THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,520.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, sec. Gouhen butter, cheese and apples.

By Hanlon & McLean, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Bienville street, 50 bales cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 30 Charles street, furniture, &c.

By Thomas Richardson, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, furniture.

McCerren & Landry sell to day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, an assortment of furniture, two pianos, and a melodeon.

R. T. Montgomery offers for sale this day, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a variety of merchandise, consisting of butter, cheese, apples, onions, furniture, carpets, mirrors, and a variety of other goods. See advertisements.

We notice that Thos. Richardson sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, by order of the Provost Marshal, a large iron safe, to which we would call the attention of jewelers and others in want of such an article.

Northern Intelligence.

The *True Delta* has received a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 12th, from which it extracts a full summary of the intelligence contained in that paper. We copy the following:

Washington, October 12, 11 60, P. M.—A message from Williamsport, sent yesterday afternoon, and received this morning, says that the rebels are reported crossing at Boat Ford.

Our troops are all under arms. General Keogh is in command. No details received.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, 1862.—The rebel raid against Chambersburg is not deemed of importance here.

The disposition of the Union troops at Cumberland, Chambersburg and other points will force the rebels to a speedy return to Virginia by way of Hancock, or make a detour above Cumberland.

In either case the movements of the rebels must be rapid to escape capture.

It is reported that Chambersburg was surrendered on condition that private property should be respected, but that public property should be removed or destroyed.

The railroad buildings have been burned.

The rebels are said to be moving towards Gettysburg to destroy the bridge there, in order to prevent the approach of troops from General McClellan's army.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, P. M.—This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburg.

They have seized about five hundred horses.

They have also taken a large amount of government clothing, which they attempt to exchange for their own dilapidated garments.

A portion of their forces moved about ten o'clock this morning in the direction of Gettysburg, Pa.

It is impossible to learn fully what the intention of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire body.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac river near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, 10 P. M.—Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of Stuart's rebel cavalry since they left Chambersburg.

The rebels respected all private property. The only exception was where they entered a store in Chambersburg, and carried off about one hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels, after leaving Chambersburg proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg.

About five miles from Gettysburg the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburg, and is now on his way in charge of a guard to the city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland not having been destroyed, as previously reported.

Telegraph communication is closed to Gen. McClellan's head quarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Governor Curtin throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

General Wool is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. Brooks is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official circles that the whole rebel force will be captured.

Carlisle, Pa., October 11, 1862.—Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg have been stopped here. Much excitement prevails here.

All the rolling stock of the railroad, except four locomotives, has been brought here.

The Anderson Cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a column of regular cavalry, have gone up to Chambersburg, under command of Capt. D. H. Hastings.

Carlisle, October 11, P. M.—From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under the command of Stuart reached Chambersburg about six o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some forty miles off, proceeding by way of Mercersburg and Campbelltown to Chambersburg.

About eight hundred entered the town, the rest remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided, one part going west Green castle, taking with them their artillery, the other remaining in camp, near by, all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to day says that we lost about men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river. Cox's brigade, or part of it, were the force engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at eight o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines, all the other engines of the company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburg.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburg, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburg, twenty-five miles from Chambersburg, at five o'clock this afternoon.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones wherever they could be found.

Gen. Wool is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here, which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $100,000. The Government property loss is not over $3000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburg tonight their proceedings in Chambersburg.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Criswell's, is no foundation. There will be no interruption to the running of the road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, all of which belongs to the Cumberland Valley Company.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

News Orleans, P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburg road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

The War in Kentucky.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

Louisville, October 11, 10 P. M.—All is quiet at this time, although the anomalous position of General Kirby Smith cannot some time.

Cannonading was heard at Lawrenceburg, Ky., to day.

Governor Dennison sent relief to-night thither on the day of the engagement of Dick Hawes at Frankfort as Governor of Kentucky.

General Bragg, while dining at the same table with the Mason Province, was interrupted by a messenger. After returning several times, he at last consented to hear what the messenger had to say. Immediately thereafter General Bragg and Hawes, and others, finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen, and skedaddled just in time to escape the Federal forces.

Bardstown, Ky., October 11—No courier has arrived from Gen. Buell to-day. No fight took place on Thursday, Friday, or to day. Another battle is expected to morrow.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left here at six o'clock this evening with ambulance wagons containing supplies for wounded at Perryville. They had a government escort from here to Perryville.

CAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN AND FIVE HUNDRED SOLDIERS BY THE REBELS, &c.

