New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,501.

THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1862.

The U. S. Mail steamship Potomac, Captain Fletcher, leaves her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning direct for New York, with $125,000 in specie, a large freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Mr. A. Dalzell and lady, Miss Dancy, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Sherman and child, Miss Perry, Miss Butler, Mr. A. M. Summers and lady, Mr. S. Meyer and lady, 2 U. Hall, S. F. Wilson, Mrs. Sesler, Miss Sesler, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Herndon, A. L. Shepherd, G. H. Shepherd, C. Crawford, M. Fenton, J. Dodge, Mr. Robinson, S. J. Leverstein, Miss Boulinger, Miss Wagner, Mr. Mollis, Mr. J. Hughston, W. F. Foley, and Steward in steerage.

R. T. Montgomery sells this day as follows: At 10 o'clock, at post 56, Second District, a large lot of oats and bran, slightly damaged by water, and worthy the attention of the trade. At 11 o'clock at post 46, Third District, 117 bales hay. Also, at 11 o'clock, at 87 Camp street, old Auction Mart, a good assortment of furniture and other goods. See advertisements

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.—The Cashier of the Bank of Louisiana advertises exchange for sale by that institution on London and Paris.

Particulars of the Surrender of Munfordville.

We publish in this place, already mentioned in our columns, are published by the Louisville Journal:

At last we have positive information that our forces at Munfordville have been surrendered to the rebel army. Lieut. James A. Dawson, Adjutant of the Thirty-third Kentucky Infantry, arrived in this city last evening, having left Munfordville at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, after the surrender was made. At the time Lieut. Dawson left Munfordville the rebel officers were engaged in paroling the Federal prisoners.

The surrender was a matter of absolute necessity, as the gallant little band of Federal troops, who had fought so nobly on Sunday, and again on Tuesday, were completely hemmed in by an overwhelming force. It will be remembered that the defenses at Munfordville had been formed with a view to an attack from the South; but, as a formidable rebel force made its appearance on the North side of the river, and as the Federal works were threatened at all points, to hold out longer would have been suicidal on the part of the Federal troops.

Our forces were surrounded by Col. D. L. Dunham, of the Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, who assumed command on Monday morning.

The force surrendered embraced the seventy-sixth Indiana, the sixtieth Indiana, the sixty-eight Indiana, the sixty-ninth Indiana, all infantry, Capt. Hare's cavalry company of Louisville provost guard, a portion of the fourth Ohio battery, and one section of the thirteenth Indiana cavalry, amounting in all to about four thousand four hundred men, and ten cannon, including a twenty-four pounder.

Lieutenant Dawson, a participant of the fighting on Sunday and Tuesday, represents those engagements as severe in the extreme, the rebel loss being fearful, while the Federal loss in killed and wounded in the aggregate, amounted to about three of the wounded having died subsequently.

Lieutenant Dawson, in his attempt to escape, was arrested and taken before Col. M. B. Forrest, the commander of the rebel cavalry, and was confronted by a man named Cox, son-in-law of the Hon. L. W. Underwood, who represented himself as a member of General Buckner's staff. Thanks to Mr. Dawson's ingenuity in conversation, he was liberated without giving his parole.

The rebels fought with great desperation on Sunday. Colonel Wilder being in command of the Federal forces on that day. Two regiments of rebels made five different charges on a Federal battery, and were as often repulsed. In the last charge the two rebel regiments were almost annihilated; and our informant says that, of the members of one of the rebel companies, but three escaped death or injury.

On Tuesday Colonel Dunham sent out skirmishers, who were soon driven in. As the rebels approached, the Federals were ordered to reserve their fire until the enemy had advanced closely upon our works.

Volley after volley of musketry was then poured into the rebel infantry at short range, which mowed down their ranks in great numbers. During the skirmishing on Tuesday, a citizen named Robert Gentry, who had been impressed by the rebels as a guide, was killed.

Among the rebel officers lost in the different engagements were three colonels and two lieutenant colonels, including a Colonel Scott and a Colonel Smith. Lieutenant Dawson had a partial list of the killed and wounded in his possession at the time of his departure, but thought it imprudent to carry such information about his person, and therefore destroyed it.

The following will be read with peculiar interest by our readers:

From the Cumberland Valley.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer]

TALK OF A CONTRABAND.

Chambersburg, September 14.—A negro, born in Louisiana, and who speaks English with the peculiar accent of those who speak French before they learn English, came into our house last night, escaped from the rebels at Williamsport. I have full faith in his story. He describes the appearance of rebel officers when I have seen. Moreover, he knows the names not only of all the Major Generals, but of the Brigadier Generals. I questioned him closely as to persons whom he knew in New Orleans; also, relative to the location of public buildings and streets. In every single case correct answers, and with great promptness.

