with troops, artillery, wagons, &c. On the 29th the Aube, the Jura and the Ceres, and yesterday the Mayenne, anchored in Sacrificios.

The troops of Gen Berthier arrived yesterday at Puente Nacional; where they found no forces. The partisans of Carvajal having also been withdrawn to Antigua. Near the Paso de Ovejas a guerrilla sent out by D. José Yanora took to flight as he saw the approach of the troops commanded by Lieut. Col. Figuerero.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD—*Thirty Persons Killed and Nearly Fifty Wounded, &c.—Chicago*, October 26, 1862.—A frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, below Duckhill Station, last Sunday, by the collision of two trains. Thirty persons were killed and nearly fifty wounded, many of them mortally. The greater portion of them were soldiers. The accident was the result of carelessness.

FIRE IN AUGUSTA.—*Augusta*, November 5.—A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed Stovall's warehouse, stables, six thousand bales of cotton, some produce, &c. Loss over half a million of dollars. No particulars.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Fortress Monroe, dated 25th October, says that Gen. Henry A. Wise, with twenty thousand men, is advancing on Yorktown. He has reached New Kent Courthouse.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Commission.—This tribunal was occupied yesterday with the case of the young man accused of being a spy, and whose name has hitherto been erroneously given as O'Brien. His name is Harris. He made a statement to the purport that being sick he was sent to the rear from the Crescent regiment, that he was tired of military life, and made his way towards this city, that some four miles beyond Proctorville he met with a party of men in private dress, who approached, and expressed a desire to go across the Lake, that he gave them the best information and advice he could, and told them he intended to try to get a pass to go to the city, where he would remain, and that two young men, who came to the city with him, could prove that these were the facts of the case.

His statement was contradicted by the witnesses against him. One deposed that the accused said his intention was to go the city and get what information he could, and return in a week, and that on being arrested he acknowledged he had committed himself by his talk. This witness also deposed that on telling the accused that the Crescent Regiment had been made prisoners, he refused to believe it, adding that they would go through hell to get at the Yankees.

Col Field addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He urged at some length that a conviction ought not to be resolved on from a confession made under such circumstances, and unsupported by corroborative testimony, that the accused could not be expected to acknowledge himself a deserter, and would naturally boast somewhat; that he was in no way fit for a spy, moneyless, resourceless, and unable to refrain from most unnecessary babbling; and that even if he had said he was going to the city, and intended to return with things, the declaration would be consistent with innocent intentions.

The Judge Advocate referred to the law, under which the charge was brought, and contended that the accused clearly came within its prescriptions and penalties.

The Court was then cleared.

Subsequently the Ellis case was resumed, but nothing transpired in public in relation to it.

More Negro Mortality.—Another of the runaway negroes who have taken up quarters at 226 Levee street, died yesterday, and the Coroner held an inquest on the body. Death was found to have been the result of similar causes to those which operated in the former cases—diarrhea and pneumonia, consequent on exposure and want of care.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Three colored girls, named Mary, Victorine and Angel, were sent to the Police Jail for six months, for shoplifting. They have been operating most audaciously. It was proved that in one case they stole from Barrière & Co., a piece of silk worth $200.

Edmund Sullivan, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $50.

A negro named Edwards was sent to the Police Jail for a month, for assaulting a white man.

Manuel de la Rosa was fined $25, for assaulting Mr. Prados.

Marie Gonzales was fined $10 for knocking down a woman and child.

Thomas Wilson was fined $20, for assaulting a lady on Dryades street.

M Barrony and Frank Oays, were fined $25 each, for receiving stolen sugar.

James Cathers was sent to the Parish Prison for six months for highway robbery.

James Daily was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for larceny.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarty, for stealing money from Mrs. Flynn's till, were sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Timothy Buckley and his wife were sent to prison for three months.

H. Baum was fined $5, for peddling without a licence.

A negro boy was sent to the Police jail for a month, for stealing wood from the levee.

John Sanches and Wm. Shroeder were sent to prison for a month.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market is still in the quiet and inactive condition previously noticed. The demand is confined to the trade and consumption of the city and neighborhood. There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses to-day, a part of which is of the new crop. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—The stock on hand is extremely light, and very little or none of it is in the market.

