THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Wm. P. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, choice yellow mixed corn.

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

Collection of the City Tax.

It is officially announced from the Executive office of General Shepley, that the list of delinquent Tax-payers on the assessment of 1862, with the amounts due by each, is to be immediately published; and if, within thirty days after the first publication, those amounts are not paid, judgements by summary process will be obtained in any of the Civil District Courts of this city, with costs, interest and attorney's commission, upon which judgments a writ of seizure and sale will be issued against any property chargeable with the unpaid taxes.

The exigencies of the City Treasury are doubtless great. Indulgence to tax-payers has also been confessedly liberal and considerate. Whether those exigencies imperiously demand the conversion of previous indulgence into sudden and unsparing rigor, and whether such a course for replenishing the Treasury may not shake the very foundations of its revenue, are subjects for profound reflection.

It has been asserted without contradiction, that in the middle portions of the city house proprietors have been compelled to reduce their rents more than one-half, and of those reduced rents collect only small instalments at irregular periods; while in the rest of the city they are scarcely able to realize any rents at all.

The summary collection of the taxes would compel proprietors to proceed against tenants; but these latter are protected, in a majority of cases, perhaps, by a rule exempting $300 worth of their household effects from seizure for rent.

Proprietors, then, are placed between two impossibilities—unable to at once realize adequate rents from their property, and unable to pay the tax upon the property which is required to be immediately forthcoming.

It is hoped, therefore, that, in view of this and other forms of hardship and distress not mentioned, the suggestion will be favorably entertained of again extending the time for the payment of city taxes, and again making them the basis of a local currency, as a portion of the assets of the Treasury. Indeed, it would be difficult to point to any form of security more valid or strong than the officially ascertained and authenticated taxes of a city government upon the fixed and imperishable property of its citizens.

We are informed by Captain Collins, of the steamer Hazel Dell, arrived yesterday, that the steamer Empress, Capt. Rider, was at Napichee on Sunday last with about 2500 bales of cotton for this city, she having returned to that point by order of the commander of a gunboat stationed at the mouth of Red river, who refused permission to pass that point on her downward trip.

Captain Collins reports that the steamer Continental, Captain Yore, hence for St. Louis, had arrived at Vicksburg previous to his leaving.

Captain W. W. Collins, of steamer Hazel Dell, from St. Louis, has our thanks for polite and acceptable attentions.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.—An important notice from D. Bradbury, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, will be found elsewhere. Every member of the several companies are required to be present at special meetings in their respective engine-houses, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 7½ P. M.

FOR RENT.—Several houses and stores, admirably situated. See Mr. H Gourgue's advertisement.

RICH FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—See McCerren & Landry's advertisement. They have a fine collection of furniture to dispose of at auction, at 10 o'clock, to-day.

The special attention of dealers is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the 756 sacks choice yellow mixed corn, which he will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, in the Delta Warehouse. See advertisement.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of foreign and American dry goods, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Wm. P. Vincent, at his salesroom, No. 64 Customhouse street.

Later News from Western Sources

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

ROSECRANS GIVES CAPE OF HIS DEFEAT.

ANXIETY FOR BURNSIDE.

THE FRENCH IN MATAMOROS

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamboat Hazel Dell, which left Memphis on the 1st instant, we have received a copy of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 30th ult., from which we take the following intelligence.

The Latest Dispatches.

New York, September 26.—According to the correspondent of the *Tribune*, previous to the battle McCook's corps reached Alpine, twenty-eight miles north-west of Romeo, on the 19th. Thomas' corps encountered the enemy in force in the valley between Mission and Pigeon mountains on the 11th and fell back to Mission ridge. On the 12th Crittenden's corps connected with Thomas.

In Thomas's report, Rosecrans ordered McCook to fall back to the main force, which he accomplished on the 13th. Deserters on the 18th and 17th reported the arrival of Longstreet's corps at Resaca station, near Lafayette, which determined Rosecrans, in the face of the numerical superority of the rebels, to be attacked in his chosen position rather than seek the enemy.

Washington, September 25.—It appears now that all three of Rosecrans's grand divisions were engaged in the battles in front of Chattanooga, two of which were driven back in considerable disorder.

General Rosecrans, in his dispatch, imputes the loss of the battle to disobedience of orders on the part of General McCook, who failed to occupy an important position assigned him by Rosecrans; had he done as ordered, Rosecrans's opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his force too much, the enemy were enabled to penetrate Rosecrans's lines.

Great anxiety is felt here in army circles for the safety of Burnside. In order to reinforce Rosecrans his only safe course would be to cross the Tennessee river, and move down between the river and the mountains, or to penetrate to some of the gaps and move down behind the mountains. The opinion of military men seems to be if he attempted to move down this side of the river he would run great risk of being cut off.

General Hooker has been assigned to an important command in a field where his brilliant fighting qualities will find their full scope.

Cincinnati, September 26.—Brigadier-General Frazier and one hundred and sixteen rebel officers, captured at Cumberland Gap by Burnside, arrived at Johnston's Island.

Yesterday's Nashville Union says Burnside has reached a point where he was expected to prevent a flank movement of the enemy.

Colonel Wilder, of Rosecrans's cavalry, arrived at Nashville. He reports matters the front much more favorable than believed at the North.

The French at Matamoros.

It now seems to be settled beyond a doubt that Matamoros, at the mouth of the Rio Grande (Mexican side) is occupied by a body of French troops—some say 5000 strong—others, 7000. Positive information to that effect, it is said, reached New Orleans just previous to the departure of the steamer Colombia. Nor is this all. It also is stated that a cordial understanding has been struck between these European intruders and our naval commanders at the mouth of the Rio Grande had already arisen, with reference to some cotton and Confederate supplies in the warehouses there, and that a collision was considered inevitable. We know nothing as to the specific character of the points involved, but the circumstances, as reported, are certainly such as to interest the public interest in the progress of events in that quarter.—*N. Y. Express.*

Affairs in Texas.—Great Cotton Swindle at Matamoros.

From the Memphis (Atlanta) *Appeal* of the 19th, we clip the following:

AFFAIRS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have had an interesting interview with a gentleman who has just arrived from Texas. He has been west of the river about three months, and in that time has traversed the greater portion of Texas and West Louisiana, having enjoyed every opportunity for observing the condition of the military, social and political states, and is consequently able to give correct information.

The loyalty of the people of Texas to the Confederate Government he speaks of in the highest terms. There is no submission sentiment prevalent, such as he has found scattered elsewhere. The male white population, from eighteen to forty, has long been in the field, with scarcely an exception; latterly the old men and boys capable of bearing arms are going into camp and organizing at Brenham. Every preparation is being made to repel the invasion expected to take place this winter. Troops are looked for from the seaboard, through Arizona, and from the Mississippi. Arms and munitions of war are plentiful. Public meetings have been held in most of the prominent towns for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the depreciation of Confederate notes, and the most stringent resolutions adopted.

The death of General Sam. Houston created a profound sensation throughout the State. The immediate cause of his death was a severe attack of pneumonia, the effects of which his advanced age rendered him unable to withstand.

From the same source we receive full confirmation of previous reports as to the excellent condition of the crops. Texas is the granary of the South this year, and has enough to spare for feeding her armies, all fears of a deficiency of food for our armies and people would be at an end if the means of transportation could be obtained. Cotton is the great staple, and the planters are all in high hope of realizing handsomely on the crop, which is now ripening fast. The cotton crop of Western Louisiana is also very large, and the planters are