He says that Jackson crossed at Williamsport with his own original division, united to that of Ewell, numbering about 20,000. He troops have been detached from it when it left the valley of the Shenandoah, pressed by Pleasonton. All accounts then agreed in stating that when it entered the valley before the battle of Winchester with Banks, it numbered fully 50,000.

Your readers will remember that, in a letter to the *Inquirer*, dated at Winchester in Jape last, I stated that the Commissary of Subsistence in Jackson's army had issued 32,000 rations one day the army corps of Jackson and Ewell marched. This, taken as an index of the strength then and now, shows a reduction since the 5th May last of 12,000; a most frightful decimation in a period of four months. It has scarcely been equalled in the history of warfare. It has doubtless been recruited somewhat; but the negro says that the recruiting has been very small.

He gives as an instance the fact that at roll call at Williamsport, or near there, where Jackson encamped the night before crossing the Potomac with his army, in the first Louisiana Regiment only fifty six men answered to their names. Wheat's battalion of Louisiana Tigers have ceased to exist as a separate organization. The Coppens Zouaves, also a Louisiana regiment, have been nearly dissolved.

Marigny, former Sheriff of New Orleans, and former Colonel of the Tenth Louisiana, has been made a Brigadier General, and assigned a command in the West.

He further states that the whole Louisiana force, or rather the Virginia contingent from that State, all of which was in Jackson's Division, is reduced to less than four thousand. It became Jackson has constantly set them "in the fore front of the battle."

According to his relation there are with Jackson the celebrated Washington Artillery of New Orleans, consisting of five full batteries; a battery from Donaldson, Louisiana, another from the same State known as the Dixie, and one Virginian battery. This latter, near long to his account, in all, forty-eight pieces. Some batteries have as high as eight pieces.

Memory Acquired by Practice.

The history of the celebrated conjurer, Robt. Houdin, furnishes a remarkable example of the power of memory acquired by practice. He and his brother, while yet boys, imagined a game which they played in their wine: they would pass a shop window and glance into it as they passed, without stopping, and then at the next corner compare notes and see which could remember the greatest number of things in the window, including their relative positions. Having tested the accuracy of their observations, by returning to the window, they would go and repeat the experiment elsewhere. By this means they acquired incredible powers of rapid observation and memory that, after running past a shop window once, and glancing as they passed, they would enumerate every article displayed in it.

When Robert became a professional conjurer, this habit enabled him to achieve feats apparently miraculous. It is told of him that yielding a gentleman once in a friend's house, where he had never been before, he caught a glimpse of the bookcase as he passed the half opened library door. In the course of the evening, when somebody expressed their anxiety to witness some specimens of his power, he said to his host, "Well, sir, I shall tell you, without stirring from this place, what books you have in your library." "Come, come," said he, incredulously, "that is too good." "We shall see," replied Houdin, "let three of the company go into the library and look, and I shall call out the names from this."

They did so, and Houdin began; "Top shelf, left hand, two volumes in red morocco, Gibbon's Decline and Fall; next to these four volumes in half-calf, Hawkes's Johnson, Rasselas in cloth, Hume's History of England, in half-calf, two volumes, but the second one wanting; and so on shelf after shelf, to the unspeakable wonder and admiration of the whole company. More than once a gentleman stole into the drawing-room certain that he would catch Houdin reading a catalogue; but there sat the conjurer, with his hands in his pockets, looking into the fire.

The Express Eugenie's newspaper, published in Paris, and called *La France*, has reached a circulation of 17,000 copies. The Emperor's subscription consists of 12 shares, valued at 1,000 each. The advertising profit has been sold in advance for $60,000 per month.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Andres.—Our readers will be satisfied to know that the perpetrator of this most horrible deed has been captured, and now is in safe custody, carefully watched to prevent him from attempting either suicide or escape, in the cells of the Second District Police Station. His name is said to be Federico Avellanada, but he has been known by the name of Eyrias, Hosch, and Guacamolla. He is reported to be a most desperate character, and actually to have perpetrated three murders previously to this one, three of them in Mobile.

To effect his escape from capture he had first shaved off his moustaches; but he soon discovered this was not sufficient to disguise him, and then he shaved off his peculiarly curved whiskers. This enabled him to avoid detection so far safe to get on board the Spanish steamer of war Blanco de Guray, and very nearly, apparently, to escape from the pursuit of justice.