COTTON.—A lot of 5 bales ordinary, old crop, sold at auction, to-day, at 50c. ℔ ℔.

SUGAR.—The supply is in excess of the demand, which is limited. [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The market is dull. [illegible]

PORK.—We are informed that $10 25 ℔ bbl. was offered and refused for a large lot of Mess. [illegible]

HIDES.—A lot of 274 Louisiana Flint Hides sold at 18c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR.—The business appears to be entirely confined to the retail trade, which is supplied at [illegible]

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 18c. ℔ ℔.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs. of Bran, $1 10 ℔ bushel of Oats, and $1 10 for Corn, and $30 ℔ ton for Hay.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at [illegible]

Nothing else reported.

The weather is cool, clear, and favorable for out-door operations.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 11, 1862.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 11, 1862.

There were no vessels cleared at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Roanoke, Thompson, from New York, 30th of Oct., via Havana, 6th instant, to Wareneken & co. [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Dairy: Dairy!
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 11th November, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Ursulines and Broad streets—
27 fine Milch Cows,
2 fine Mares,
2 Horses,
1 Mule Cart and a Wagon.
The good will and the utensils of the Dairy.
[illegible]

Auction Sale.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Dairy .... Dairy.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 14th November, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Washington avenue, between Urquhart and Gir[illegible] streets—
12 fine MILCH COWS,
4 HEIFERS,
1 HORSE,
1 MILK CART.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. nov11

5900 bags Choice White and Yellow Corn.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold THIS DAY (Tuesday, the 11th inst.) at 12 o'clock, at store No 44 New Levee street, corner of Natchez Alley—
5370 sacks choice White CORN
530 sacks choice Yellow CORN.
Terms cash. nov11

Sundries ..... Sundries ..... Sundries.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Flour, Hay and Corn Meal.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Flour, Whisky and Brandy.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Contents of a Private Dwelling at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Contents of a Private Residence at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
[illegible]

The Contents of a Private Dwelling at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
[illegible]

Cotton at Auction.
BY HANLON & McLEAN.
[illegible]

Engines and Boilers at Auction.
BY HANLON & McLEAN.
[illegible]

Groceries .... Provisions.
BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

BY THOMAS RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
[illegible] Among the works to be sold are those of Rollin, Erste, Hugo, Walpole, Shakspeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Robertson, Bulwer, Irving, and many other of the most popular novelists, poets and historians of this and other countries.
LAW BOOKS,
comprising most of the standard text books and reports.
MEDICAL BOOKS
of all kinds, in every department of medical literature.
THEOLOGICAL WORKS,
embracing the writings of the most celebrated controversial writers and critics.
ALSO
A large assortment of standard English, French and Spanish School-Books, Atlases, Slates and Pencils, and everything necessary for schoolroom use.
A large lot of Stationery, such as Grocers, Commission Merchants and Weighers' Books, in sets, Blank, ruled, note and account sales Paper, Dray Receipts, Plain and Playing Cards, Fancy large Cards in colors, Envelopes, Diaries, Memorandum Books, Steel Pens and Penholders, Lead Pencils, Pencil-sharpeners, Ink in bottles, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Drawing Instruments, Copying Presses, &c.
All of which will be sold without reserve, as above stated.
Terms cash in currency. nov7

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of P. Leverrier—No. 18,993.
Fancy Articles, Cologne Water, Soaps, Cast-Nets, Seines, &c.
BY R. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
BY virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated October 30, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th of November, 1862, at the establishment, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, for the account of the above-named succession—
ARTICLES OF FANCY GOODS.
Knit Suspenders, Trowser Buckles, Hooks and Eyes, Combs, Pipecases, Snuffing Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cord, &c.
COLOGNE WATER.
Double and triple Cologne Water, in large and small bottles, in demijohns and fancy bottles, also, Bar Soap, fine Toilet Soap, &c.
ANGLING ARTICLES.
About 3000 fathoms Cord for Seines and Cast-nets, of various sizes; Fish Hooks, Angling Canes, &c.
Also—Fixtures, Shelvings, Counters, &c.
Terms cash. nov1 [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.
SUCCESSION OF ANTOINE MICHOUD.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,018.—All debtors and creditors of the late Antoine Michoud or of his succession, are hereby notified to pay their debts or present their claims to his executors or their attorney, at No. 10 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Levee streets, within ten days from this date.
New Orleans, 7th November, 1862.
GUY DUPLANTIER,
Attorney of said succession.
nov8 12t