Louisville, Ky., October 11—The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Captain Bowles' quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th instant, by a party of rebels, whom Major Bradford did all in check near Frankfort, when General Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen Union Government wagons and ten or fifteen soldiers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. Bill's stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

Among the Union officers captured were—Major Bradford, Lieut. Cassell, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Capt. Bowles, quartermaster, Lieut. Bailey, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Goldsmith, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL JACKSON—THE REMAINS OF GENERALS TERRELL AND WEBSTER.

Louisville, October 11, 1862.—The remains of General Terrell and General Webster were sent to Cincinnati by the mail boat this afternoon.

General James S. Jackson was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Christ Church, under an escort of the Twenty-fifth Michigan and Capt. Miller's battery.

The remains of Gen. Jackson were deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery temporarily.

News from Washington.

From the *Herald's* dispatches of the 11th we extract the following:

IMPORTANT RUMORS REGARDING MONEY MATTERS.

The bankers, brokers and stock speculators, of every description, have been at high fever all day over a rumor which was current, that the Secretary of the Treasury had, for the second time, proposed to certain parties to exchange long bonds for Treasury notes, at figures slightly below the current market price, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. There is no confirmation of this rumor, however, although the condition of the Treasury, and the well-known need of the Government for the Treasury notes, not only to pay ascertained and allowed indebtedness, but actually for the payment of arrears to soldiers, gave a color of probability to the report.

There was consequently great fluttering among the stock speculators and money changers, and most industrious efforts were made to ascertain if there was any foundation for the rumor, but so far it has not been discovered whether it is or not true.

The sudden advance in the premium for gold is attributed to the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure gold for the payment of interest on the public debt. His contrivances thus far have stimulated speculation in this article, without bringing any very great amount of it into the treasury.

It is said that Mr. Chase contemplates a new financial movement in this direction immediately. Skewed bankers and capitalists from abroad are making investments upon time in all sorts of saleable commodities. They base their operations upon a calculation that the Federal currency must, from the necessities of the Government, and the peculiar management of its financial affairs, continue to depreciate. They look for their profits in the fact that at the end of sixty days or four months they can pay in a depreciated currency the indebtedness now incurred.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE CONTRABANDS.

The report of the *Tribune* correspondence as to the trouble in General Halleck's mind touching the freedom of an immense number of contrabands, is just what has all along engaged the attention of men of sense. It is not at New Orleans alone where tens of thousands of slave women, children, and old and sick are maintained at Government expense. The like state of things exists here, and in other cities and camps under the jurisdiction of the Government. It is stated that in the West they are being distributed among the farmers.

News from McClellan's Army.

REPORTED SUDDEN MOVE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—IMPORTANT EVENT AT HAND.

Washington, October 11, 1862.—The city has been filled with rumors to day of a sudden movement on the part of General McClellan's army. This country is attributed to the recent raid of the rebel cavalry upon the Pennsylvania border. There is no substantial evidence that the plans formed by General McClellan have been materially changed by anything that has occurred.

The busy note of preparation for a final and decisive movement is heard in all the departments connected with the army. But it seems to be only carrying out the details of a programme carefully matured immediately after the battle of Antietam.

The raid of the rebel into Pennsylvania is regarded by our military as one of a desperate nature of resort. In case the retreat of their main army towards Richmond, Winchester they can get there or Charlottesville sooner than the Union column under Gen. McClellan's strategy, remained to be seen. It certain, however, that the latter will not outside the province by which, somewhat flattered, with a small force, managed to escape their movement Banks, McDowell's, Shields and Frémont's columns.

RECEPTION OF REFUGEES.—THE POSITION OF GENERAL BANKS—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Frederick, Md., October 11, 1862.—Advices from the front are to the effect that everything is quiet.

A gentleman who left Richmond on Monday and who came via Staunton, Strasburg and Winchester, reports that none of the enemy's forces are moving towards Richmond, but that quite a number of troops supposed to be conscripts are moving this way. Most of the enemy's force, he states, are still in the neighborhood of Winchester.

Great numbers of people are daily coming over the river to avoid the rebel conscription.

Some disposition of persons and property has recently been made which cannot be mentioned at present, but which will probably soon be heard from in results favorable to the Union cause.

From Gen. Siegel's Corps.

ACTIVITY OF THE SCOUTS.