Lieut. Miller, of the Second District police, then learned, had had his eye on the Blanco, as one of the means by which he would seek to get away; and he had laid his plans accordingly. It was soon ascertained that she was to leave the wharf at 5 o'clock. It was then proposed to board the vessel on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock; but it was feared that this might enable him to see that he was pursued, and it was resolved to appoint the embarkation to prevent upon him till the last moment should be approaching. Five o'clock yesterday morning the Second Police gang, all other navy guns being cast solid. Of these guns a half dozen at least will be required in a few weeks to arm the Mississippi, in course of completion.—*Pittsburg Dispatch, Sept. 15.*

HIGHLAND GRAVY.—There was abundance of Highland clean. Towering dishes of venison, cockaden, an enormous cheese, fish, game, and a monstrous gingerbread of whisky, ready if required. Pounds of venison were floating in the air, and the whole second an embodiment of the Highlander's grace. "Oh, gie us rivers o' whisky, chan'ders o' snuff, and cows a-boiling a proud an' a chieftain as pig as the great hill o' Ben Nevis, an' may our children's children be lords an' lairds in the latest chartularies." On repeating this grace to an old hillman of eighty, keeping on his stock, he thoughtfully answered: "Weel, lad, it's a wonderfu' wish; a vary good grace; but it's a wardly thing. I would refrain from it, were something another grace told to me by a reverend friend from the Sound of Mull. At the cabin dinner table in one of the steamboats plying there, he was sitting next a concealed papey poppy, who thought he displayed his own language by speaking everything place before him. My friend remonstrated, but in vain. Even on deck he continued his complaints of the ill cooked mannery fare, until Dr. —— thoroughly disgusted, turned round, walking towards the steerage, addressed an old man, in his homespun and well worn shepherd's plaid, carrying a leather satchel, middle size, where he thought himself unobserved. He took from his pocket a piece of dry bread and cheese, and, laying them down before him, reverently took off his bonnet, his thin white hairs crossing in the wind, clasped his hands together, and blessed God for His mercy. In the great Giver's hand the gifts of many kinds: and to the contented dole of the world's fare we sententious added that rich boon—a grateful heart.—*A Ship-Lark," in Blackwood.*

CLEANING MILK VESSELS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, "I think there is no product of the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from the manner of handling the milk, and intensely in making the butter which we consume. In my opinion of the effects of having soured troughs in sugar making, I stated that acidity was fatal to the production of good butter, and to good making. Milk has a peculiar acid very easily formed, which endowly takes away that rich, sweet, nutty flavor, belonging to good butter. A very little soured milk or cream in a vessel completely pernicious enough said to make it sway. To avoid this great care is requisite. Chlorinkwas only is not sufficient; in keeping the vessels well washed, but they must be carefully washed in boiling hot water, and should be boiled in it for a few minutes. If they are to stay, even in good washing, when the vessels are filled with water, some ferment or acids should be put in it, which destroys any acid that may be about the vessels. Nothing should be put in well sweet. I have known some good butter-makers who have dispensed with the washing, when milk was used, was both are to be commended.

MATRIMONY IN MICHIGAN.—The Hillsdale paper has the following advertisement:

Notice.—Whereas my husband, Israel A Hale, when a boy of twenty I took him in, a destitute, ragged thing, clad and without a home or friends, and established him in business, and made him a man, and a home. After working early and late to get him mended, clean and clothed, he has gone to live with some hussy and left me and my husband's harboring or trusting him on my account, for I shall pay no more debts of his contracting.

ADELINE HALE.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862.

The supply of the better qualities of Provisions is from 2 back, owing to the drought, which has interfered with a disposition to purchase on the part of speculators, and prices have declined from 1 to 2c. There is a little inquiry for Sugar and Molasses, but the supply offered is small, and prices are nominally the same as quoted in our market report of advanced prices. The Baltimore Dry Goods, Cotton Goods, Shoes, Hardware, Tobacco and Drugs and Medicines by light and through the Gunboat Expedition, are selling at very low prices. Freights are nominal. Exchange is quoted at 1 to 2 per cent. Gold is in demand. Freights continue dull. For further particulars see the following report:

COTTON.—27 bales damaged by fire and water sold at auction to-day at the minimum rate of 4½c per lb.

SUGAR.—There is little or none in the market, and the sales are coming easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely light, and the sales have come easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

FLOUR.—The last sales of Superfine were at $6 50 per bbl.

HAY.—About 400 bales sold from first hands at $22 @ $23 per ton.

