THE DAILY BEE.
POSTPAID DAILY (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED) \$
No. 73 Chartres street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street, house, cisterns, colone and potatoes.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Bourbon street, furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, woodries; also, at 30 o'clock, at the same place, oats and soap.

We call especial attention to the following sales by R. T. Montgomery: At 10 o'clock, at store 42 Tchoupitoulas street, hams, English dairy cheese, herrings, potatoes and onions; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 57 Camp street, sale of a good assortment of furniture and household goods. See advertisements.

The *Delta* published the following in its morning edition of yesterday:

The Very Latest.

NEWS THROUGH SOUTHERN SOURCES

Mississippian Office, Sept. 28—1 P. M.
From the Mississippian Extra.]

Richmond, September 26.—In the Senate, the House bill passed authorizing the extension of time for selling property for taxes in default. Also, House bill increasing the Signal Corps.

The Conscript bill, from the Committee of Conference, passed.

A bill providing for filling vacancies in the army by appointment, when officers elected shall be declared incompetent, was discussed at length, and then postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to take steps to secure the release of citizens of the Confederate States held in confinement or durance by the Government of the United States.

The House bill establishing places of rendezvous for the examination of persons enrolled for military duty, was passed. Also, the Conscript bill from the Senate, and the Senate bill to better provide for the sick and wounded. Other bills, and the Exemption bill from the House to the Senate, were further discussed until adjournment.

A bill to exempt exempting all persons exempted by State laws, was reconsidered and stricken out—yeas 42, nays 31.

Chattanooga, September 26.—The Nashville *Union* of the 25th reports that General Bragg captured Green River Bridge and thirty-five hundred prisoners on the 16th; also, says Curtis has succeeded in throwing his army between Smith and Bragg, preventing their junction.

Green River Bridge is a great loss to the Federals.

Chattanooga, September 27.—The fight at Munfordville was brought on by Chalmer's brigade, which was afterwards reinforced by Cheatham's division.

We lost two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The enemy lost six hundred.

Colonel Smith and the Lieut. Colonel of the South Mississippi were killed.

Yesterday, September 22.—Northern dates of the 23d, says Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring slaves of rebel masters free from and after 1st January next.

There is a tremendous excitement at Louisville. A dispatch from Jeffersonville on the 23d, says rebel Generals Bragg and Smith divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell in check, while Bragg advances on that city. It was summoned Kelson, who is in command, to surrender Louisville. Nelson refused, and ordered all women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Bragg is seven distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

The *Herald* acknowledges heavy lord near Shepherdstown on Saturday, and says rebels were dressed like Union soldiers, and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Federals to cross the river.

Sumner's Corps d'Armee alone lost 5203 at Sharpburg, in killed, wounded and missing.

A correspondent of the battle field on the 23d says that Federals are still burying their dead at the rate of a hundred per diem, and expected to get through that day.

Gen. Hooker is shot through the foot by a rifle ball; he will not be able for duty in a long time.

Gen. Crawford's wound more serious than expected. Lieut.-Col. Dwight, of Second Massachusetts, killed; Col. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, is badly wounded in the shoulder and head, and will die. Gen. Dana, badly wounded in the knee. In the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Col. Wild lost an arm at the shoulder joint. Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant and eight Captains wounded.

A correspondent of the *Times* says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

New York, September 22—Exchange firm at 109¾ gold, 117¾; cotton, 54 cents.

Chattanooga, September 27.—The Yankee cavalry captured and paroled four hundred of our sick on the 20th, at Glasgow, Kentucky. They had been left in hospital by Bragg's army.

The people of Nashville, citizens and soldiers, are under starvation. No stores or provisions can reach them from the North. The place is completely invested by our cavalry. Yankees are still fortifying.

The Battles North of the Rappahannock—Gen. Lee's Report to President Davis.

We find in the New York *Herald*, copied from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th ult., the following letter from Gen. Lee to President Davis, giving the General's report of some of the battles north of the Rappahannock:

Headquarters Army of Northwestern Virginia,
Chantilly, September 3, 1862.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America.