Fairfax Court House, October 11.—The scouts of Gen. Siegel have been very active on our advance in this direction, and probably General Siegel has more accurate information regarding the whereabouts, position and forces of the enemy than any other officer.

To day we learn that there is no rebel force in our front this side of the Rappahannock. On our right, two days ago, it was ascertained satisfactorily that there was no enemy about Leesburg, Aldie, or Thoroughfare Gap, and that region of country.

To day three rebel scouts visited Vienna, only five miles from here. They made a very short stay.

Four rebel wagons, with eight men, were captured to day by Gen. Stabel's pickets and scouts. They had been foraging, and two of the wagons were loaded with hams, the other two with salt pork.

News from Missouri.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON CLAY COUNTY, MO., BY GEN. JIM LANE'S NEGRO TROOPS—FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS, ETC.

Kansas City, Mo., October 8, 1862.—Last night a detachment of Gen. Jim Lane's negro brigade attempted to cross the river from Wyandott, Kansas—it is thought to make a raid upon the citizens of Clay county, Missouri—they were met on the Missouri bank by a company of Missouri militia and driven back. Several shots were fired, but little damage was done to either party.

About three P. M. yesterday a skirmish ensued between a company of eighty men of the Fifth Missouri cavalry, under Captain David, and a guerrilla band of one hundred and eighty men, under Quantrel and Child, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas.

Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

We captured the rebel Colonel Childs, who is seriously wounded.

Captain David is still in pursuit of the guerrillas.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Commission—William Wilson, *alias* Red Bill, and Jacob Ricker were examined before this Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Robert Elliott, in a coffee-house at the corner of Philip and Rousseau streets, in August, 1861. Elliott had been discharged from the police on the 14th of August, and the affair took place about five days afterwards. Wilson had been a sergeant in the Confederate army, and he heard that Elliott had said he would have his stripes taken off. Going to the coffee-house where Elliott was playing cards, he told him that if Elliott did not meet him to give him satisfaction, he would make him leave the city. Elliott returned that he would not leave the city for any such reason he. Upon this Ricker, who had accompanied Wilson as his friend, assaulted Elliott, and drove him out of the place. He returned, however, by another door, and getting a cane sword, was about to assault Ricker with it, when Wilson cried out, "Look out! He has got a pistol!" On this Ricker threw a couple of chairs at Elliott, one striking him on the head, and the other striking a bystander on the head and cutting it. Wilson drew a pistol then, but putting that up, he next drew a knife and chased Elliott with it, till he cornered him, when Elliott asked him if he was going to murder him in cold blood. Wilson told him he could not live in this town, but put up his knife, and Elliott went away. Witnesses gave Ricker an excellent character for peaceableness. Mr. Lemley asked for consideration for him on the ground of his Wilson on behalf of his family, and the circumstances of the case. The Judge Advocate said that it must be understood that a new order of things had been established, and no offender will be allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

Provost Court—*Judge Joseph M. Bell*—Michael Connors, whose surrender is elsewhere reported, was fined $20. The charge against him was that he had stolen a pair of shoes from Smith's store, corner of Customhouse and Marais streets. He alleges that he intended to pay for the shoes, and took them openly. As soon as he heard that a warrant had been taken against him he went to Sergeant Chellet, asked him to go with him to Smith's that he might pay for the shoes, and offered $6, which, however, was refused.

Charles Burnell was sent to the Parish Prison for one month. He had been a Confederate soldier up to the 15th of April last. His offense was making use of seditious language, saying among other things, that he had fixed many a Yankee—.

The slave Charles, for getting drunk and threatening his master sent to the Police Jail for a month.

Wm Ehrenberg, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $50, and his coffee-house was ordered to be closed. It is situated at the corner of Girod and Mary streets.

Non-Attendance at Court.—Judge Bell yesterday took occasion to remark that much inconvenience was being caused again by the non-appearance of policemen and others as witnesses. If this is not immediately corrected, those offending in this respect will be punished. Judge Bell also said that every prisoner arrested, no matter for what, within the jurisdiction of the Provost Court, must in future be brought up during the session immediately following his arrest.