For Sale.
500 BBLS. FLOUR, assorted brands.
100 half bbls. Fulton Market BEEF
70 casks BACON SHOULDERS.
150 bales Northern HAY.
For sale by JEROME B. VANHORN,
nov10 6t 85 Magazine street.

Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, November 8th, 1862.
AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on MONDAY, the 17th inst, at the office of Messrs. E. Rochereau & Co., No. 16 St. Louis street, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.
nov10 6t H. CHAERY, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 9, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 91.
[illegible]
By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. nov11

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, November 7, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 15.
In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value is hereby exempted from any liability to be taken on writ of provisional seizure until further orders.
When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value the judge in whose court the case may be pending, may appoint one appraiser, who shall act with the debtor's and the creditor's appraisers, and [illegible] furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.
By order of
BRIGADIER-GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G. nov11 3t

To the Owners and Keepers of Coffee-Houses.
A MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th November, 1862, at 7 o'clock, P. M., over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, at the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets, for matter of interest to owners and the keepers of Coffee-Houses. All such persons interested will please attend same.
nov11 SEVERAL COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPERS.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 6, 1862.
By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given to all proprietors within this Department of distilleries and establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are either manufactured or rectified, to cease manufacturing, and close their places of business on Saturday, 8th instant.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
nov8 7t Provost Marshal General Louisiana.

Notice.
THE steamship ROANOKE, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at the foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receiving of their goods, as otherwise the same will be stored at their risk and expense.
WARNEKEN & CO,
nov11 3t 41 Union street.

To sail on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 5 P. M.
For New York.
FOR NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA.—The fast and splendid steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. mail, will leave as above. For light freight or passage, apply to
nov11 WARNEKEN & CO, 41 Union street.

New York, via Matanzas.
To sail on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA MATANZAS.—The splendid steamship MATANZAS, Liesegang, Commander, will sail positively as above.
For freight and first and second class passage, for both places, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO,
nov8 82 Poydras street.

For New York.
To sail on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.
THE fast and splendid steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, freight or passage, will leave as above. For passage, apply to WARNEKEN & CO.,
nov8 41 Union street.

Notice.
STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to
oc18 E. J. HART & CO.

For Sale
BY P. PRATS & CO.,
Corner Commercial Place and St. Charles streets.
100 BARRELS JEFFREY'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE, in pints, recently imported.

New Fall Goods.
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies and Children's Straw Goods, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Feathers, Hoop Skirts, French Cut Straw Morocco [illegible] &c. [illegible] No. 13 Custom-house street.
JEDIAL READ, Agent.

Bacon, Flour, Comforts.
[illegible]
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.

Exchange,
ON LONDON AND PARIS,
SOLD BY THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.
oc27 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

For Sale.
BY EUG ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—
[illegible] casks Claret, Montferrand, A. Boualot.
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oc27

For Sale.
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—
[illegible] Family Claret.
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oc27

For Sale.
2 CASES "Canal's Premium" U. BANK NOTE PAPER, [illegible]
WARNEKEN & CO.
41 Union street.

For Sale.
BY EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—
[illegible]
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oc27

"It is a Universal Panacea."
[illegible]
Bitters
[illegible]
"Pony" Glass of Hostetter.
[illegible]
Hostetter's Bitters.
[illegible]
Your Remedy
[illegible]
CONR. SEAMANS
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. Also sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
[illegible]
J. WRIGHT & CO., [illegible]
THOMPSON & BARNES, [illegible]

TO BAKERS.
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Nov. 6, 1862.
[illegible]
By [illegible] HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vols. and Acting Mayor.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov 5th, 1862.
[illegible]
JAMES D. DENEGRE, President.

