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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, furniture and sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, furniture, &c., also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee, sundries.

By M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, the contents of a barber shop on St. Charles st.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store No. 5, Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, very choice lots of oats, corn, bran, hay, hams, and sides. The above articles are all sound, and in excellent condition, and will be peremptorily disposed of, on account of departure. At 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, and a variety of other goods. See advertisements.

Two Days Later from the North, via Havana.

By the arrival of the Cuba yesterday morning we are put in possession of two days later news from the North, through our latest Havana papers.

The steamer Eagle, which had left New York on the evening of the 18th, furnishes the *Diario de la Marina* with the following items of news: The *New York Express* of the 18th contains a dispatch dated Cairo, October 17th, which says:

The expedition which left Memphis on Sunday for Wolf river, a few miles above Germantown, returned on Tuesday, after having captured a Confederate camp and killed four of the enemy, including a captain; there were besides 11 wounded and 30 taken prisoners. They captured a number of horses and small arms.

Baltimore, October 13—Captain Grier Tullmadge, of the Second Artillery of the United States army, Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday evening. His body was taken to the city this morning, and will be sent on to his friends at Poughkeepsie, New York.

There was a heavy blow at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

NEW YORK MARKETS

The same paper referring to the commercial transactions of the 17th in New York, says that the Cotton market was firm and the demand good. The sales amounted to 3000 bales. Middling Uplands selling at 58c.

According to the same paper, breadstuffs were active, prices ruling high, exchanges on London had gone up. It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 11th, change had gone up to 108 to 112.

The sugar market was buoyant, and prices ruled high. The sales of the 11th amounted to 700 hogsheads Cuba, from 8½c to 9½c cents, 200 P. Rico, from 9 to 10 cents, and 70 boxes Havana at 10½ cents.

Molasses was moderately buoyant, 82 hogsheads Muscovado Cuba sold at 34½c and 10 cents, 200 hogsheads boiled at 28 cents and 10 hogsheads Porto Rico at 18 cents.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The papers of the 13th publish telegraphic despatches from Kentucky, from which we extract the following:

At Louisville dispatch, dated the 12th, mentioned the fight at Harrodsburg, which occurred on Saturday, the 11th, and which is said to have been more bloody and terrible than that of Perryville.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The following is from Nashville, under date of the 11th:

Nashville is completely surrounded by the rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The Federal troops are on half rations. Prisoners were at fabulous prices. The rebels captured last week forty forage wagons from the Federals.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST AT THE NORTH.

The parties at the North are becoming more determined, and everything tends to show that the coming campaign of the 4th of November will be a warm contested one. The Democrats of New York have united, and they expect to defeat, by heavy majorities, their fanatical adversaries, the Republicans.

Public opinion was much excited, and the Democratic and Radical parties were urging against the Government a covert but relentless opposition.

Official Dispatch of Gen. Buell on the Battle of Perryville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862—To Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: I have will communicate to you the movements of the army under my command. We have daily had skirmishes with the enemy, and the pursuit of rebels is unpromising. I had supposed that Bragg would give me battle at Bardstown, but the troops arrived at that place on the 5th, and I hoped to find a great guard composed of cavalry and artillery.

The rebels had retreated towards Springfield, and the pursuit was taken up. The centre, under command of Gen. Gilbert, marched up the road directly between Springfield and Perryville and arrived on the ridge miles from the town, where he met the enemy in strong force. The left, under the command of Gen. McCook, took the Nashville road, and yesterday, on the 8th, reached Perryville. I immediately formed a line of battle, and ordered a general reconnoissance to be made.

At 10 o'clock I heard from Gen. McCook. The fight had then opened for several hours, and I hurried with great despatch. The extreme left of our line had been flanked, and were greatly facing back. Upon the instant I ordered the regiments from the centre.

I also gave orders to the right, under command of Gen. Crittenden, which had come up on the Lebanon road, to accelerate his speed, and to attack the enemy's left; but it was impossible for this wing to reach the field in time to obtain a decisive result, and take part in the fight.

The action lasted until night.

The battle continued on the centre, though not severely. The enemy were driven from every point not within having however, gained some momentary advantage on its left wing.

The whole troops were drawn up in line of battle during the night, and at six in the morning the conflict was renewed. There was some skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy, but in look of his forces had retreated towards Harrodsburg.

I am not as yet correctly informed of our loss. They are heavy, and include several officers of great merit.

I regret to announce that Generals Jackson and Terrill are among the slain.

D. C. BUELL,
Major General Commanding.

Paul Murphy in Havana.

We notice in the *Diario de la Marina* that our young fellow-townsman, Paul Murphy, had arrived in Havana on board of the Blanche Gibray, and the same paper thus mentions his arrival:

As we had announced, a gamut of chaos, in which the unequaled and invincible Paul Murphy figured, was played last evening at the residence of Don Francisco Fesser.