Inquests—The negro on whom, as we reported in our last issue, Coroner Beach had been summoned to hold an inquest at 402 Perdido street, proved to be Jacob, a slave of Mr. Geo. Pandely. Jacob was about eighty years of age, and had for some time left his master's protection and gone to stay at the home in question, with a Fanny Blackburn, who says she is an Indian woman. She stated that during cold her that he had been driven from home by his master. He did not seem to have anything particular the matter with him; but he was weak, and, she thought, needed more food. She used to give him what she could; but she had four or five children herself, and could not do much. On Sunday evening he complained of pain in the stomach. During the night, she heard him, as it were, calling for assistance. She got up, but when she got to his bedside, he appeared to be asleep, and she returned to bed without disturbing him. In the morning she went into his room to give him a cup of coffee, when she found him lying with the clothes all torn off him, and quite dead. She was so alarmed that she dropped the cup and coffee, and went out for assistance. The verdict was that he had died of spasm, congestion and old age.

Coroner Beach held another inquest yesterday morning on the body of the slave child Eliza, about four years of age. She belonged to Miss Adams, and is the third of the same family belonging to that lady, on whom the Coroner has been called to hold an inquest. Like the others, she had died in consequence of the miseries to which she had been subjected, through her mother having run away from home with them. She lay at 42 Villere street. The evidence showed that she had been suffering from continued fever, and a verdict that death had been caused thereby was returned.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man found lying at 172 Tchoupitoulas street. It proved to be that of James Donohoe, a soldier, belonging to Company B, 9th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was a native of Ireland, about 30 years of age. He was of very dissipated habits, and died of consequent apoplexy or inflammation of the stomach, to which effect a verdict was returned.

The Coroner also held a couple of other inquests; but there was nothing in them to call for their being laid before the public.

Heartless.—Mary McDonald had to go to the police station last night, to seek lodging for herself and three children, who had been turned out of the room they occupied, in a house on Common street, owned by John Hanley. She is a quiet, modest-looking woman, and kept at the treatment she had received, at the hands of a man who had encouraged her to be left without protection, by inducing her husband to enlist in the Confederate service. Her case excited much sympathy.

Boy Astray—A little boy about five years old, and who says his name is John, was found astray in the Fourth District yesterday, and was taken to the police station, where his parents may find him.

Sisters Office.—Invitations to night visits to some stores seem to be flending rife, and all together they are becoming strangely frequent. Sergeant Saxon, of the First District police, alone reports three for last night, viz.: To the store 34 Magazine street to the store of Conn, mon street, and to the Chemical Works, corner of Notre Dame and Levee streets, all found hospitably open to all comers—as yet.

Shoplifting—Emma Tawlins and Maria Burns were arrested in the Third District yesterday, on the charge of stealing a piece of calico from Mr. Davis.

Threats After Assault—Conrad Arnhentz was arrested yesterday at the corner of Cito and Magnolia streets, on the charge of threatening to be the life of his neighbor, Mr. Russell.

Fast Young Men—James Cutler was arrested in the First District yesterday, under a warrant charging him with highway robbery, and he is also charged with murder. We have no particulars yet.

Fire—A fire was discovered in another way on Court street on Tuesday night, by an officer on the beat, who extinguished it before it had time to cause any damage. It is supposed to have been wilfully attempted.

Naval Salute—About noon yesterday the United States steamship Mississippi and the French steamer Catinat exchanged salutes.

Supposed Deserter—John Kenny was arrested on Baum street yesterday, on the charge of being drunk disturbing the peace, and supposed to be a deserter.

Surrendered—Michael Connors, having heard that there was a warrant out against him, surrendered himself yesterday to Sergeant Chellet. We have not learned what is the charge against him.

In Contravention—Wm Ehrenberg was arrested in the First District yesterday on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers. The charge is preferred by Clinton Chindell, Co. A, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, and Levi H Witmore, of Co. A, Twelfth Maine Volunteers.

Seditious—John Bagell was arrested on Magnolia street, yesterday, on the charge of Mr. Cann, a citizen, and Charles P. Kelsey, Company C, Twenty sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, with making use of seditious language.

Mourning—Jeremiah Murphy, of Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested in the First District, yesterday, on the charge of disturbing the peace and furiously brandishing his bayonet in the street.

Foreign Items.

[From the Glasgow Herald, Sept. 27.]