Bonnets, Bonnets.
A LARGE stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.
JUST received per steamship Potomac, from Philadelphia, and New York, a general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sewed and Copper-Nailed SHOES, [illegible]
J. M. LOEWENSTEIN.

Office of City Treasurer,
NEW ORLEANS, September 10, 1862.
NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes [illegible] is extended until the 15th of November next.
[illegible]
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

Notice to State Tax-Payers of the Third Municipal District.
ALL unpaid State Taxes and Licenses—professional, mercantile and of coffee-houses—to the above District, must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, without delay, at his office, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
All persons who have not paid their Licenses on trades, professions, mercantile and coffee-houses, by the 15th November next, will subject themselves to be seized and stores and coffee-houses closed.
C. B. LANG,
State Tax Collector, 3d Municipal Dist.
[illegible]

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, October 31st, 1862.
MR. M. J. NEWMAN & JAMES MURPHY retires from our House this day. The business will be continued as heretofore by BENOIST & SHAW, for their own account.
nov1 1m BENOIST, SHAW & CO.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the late THOMAS H. PARISH, and those indebted to him, will please call on the undersigned for settlement on or before the 25th instant.
oc22 GEO. A. FRERET, at Union Bank.

Wanted,
A SMART BOY, who resides with his parents, and can be well recommended. Apply to
JAMES RYBACH,
nov3 153 Canal street.

House to Rent.
THE fine House and Store No. 133 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Apply to
oct14 tf F. P. DUCONGE, Chartres street, No. 30.

To Rent,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
A large four-story Brick Store, No. 69 Old Levee street.
A large four-story Brick Store, No. 60 Bienville street.
A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 213 Rampart street.
Several Offices on Exchange Alley, opposite the former Post-Office.
Small Houses in different parts of the city.
A lot of Ground, corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets. oc27

To Sugar Planters and Coopers.
HOOPS! HOOPS!!
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HICKORY HOGSHEAD HOOPS, of a superior quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
McPHELIN & IRVINE,
114 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Girod and Lafayette streets.
N. B.—We wish it distinctly understood that these are Kentucky and Indiana hoops, and superior to any Northern hoops. nov4 1m

NOTICE.
BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
September [illegible], 1862.
THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, cancelled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.
The notes can be easily recognized, they are cross cut with the hammer used in cancelling the checks.
nov6 1m MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

Notice to State License Payers, Second District, City of New Orleans.
ALL unpaid State Licenses due for 1862, on trades, occupations and professions, must be paid to the undersigned, 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 therefor 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,
nov4 20ds State Tax Collector, Second District.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 20th, 1862. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25 cents.
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—
[illegible]
The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
oc18 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

LARD—200 barrels choice Lard, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
nov6 71 Tchoupitoulas street.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!
HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
sep17 tf 31 Common street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]

MADAME LA BLANCE.
[illegible]

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
[illegible]

Just Arrived,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.
[illegible]
CHARLES LOFFLER [illegible]

Young Ladies' Academy,
Under the Management of the [illegible]
283 .... Bayou Road [illegible]
[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company, OF NEW ORLEANS.
THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance [illegible]
EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]

TRUSTEES.
A. Carriere, John [illegible]
S. Brugier, John Fox
Mason Pilcher, C. Fassy
G. A. Fosdick, W. A. Violett
Richard Nixon, A. Cohn
Thomas Byrne, A. K. [illegible]
R. Nugent, N. M. B[illegible]
E. H. Pomroy, H. A. [illegible]
J. L. Macaulay, Wm. [illegible]
J. S. Waitts, J. [illegible]
A. Lecourt, Wm. Lorenzen
C. Lafitte, Leon [illegible]
Wm. Urquhart, A. F. Nobles
Henry Rodewald, A. J. [illegible]
Wm. C. Watts, G. W. [illegible]
J. Avet, Albert [illegible]
E. C. Ostney.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.
TROISIEME ETAT ANNUEL.
[illegible]

Etat de la Louisiane,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
[illegible]
ALBIN ROCHEREAU
J. W. HINCKS [illegible]
JAS. GRAHAM, notaire public.
[illegible]

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T. Reilly Blanchard jne, L[illegible]
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Chas Lafitte J. Tuyes.