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed Your Excellency of the progress of the army to that date. Gen. Longstreet's division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning resisting an attack commenced on the 29th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 30th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on the day, as stated in his published report, I have with enclosed, amounted to 8000 killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the stone bridges after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about 5 P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major General Kearny was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Courthouse, taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captured in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded; Obs. Means, Marshall, Taylor, Neff and Chilbourn killed. About 7000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed or abandoned, while the enemy, at their various depots, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle field and march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R E Lee, General.

Illinois Cotton.—The New York *Post* of the 19th contains the following paragraph:

We have seen a sample of cotton grown in Illinois, about fifteen miles north of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, from seed procured in Tennessee, and planted the last May. It is of fine quality, equal to the best Tennessee, and we are told that the yield of a patch of five acres will amount to fifteen hundred pounds. At the present prices this will be a very profitable crop, much more so than wheat or corn. There are in Illinois more than two millions of acres of superior cotton land situated south of the place where this sample was grown, and from the experiments in its culture made this year, in almost every instance satisfactory, we are led to believe that soon it is to become a staple article of the produce of Illinois. One planter alone is preparing his ground with the view to planting twelve hundred acres, and many others will engage in the business more or less extensively.

Rich Quartz.—A Stream (California) paper is informed by a gentleman who has just returned from it to the Excelsior quartz lead, on Sugar Pine Creek, that one of the hands, while drifting, struck an extensive portion of the vein that is almost all gold. Our informant says that he should judge that such work will yield \$20,000 per ton. This fortunate brewery has been worked obedient ninety-five pounds of quartz by five days' running of their mill with eight stamps, and the work previous one ton of dead and one pounds of pure gold for six days' running. The claim has paid upwards of \$1000 per day for several months past.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1862. Vol XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,499.

The Great Battle.

Under this heading the New York *Post* of the 19th September speaks as follows of the account of the battle of Sharpsburg, written by the *Tribune's* correspondent, and republished here by some of the city papers:

The only satisfactory account of the last great battle of Wednesday in Maryland is that written by the special correspondent of the *Tribune*. From that truly admirable account, which ranks for clearness, animation and apparent accuracy with the best battle pieces in literature, and far excels anything ever written by Charles Russell, we gather that the conflict was after all indecisive; the advantage of superior position only remaining with us. Our losses have been great—not less than six thousand killed and wounded; but the enemy's are, for reasons given, reported much greater. The enemy lacks supplies, and perhaps hope for reinforcements. We, on the contrary, have supplies; and it is the Government's fault if we have not force enough on the ground. This is not excuse; it is not what the people want and demand, and it will not satisfy their expectations. Anything short of the complete rout or surrender of the rebels, will be, with all our opportunities and resources, a disgraceful failure. The country will so consider it, and hold the authorities responsible for their shortcoming.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

A New Military Department for Gen. Heintzelman.

It is reported that a new department is to be formed, comprising all the States west of the Alleganies, and that Gen. Heintzelman is to be put in command.

The same writer says:

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

We are assured that the Costa Rica Minister filed an official protest to-day against the settlement of Senator Pomeroy's colony at Chiriqui, in which he laid stress upon the fact that a question relative to the boundaries was pending between Costa Rica and New Granada.

We are also assured that all the Ministers from Central America, without an exception, consider the Chiriqui colonization scheme to be little better than a filibustering expedition, of a character very similar to that led by Walker. Other members of the diplomatic corps of Washington take a similar view of the matter, and call attention to the fact, that notwithstanding the protest of the Central American Republic, the United States has persisted in its colonization scheme, and that Senator Pomroy calls for able bodied men as colonists, ostensibly for Pacific purposes, but possibly with other views.

These views may be very absurd, but they are very generally entertained in diplomatic circles, if we are rightly informed.

Former Marriages of Princes of Wales.

In connection with the approaching marriage of Prince Albert Edward with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, it has been noticed by the curious in such matters that only five times in the course of her history has England witnessed the marriage of a Prince of Wales. The first instance is that of Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III, who in 1361 married Joan of Kent, grand-daughter of Edward I. This lady had already had two husbands. By the first of whom she was divorced, and the second she survived. Prince Edward died in the lifetime of his father, in 1376, leaving one son, who afterwards became king, as Richard II.

The next Prince of Wales who was married was Edward the son of Henry VI. The ceremony took place at Amboise, in France, in 1470, and the bride was the Lady Anne Neville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, the Kingmaker. Hulwer's Last of the Barons. This unfortunate prince was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury, a few months later, according to the popular legends, by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Whether the Duke had or had not a hand in the Prince's death, he had to some extent the benefit of his dying, for he subsequently married the lady Anne, the Prince's widow.