They say that the reason of the difference which has again arisen between the Empress and Minister Fould is owing to the undue consideration shown by the fair Eugenie in the disposal of the unbounded amount of funds allowed by the Emperor for the representation of that Imperial *dame* and coquetry in toilette, always looked for by the French ladies as a necessary emanation from the throne, the absence of which was pardoned in Marie Antoinette only on condition that it should be assumed by her daughter in law, the Duchess of Orleans. However great the sum allowed, it seems that the one expended so far exceeded the allowance, that the Minister was once more compelled to appeal to the Emperor a reason and justice to place some limit on the outlay. The result on this time was the subject of difference, as the Pope, to whom it was known to be despatched, no longer, being the enemy of France, as he was when the former complaint was lodged against Her Majesty, but now the ally and *protege*, there could, of course, be no objection to the assistance afforded, as long as it maintained within bounds. The Emperor, although mildly and firmly in the measure, did consent to make representations in favor of moderation and reform, and to urge the necessity of economy; the Minister triumphed, but not long. A certain eccentric prince, exiled and deposed by his own subjects, who has found solace in the collecting and preservation of jewels and precious stones, particularly of diamonds, having been of late admitted to frequent interviews with the Empress at St. Cloud, the result of which has given, and it was discovered that the object of his visit was to transfer some of the most valuable of the ornaments belonging to the Empress to the cabinet of gems of which the millionaire Prince has appointed himself the ever watchful, sleepless, vigilant guardian and keeper. The contention between the Minister and his Imperial mistress has still high up on the subject. The Empress maintains that the jewels being her own, her right to dispose of them as best becomes her admits of no dispute. The Minister contends that, although they form no portion of the apanage of the Crown, they were bestowed upon the Empress of the French nation as homage to position, not to person—and, as such should be regarded as a part of the state properties without which the role which has been conferred upon her Majesty cannot be played out with becoming dignity. The Morning, though full of love, fails in power and the result, as expected, is the defeat of the Minister, and the obligation to retire from his post of Minister of Finance, and return to the Ministere d'Etat, while Mr De Lavitry, who is to take his place, has promised to be blind, or at all events one-eyed, whenever her Majesty wishes to do a little business on her own account.

"A student," says the Cologne *Gazette*, "travelling a few days back on the railway to this place, to light a cigar took a phosphoric match from a box which he had just before purchased at Elberfeld. The matches being tightly packed, the young man introduced his finger nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of the phosphorus passed under the nail and ignited. Although the flame was immediately extinguished, the hand had swelled so much on arriving at Dusseldorf that a surgeon advised its amputation. The student would not consent and proceeded to Cologne, but on arriving there the swelling had so much extended as to render the amputation of both hand and arm necessary."

M. Jouvard, the oldest member of the Institute of France, and celebrated as a geographer, died very suddenly on the 21st. He was in his 86th year, and only the day before his death, was present in the geographical department of the imperial library, which department he created, and of which he was the head.

It is calculated that there are between two and three hundred companions in London entirely idle at the present time, a large number of whom have earned little or nothing for the last two or three months. There are also many engaged in printing offices who are only partially employed.

The New York *Times* has the following:

The London Times' Correspondent.

The New York special correspondent of the London *Times* has written a note to the *Evening Post*, protesting that he has ever "given currency to any willful misstatement, great or small." He excuses himself for having sent off a forged extract from Mr. Lincoln's letter to Mr. Greeley, by saying that he copied it from the *Caucasian*. It is barely possible that he may be ignorant enough of the city press to suppose the *Caucasian* good authority for anything; and he may be too indifferent to current events to inform himself accurately as to the tenor of a document published in every newspaper of the day.

As to the general tenor and character of Dr. Mackay's letters to the *Times* no one who reads them can have any doubt. They are utterly one-sided, unscrupulous and false. A more systematic and undeviating perversion of truth, more unmanlike and perverting misrepresentation of facts, than these letters exhibit, it has never been our fortune to encounter. He never tells the whole truth when it will benefit the Union cause—and he always exaggerates facts if he can thereby help the rebellion. He writes like a hired pensioner and agent of the rebels—not in the least like a fair-minded and independent chronicler of current events. It is a shame to the profession of journalism, and a special scandal to the London *Times*, that the reading public of Europe should derive almost its only knowledge of the most momentous event of this age from the unfair reports of the correspondent.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1862.

We have again to notice a very limited movement in the flour and provisions market; the demand being confined to trade and consumption of the city, and those operations of a very limited character. Notwithstanding the stock, however, is being considerably reduced, and with almost no entire suspension of supplies, there having been no receipts of any moment during the past week, holders are firm and stiffened in their pretensions, awaiting high prices. The market is bare of sugar, while the supply of molasses continues extremely light. The receipts for the week past may be suspended. A supply would meet with immediate sale at extreme prices.