GRAIN.—Yesterday's sales were at $1 20 @ 1 25 for Corn.

COFFEE.—Is quoted at the price $1 50 @ 1 60, and the sales are coming easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

PROVISIONS.—Are quite in the price $1 50 @ 1 60, and the sales are coming easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

WHISKY.—Is quoted at the price $1 50 @ 1 60, and the sales are coming easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

FREIGHTS.—Are quoted at the price $1 50 @ 1 60, and the sales are coming easily confined to small lots at the 1 to 2c. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

The following report has been made by the Committee of Commerce:

Cotton, 27 bales	4½c per lb
Sugar, 1 hhd	1 2c per lb
Molasses, 1 bbl	1 2c per lb
Flour, 1 bbl	$6 50
Hay, 400 bales	$22 @ $23 per ton
Corn, 1 bbl	$1 20 @ 1 25
Coffee, 1 bbl	1 2c per lb
Provisions, 1 bbl	1 2c per lb
Whisky, 1 bbl	1 2c per lb
Freight, 1 bbl	1 2c per lb

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of the late Gaston Leddin. Large quantity of Canvas to be sold at Auction.

BY AUGUSTE PIRO, Testamentary Executor.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second Civil Court of New Orleans, sitting in Probate Business, in the matter of the succession of the late Gaston Leddin, will be sold on MONDAY, 13th of October, 1862, and on the following days, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the undermentioned movable property, viz:

Business Stand, and Eighth street, Fourth District.

Lot No. 1, 2 and 3, Eighth street, Fourth District.

Lot No. 4, 1000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.

Lot No. 5, 1000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.

Lot No. 6, A. A. 6, 5000 Cedar Staves, more or less, in bills of 25,000 each, with the privilege for the first bill to take the three bills.

Lot No. 7, 10,000 Cedar Staves, more or less, in bills of 25,000 each, with the privilege for the first bill to take the three bills.

Lots Nos. 8 and 11, 50,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less, in bills of 25,000 each, with the privilege for the first bill to take the three bills. The last bill to take the balance.

Lots Nos. 12 and 13, 50,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less, in bills of 25,000 each, with the privilege for the first bill to take the three bills. The last bill to take the balance.

14—2000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
15—2000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.	
16—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less, ordinary.	
17—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less.	
18—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less.	
19—2000 mixed Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
20—2000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
21—2000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.	
22—2000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.	
23—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less.	
24—2000 mixed Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
25—2000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
26—2000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.	
27—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less.	
28—2000 mixed Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
29—2000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
30—2000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.	
31—2000 Pipe Staves, more or less.	
32—2000 mixed Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	

ON TUESDAY, 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of Levee and Delille streets, Third District, about 1,000 Staves, in lots to suit purchasers.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 50,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less, 5 lots in all, 10,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the three lots. The last lot to take the balance.

Lot No. 6, 10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
7—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
8—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
9—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
10—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
11—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
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13—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
14—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
15—10,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less.	
16—10,000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
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31—10,000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
32—10,000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	

ON WEDNESDAY, 15th of October, 1862, in the parish of Jefferson, corner of Tchoupitoulas street and Jefferson street, about 195,000 Staves, in lots to suit purchasers.

No. 1—2,000 Cedar Staves, more or less.	
2—2,000 Cedar Staves, do.	
3—2,000 Pipe Staves, do.	
4—2,000 Pipe Staves, do.	
5—2,000 Cedar Staves, do.	
6—2,000 Cedar Staves, do.	
7—2,000 Pipe Staves, do.	
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99—2,000 Cedar Staves, do.	
100—2,000 Cedar Staves, do.	

Terms cash before delivery. The Staves will be sold in round a thousand long measure, that is 1,050 to the 1000.

The purchasers are requested to call immediately for the delivery of their Staves. The Staves will be delivered by order of sale.

R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th October, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, Jefferson street, Jefferson City, the following property, viz:

Lot No. 1, 1 Pair Horses, 1 Cart, 1 Harness, 1 Plow, 1 Cow and Calf, 1 Sow and Pigs, 1 Bed and Bedstead, 1 Table, Stoves, Wardrobe, Tools, Implements, Chairs, Sofas, Wardrobe, Tables, Crockery and Glassware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, Jefferson street, Jefferson City, in the Mississippi Warehouse, on Front street, the following Jobs and Bills of Lading:

Job of Shingles—Bills of Lading, Nos. 1 and 2, Capt. Jno. Hughes, Master, Mississippi Warehouse, on Front street.