The third marriage was that of Arthur, son of Henry VIII, who was married November 14th, 1501, at the age of fifteen, to Catherine of Arragon. Arthur died in April, 1502, and Catherine became the wife of his brother Henry, in 1509, after the latter had ascended the throne. The Queen's subsequent career is known to all play-goers and readers of Shakespeare.

Nearly two centuries and a half elapsed before another marriage Prince of Wales. In 1736, Frederick, son of George II, was wedded to the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. Like those before mentioned, he died in the lifetime of his father, but, unlike them, he left nine children, the second of whom became King George III.

The marriage of Prince George, afterwards the fourth king of that name, with Caroline of Brunswick, in 1795, was the last of the series. The result of this unhappy union is well known.

It is noticeable that of these five princes only one came to the throne, three died childless, and the posterity of the Black Prince became extinct in the first generation.

The New Queen of Portugal.

The young King of Portugal is about to marry a daughter of the King of Italy. Victor Emanuel has five children, the Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, born in 1843; Prince Humbert, heir to the throne, born in 1844; Prince Amadeus, born in 1845; Prince Otho, born in 1846, and the Princess Pia, born on the 16th of October, 1847. This latter child, now a young lady nearly fifteen years old, is to be the Queen of Portugal, and her nuptials are appointed to take place on the 16th of next month—her fifteenth birthday. She will go to a royal home, which has lately been one of mourning. Here, about a year ago, the late King Pedro V, a young man of 25, and one who had shown a bravery, a liberality and a noble love of his people, which would go far to reconcile even a republican to the idea of a monarchy, died from fever contracted while personally visiting and relieving the sick and pestilence stricken subjects. But a few months before, he had lost his young Queen, formerly a princess of the House of Hohenzollern, by consumption, to whom he had been married only a few months. The death of the King was soon followed by that of a young brother, the Prince Joao-Maria Fernando-Pedro d'Alcantara-Miguel Raphael-Gabriel-Gregorio-Leopoldo-Carlos-Antonio Francisco d'Assisi-Borja Gonzaga-Fabio, of the Braganza-Bourbon family. At this time another brother was at Windsor visiting Queen Victoria. The pestilence was then raging at Lisbon, but the young prince, who rejoiced in the equally elaborate name of Luis Philipe-Maria Fernan-do-Pedro d'Alcantara-Antonio-Miguel Raphael-Gabriel-Gonzaga-Xavier-Francisco-Jobe-Jaime-Augusto Velasco, hastened at once to the Portuguese capital, and was, a few days after his arrival, crowned King. He is now very nearly twenty four years old, having been born on the 31st of October, 1838. His future wife, the Princess Pia, of Italy, is four years younger than the Princess Clotilde, who lately visited this country with her husband, Prince Napoleon. She is said to be well educated and intelligent, though not remarkable for personal beauty. Her marriage is not without political significance, as may be considered as meeting the aid of the Italian Government against the talked of usurpation of the Iberian peninsula, and the absorption of the Portuguese autonomy into the rule of Spain.

Preparation for Receiving the Wounded.—The New York *Tribune* of the 20th publishes the following relative to the reception of the wounded of the Federal army in the battles of Sharpsburg:

It is said that instructions have been issued for 5000 of the Sharpsburg wounded to be brought to this city, 1000 to Baltimore, and 1000 to Philadelphia. Dr. Cuyler has also gone to Harrisburg and Chambersburg, to make arrangements for the reception of sick and wounded at those places. The sanitary Commission are in receipt of frequent advices from their agents on the battle field, all indicating that the number of wounded is very large; but it is said that the promptness with which needed supplies are made available to the suffering has never been equalled after any previous engagement. Ten cars of cars on the railroad between Frederick and the Relay House rendering communication by that route impassionable, some of the hospital stores are now dispatched through Pennsylvania, and to the field via Hagerstown. The number of surgeons sent forward and now at their destination is believed by the authorities to be ample for the emergency.