After giving a sketch of the antecedents of Paul Murphy, which are as familiar to our readers as household words, the *Prensa* gives the following same played between him and Don Felix Scrs. As this game might afford some interest to our readers, even in these grave days, we publish it below:

WHITE.	BLACK.
Sr. D. Felix Scrs.	*Paul Murphy.*
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 K B 3	2 K Q B 3
3 B Q Kt 5	3 Q P 2
4 B Q 4	4 K B 3
5 Q P 2	5 Q B K 3
6 Castle	6 Q K P 4
7 Q B K 3	7 Q P 3
8 Q B P 2	8 K P 2
9 Q B K 3	9 B B
10 Q R	10 Castle
11 K Kt Sq	11 Q P 1
12 K P	12 K K P
13 Q R	13 Q B K 3
14 B Q Kt	14 Q Kt
15 Q K Kt	15 K R P 1
16 K Kt 2	16 K Kt P 1
17 K P 1	17 K Kt P 2
18 K Kt 3	18 K K P 1
19 K K Kt sq	19 Q K Kt 4
20 Q K Kt 2	20 Q K R 2 (2)
21 Q Kt 1	21 Q R Kt 3
22 Q P 1	22 Q B P 2
23 K P 1 (3)	23 Q Q B
24 K Q	24 Q B P 2
25 K K Q sq	25 K B P 2
26 Q K R P	26 B Q 1
27 Q B P 2	27 B Q Kt
28 K P	28 B Q 3
29 Q R	29 K R B 3
30 P K 5	30 K Kt 1
31 Q Q 1	31 K K 3
32 B Q 2	32 K Q 1
33 P K	33 K B 2
34 K B 2	34 K B 1
Surrenders.	

After this game, Paul Murphy played with Don Tomaso, to whom he gave a knight, the *Prensa* says, the result may easily be guessed. Don Adriliano Molina then proposed a game to Paul Murphy, who refused to play, for reasons which the *Prensa* says it did not hear, but which well understand them, as Mr. Murphy was somewhat fatigued.

Paul Murphy would return in Havana until the 20th inst., and he would play blindfold games against ten or twelve persons.

A banquet was to be given him prior to his departure by the chess amateurs of Havana.

VALUE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER BLANCHE.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 17th, furnishes us with the following:

The English steamer Blanche burnt near the coast of Matanzas, by order of the commander of the United States steamer Montgomery, was an iron vessel, and cost here $50,000. She had on board 500 bales of cotton, the value of which, estimated at the low rate, at cents per pound, would amount to $41,625 for the cargo alone. The losses of the crew, without exaggeration, may be put down at $19,000. It may then appear that the attempt of the commander of the Montgomery will cost the United States Government more or less, the following:

The steamer Blanche	$ 50,000
500 bales cotton	131,175
Losses of the crew and others....	19,000
Total.....	$200,175

Later from Europe.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st instant, copies from its New York exchanges of the 13th, European intelligence to the 3d instant. It gives the following commentaries of the English press:

The commentaries of the English press upon the news brought over by the Asia, upon the movements in Maryland, manifested doubt as to the Northern victory, but the arrival of the Norwegian dispelled all doubt, and the English papers praise the power of the North in the highest terms.

The London *Times* congratulates General McClellan for his energy, and the rapidity of his movements, and adds: "The retreat of the enemy relieves the Government temporarily, although the ship is still leaking, and stands fire bravely, thereby gaining a few victories, but the leak is still open and it defies the carpenter's skill. In the mean time each of the belligerents have tried, and fruitlessly, the policy of invasion. Would it not be prudent for the North and South to hearken both to lessons which are the results of its wrangling?"

The London *Post* admits that the position of the Confederates is not as good as it was in the beginning of September.

The *Star* says that the re-establishment of the prestige of the Federal arms, will suffice to fill the ranks of the army with volunteers, and that there will be no need to resort to a draft.

The latest rumors state that Garibaldi and his followers had been pardoned.

The French ejectors had received orders to report at Japan, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Japanese towards the European legations.

FEDERAL MAN-OF-WAR PURSUING THE ALABAMA.

A dispatch from Lisbon, dated October 1st, states that the sailing sloop of war St Louis had left that port in pursuit of the Confederate steamer Alabama.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that from rumors which circulate in political circles, it would appear that the British Government is not so far from recognizing the Southern Confederacy as it has hitherto been. It is said that the question will be submitted before long to the deliberation of the cabinet.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ABOLITION POLICY.

Speaking of the abolition policy of the North, the London *Times* says, that Mr. Lincoln will abdicate from adopting it, as that policy would not only be an error and a crime, but that instead of advancing the Federal cause, it would increase and perpetuate the hatred between the two sections of country.

A PLAN TO END THE WAR.

The *Morning Post* says that a master stroke alone can end the war in America, and that to save the national unity the North would go so far as to accept the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, if he could succeed in obtaining it.

From Havana.

From our late Havana exchanges we gather the following items of marine news from that port:

The French men-of-war steamer La Mouette, Grainel, commander, put to sea from that port on the 14th inst.

The Spanish corvette P. Jara del Oesgno, Captain Arias, was to leave Havana for New Orleans on the 17th inst.

The United States steamship Roanoke, Capt. Thompson, entered the port of Havana on the 14th from New Orleans.

The English vessel Sheffield, Capt Gribble, put to sea on the 20th, for New Orleans, with ballast.

The Spanish dispatch steamer Pinta, Lieut. del Knoz, entered Havana, after a trip of 11 days from New Orleans. The American schooner Florida, also from New Orleans, reached Havana on the 16th.

Partial Market, Oct. 20, October 14—The schooner Everline, Captain Loughlin, arrived at this port, from New Orleans, on the 14th.

From Mexico.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th, says that it has received free of the *Esperita Nacional de Mexico*, Vera Cruz, up to the 5th ult. The only remarkable article published by this paper is the resignation of the pronunciamento, which was issued at Vera Cruz on the 7th, in favor of Alvarez.

PRISONERS OF THE VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO EXPEDITIONS.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that it learns the following: The steamship Lonsdale, or the steamship Lonsdale, or the steamship Lonsdale, or the