"Essays and Reviews."—The London papers declare that the censor which prevailed some time ago, that the Bishop of Salisbury intends to abandon the persecution of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the author of the article relative to Buunsen in the volume of "Essays and Reviews," is entirely without foundation. In accordance with the judgement of the Dean of Arches, the Bishop of Salisbury has filed amended articles, but no further action with regard to them will be taken until November, when the whole case will be argued on its merits, and judgement formally pronounced. The case of Pendred against Wilson, another writer in the same volume, will possibly be proceeded with at the same time, although there appear to be some doubts about it.

Gentle Manner.

Jefferson Gov. October 2 1862.

Arrived during the past week 100 Horses, 24 Mules, 20 Negroes and 1 Yankee. Number of sick and wounded, 30 Mules died and 10 Yanks died from exposure on way to Jeff. Gov. Why don't

Horse Carcass, 12 quarters, @ 2 cts net.....\$0 24
Horse Carcass, 12 quarters, @ 2 cts net.....\$0 24
Mule Carcass, 12 quarters, @ 2 cts net.....\$0 24
Yank, 1st quality, @ head.....\$0 00
Yank, 2d quality, @ head.....\$0 00
Horse, @ 2 cents net.....\$0 00
Mule, @ 2 cents net.....\$0 00
Negro, 1st quality, @ head.....\$0 00

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Nuisance—A summary abatement should be applied to that vexing nuisance known as stubborn and argumentative omnibus drivers. We had slight need occasion to judge for ourselves how far can be carried the much bewailed of habit which some drivers have of insulting the passengers confided to their care. As we were going towards the lower portion of town, in the Royal street omnibus, a lad hailed the vehicle on Canal street, and upon entering, as there were a large number of passengers within, he handed in his ticket and was preparing in the box, the driver whipped up his horses and drove on to St. Louis street, when he suddenly checked up and pointing his mouth through the operators, asked in the broadest brogue if "the gintleman intended to pay his fare." Upon being assured that the fare had been paid and that the ticket was still visible in the box, he pertinently replied that he would not move until another ticket was dropped in the box. The most persuasive language or the most determined threats had no effect upon the resistant driver, and it was some time before the unanimous testimony of the passengers that the ticket had been paid, could have a moving effect upon the John. It would be well for those to whom the province it belongs to look into this little matter.

Stabbing.—Owen McDonnell was arrested on Annunciation avenue on Thursday, on the charge of having stabbed Martin Burke, with intent to kill him. He is further charged with resisting the police officer in the execution of his duty, and with striking officer Mc Laughlin.

Graham Conies and James Gorman, *alias* O'Connell, were arrested at the same time, on the charge of rescuing McDonnell. They succeeded in getting him away in the first instance, but he was afterwards recaptured.

Delicate Affair—The "Green Eyed Monster" is said to have led the amiable Mary Scully and the sweet Rosseau Thereon Clinton into a very delicate position. Mary sacrificed her amiability to her stronger passions and called in the aid of nail to aid them at the expense of her seductive rival; and this led to poor Mary's being seized by the strong arm of the law, persuaded by an engallant knight of the *plume lune.*

Ungrateful.—George Fenner is charged with having behaved very ungratefully to B Caner. The latter is a jeweler, and Fenner going to him with pledges for sale, and being doubtful, he gave the fellow a couple of watches to sell on commission, or for some consideration. Fenner, however, sold the watches and pocketed the whole of the proceeds. He is in durance vile, and awaits an examination before the Provost Court, which will no doubt result but little to his ultimate gratification.

Killed Through Carelessness.—Richard Calvery, a native of Ireland, about fifty years of age, was killed yesterday on board the bark Nebraska, in consequence of the breaking of an unsound derrick rope, which parted while staging between the Nebraska and the bark Quincy. On the staging was a heavy truck which fell with him, and it presumed to have been the immediate cause of his injuries. Death was caused by a fracture of the skull behind the left ear, and rupture of blood vessels within the head, producing internal hemorrhage from both ears. Deceased was a laborer, and leaves a wife and family. An inquest was held by the coroner on board the bark Quincy, and the jury in their verdict exonerated any manner in which unsound ropes are employed and insecure staging erected by vessels discharging. Two or three similar accidents have occurred lately.

Inquest.—Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named David Smith, found drowned in the Bayou St. John, below the draining machine. He was identified by a certificate found in his pocket, showing that he had complied with Order No 41. He was about 28 years of age, and is supposed from his name to be a Germian. There was no evidence to show how he got into the bayou, and a verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned.

Parody Special.—B Lynch was arrested in the First District, on Thursday, on the charge of unauthorizedly assuming the power and functions of a special police officer.

Seditious.—John V. Chambers was arrested on Washington street, in the Fourth District, on Thursday, on the charge of seditiously barranging for Jeff. Davis.

Beating a Woman.—Thomas Gallagher was arrested on Rousseau street, in the Fourth District, on Thursday, on the charge of going into Mary Powers's own house and assaulting her.

Furious.—John Anderson was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of entering the premises 518 Magazine street, knocking down Mrs. Carlson and snapping a pistol in her husband's face.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—Our readers will recollect that we a few days since gave an account of a witness who appeared in Court prepared to swear to a person convicted of supplying liquor to soldiers on their own testimony, that she had in a joke manner induced the accused secretly her to testify against him, by giving her a taste of the contents of his bottle. Well, our readers will find in a paragraph elsewhere a report in which Mary Betty figures. We refer to her formally to introduce her to our readers as the identical joceus witness. She appears on this occasion to be the same character of the first occasion. And such a tale was unfolded as showed the total, or casual in such cases, there was six of one and half a dozen of the other, and neither worth much. Mary Betty, however, had a pair of artistically blackened eyes, a swollen blue nose, and a most doleful look altogether, which she highlighted by throwing into tears as she told her wrongs. But then, when Mary undertook to draw examiner her, and she did so with a sharp shrewdness that would not linger well for a peace-ful domestic or matrimonial life with her, Rosseau had to admit that she applied epithets relating to color, to sex and to lower animality, in terms of the most unmeasured and unparliamentary kind, and not only to admit it, but to declare that she could prove it all. With such evidence of mutual compatibility, they were both put out of court.

B Lynch, however, was not, but who did not answer to that name in court, and had to be identified by Sergeant Chollet, as he said his name was Magan, and he had given the other name when drunk. A certificate of special effects belonging to another party, was found on him; but how he had found it. The offense was fully proved, and he was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

Owen O'Donnell, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was sentenced to hard labor for six months in Ship Island. He had stabbed Burke in the arm with a knife, in a dispute about their money matters, and on the latter's fleeing into his house, followed him and completed the murder on him. On his being caught he threw away a pistol, and on him were found, besides, a pair of boarding house knives.

Graham Connies, for aiding O'Donnell's escape, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

James Gorman, alias O'Connel, who was also charged with aiding O'Donnell's escape, was proved to have been so drunk that he did not know what he was doing, and could not do any thing, was discharged.

John Bertrand, who seemed to be very much affected at his position, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for stealing a purse. Accused had gone to a butcher's stall to make a purchase, when another customer having made one, put down his purse, and accused, unable to resist the temptation, picked it up and went off with it. The loss was soon found out, he was soon pursued and caught, and the purse found on him.

Thomas Gallagher was fined \$15. His escapade was connected with family quarrels over political questions. It is noticed elsewhere.

John P. Chambers, whose case is reported in another paragraph, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

John Anderson had a similar sentence passed upon. A quarrel with his mother-in-law about his children, his being his way into her house and badly beating one of his children led to his sentence. His arrest is elsewhere reported.

Thomas Cipolla was sentenced to hard labor on Ship Island for three months, for retaining arms in his possession. He had not concealed them, but left them open to view, but this did not save him. They consisted of a pair of ladies' pistols and a double-barreled shot gun.

Theresa Herrsty, for stealing clothes, or having stolen clothes in her possession, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Oct. 3 1862.

The supply of the better qualities of Provisions is fairly held, owing to the probability of light receipts, and such a disposition to purchase on the part of speculators, prompted in large measure by fear of heavier. There is a brisk inquiry for Sugar and Molasses, but the supply is scanty to meet it, and the transactions are comparatively confined to small lots at advanced prices. The stock of most descriptions of merchandize, more particularly Groceries, is light, and the restrictions on the sale of spirits and drugs and medicines is the cause of a good demand for those articles in moderate, high prices are being realized. Freights continue dull. For further particulars we refer to the following details:

SUGAR.—There is little or none in the market, and the sales are confined to small lots at advanced prices. About 200 hhds. sold at 9 @ 9½c. for Fully Fair, and 9c. for choice sisters brethren.

MOLASSES.—The supply is very light. Yesterday and to-day, and previously reported, about 300 bbls. sold at 8 @ 36½c. for Prime to Choice plain sizes.

FLOUR.—A lot of 1000 bbls. Superfine and Extra held at \$5 per bbl., was purchased on speculation to-day at \$5 75 @ 6 00 per bbl.

PORK.—Good Mess is firmly held at \$13 @ 13½ per bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 40 sacks Shoulders, in poor condition, sold at private sale at the advanced rate of 4½c.

OATS.—There were sales of round hay yesterday at 70c.

BRAN.—Yesterday's sales were at \$1 25 @ 1 30 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—In retailing at 30c. @ 35c. Cheese at 16 @ 17c. Lard at 12½ @ 13c. Hams at 15c. Pickled Shoulders sold at 6c. Sides, and Middle 7 @ 7½c.

POTATOES and ONIONS.—We quote on the spot at \$1 25 @ 1 50 per bbl. of Potatoes for Home, and 60 @ 65c. per bbl. of Onions for Home, and 60 @ 65c. per bbl. of Potatoes for Havana, and 40 @ 45c. per bbl. for Onions for Havana.

We notice sales of coarse Salt, by the load of 12 sacks Rio Salt at 4 @ 4½ per bbl., Liverpool Salt at 4 @ 4½ per bbl., Whitby at 4½ @ 4½ per bbl., Turks Island at \$3 @ \$3 50 per bbl., Long Island at \$3 @ \$3 50 per bbl., and Ashton at \$3 @ \$3 50 per bbl.

HAY.—Sales of coarse Hay yesterday at 70c. per 100 lbs.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the time for taking the oath of allegiance, the rendering of statements of property, and the allowing of de relative lists, is extended to saturday, October 4th, inclusive.

JOHN S. H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal General of La.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM
AND POLICE TELEGRAPH,
New Orleans, September 30, 1862.

From this date and until further notice, the hour for striking the 1 o'clock alarm bells of the city will be eight o'clock, instead of nine, as heretofore.

By order of J. WEIZEL,
Brig General U. S. Volunteers
and Asst Military Commandant.
J. Elliot Smith, Capt'n A. and F. Telegraph.
oct3 2t

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.

I. Brigadier-General Godfrey Weitzel having been assigned to the command of the Reserve Brigade Department of the Gulf, is, at his request, hereby relieved from duty as Adjutant General of Louisiana, and Acting Major of New Orleans.

II. Colonel Henry G. Bowing, Two 6th Regiment Corps Louisiana Volunteers, is hereby appointed as his successor, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General ARNOLD.
Thos. C. Dwight, Capt. and A. A. Gen. oct3 3

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 4, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J E Rhodes, Rogers, Bordeaux, Master
Sch Ralph Post, Gardner, New York, Master
Sch Mary Clinton, Page, New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Courier, (new) Chadwick, 20 days from Boston, to Ship Vandalia, Pinion, 22 days from New York, to Brig Lorraine, Hilton, 25 days from New York, to master—22 clear, 1st.
Sch Rebecca Post, Burris, 22 days from New York, to master—24 clear, 1st.
Sch Ellen Smith, Hall, from the Coast, to master—24 clear.
Jolt-boat, from the Coast—31 clear.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship L A Sykes, Hopkins, from New York
Sail Troy W House, Lane, from Boston

EXPORTS.

BORDEAUX—Per brig J E Rhodes—36 staves
NEW YORK—Per ship Ida Pet Post—13 bales sugar
NEW YORK—Per sch Mary Clinton—9 bales sugar
6 do cotton 91 pkgs sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Vandalia—75 pkgs sundries to C Wheelock—15 do sheet Lefty & Dollner—5 do sundries to J Decosse—27 do E Dupleix—4 do J Hunnewell—2 bales boots and 1 package sundries to Order—3 do J Hunnewell & A Witte—20 do do do—2 do E Dupleix & Co—1 bale dry goods to Order—1 package sundries to Order—1 do H V Lanaux—1 do sundries—1 bale pantaloons 1 bale do M Burke—1 bale boots and shoes to Order—20 bales do and 1 do to Order—1 bale boots and shoes to Order—1 package sundries to Order—1 package sundries to Order—1 package sundries