SUGAR.—The stock is confined to a few hundred hhds, and is nearly all in the hands of one party. The receipts from the river are entirely suspended. A supply would meet with immediate sale at extremely high prices, as few very small lots sold at 10c. for fair, and 10½c. for prime.

MOLASSES.—There is none in first hands and very little in that of speculators, and the same have been advised to hold out for 50c. Prime possession at 50c. gold.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $12@$13 ⅌ bbl. for Extra Fancy.

BEEF.—Northern Mess is retailing at $14@$14 ⅌ ⅌ half bbl.

COFFEE.—A small lot of Rio sold at 42c ⅌ ⅌. Good Fair, Rio may be quoted at 40@42c., according to quality and quantity.

PORK.—Mess is held at $26 50 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY.—That made from Louisiana Rye is retailing at 45c. and that made from grain at 40@42c ⅌ gallon.

LARD.—Prime in tcs is retailing at 10@11c. ⅌ ⅌.

BACON.—Smoked Shoulders and Sides are retailing at 8@10c., and Smoked Hams at 13@14c. and Dry ⅌ ⅌.

CORN.—Round lots are held at $1. It is retailing at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Round lots are held at $1. It is retailing at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—The demand is supplied at $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The following articles were sold at auction today:—10 bales Hose at 8½; 40 cases sugar-cured Hams, entire and in bad condition, at 10½; 10 do. do. at 9½; 10 bales Lead at 7; 25 bbls. Fine Bread at 7c.; one bbl. Flour at $3 50; 61 bbls. Jamaica Rum at $1 8; 6 ⅌ Coffee, 15 bbls. Whisky at $1, 10 do. at $1 5; 25 do. Wine Vinegar at 18c.; 300 boxes Claret at $4@$5 ⅌ box; 30 boxes Water at $4; 30 cases Claret at $43 ⅌ case; 50 bbls. Apples sold at $1 75; 1 cask at $2 50; 1 puncheon, 5 qr do. Madeira at $1 90, and 20 boxes French Prunes at 10½c. ⅌ ⅌.

The receipts for past three days, say from the 26th to the 28th, inclusive, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner and 1 steamboat; cleared, 2 barks and 3 schooners.

Cuban Market.

HAVANA CITY, October 20, 1862.

A vessel yesterday 31 Hogsheads and 54 Hogs. Amount of stock and sales as follows, viz.: Hogsheads 10 Cuba stock remaining on sale; 8 Barrels and 77 Hogs. We quote

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ ⅌ net..... @c. 7½
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ ⅌ net..... @c. 7
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ ⅌ net..... @c.
Cows, 1st quality, ⅌ head..... @
Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head..... @
Milch Cows, ⅌ head..... @$19 @$
Bacon, 1st quality, ⅌ lbs..... @15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 30, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Evelyn, Patterson, for Cuba.
Brig Andrew Peters, Watts, for New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark St. Zell, October 22nd, Havana (sch. sailed, in sight, 24th, off Cape Antonio).
Schr Hanlon & McLean, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Bienville street, 50 bales cotton.
By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 30 Charles street, furniture, &c.
By Thomas Richardson, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, iron safe.

McCerren & Landry sell to day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, an assortment of furniture, two pianos, and a melodeon.

R. T. Montgomery offers for sale this day, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a variety of merchandise, consisting of butter, cheese, apples, onions, furniture, carpets, mirrors, and a variety of other goods. See advertisements.

We notice that Thos. Richardson sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, by order of the Provost Marshal, a large iron safe, to which we would call the attention of jewelers and others in want of such an article.

Northern Intelligence.

The *True Delta* has received a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 12th, from which it extracts a full summary of the intelligence contained in that paper. We copy the following:

Washington, October 12, 11 60, P. M.—A message from Williamsport, sent yesterday afternoon, and received this morning, says that the rebels are reported crossing at Boat Ford.

Our troops are all under arms. General Keogh is in command. No details received.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, 1862.—The rebel raid against Chambersburg is not deemed of importance here.

The disposition of the Union troops at Cumberland, Chambersburg and other points will force the rebels to a speedy return to Virginia by way of Hancock, or make a detour above Cumberland.

In either case the movements of the rebels must be rapid to escape capture.

It is reported that Chambersburg was surrendered on condition that private property should be respected, but that public property should be removed or destroyed.

The railroad buildings have been burned.

The rebels are said to be moving towards Gettysburg to destroy the bridge there, in order to prevent the approach of troops from General McClellan's army.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, P. M.—This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburg.

They have seized about five hundred horses.

They have also taken a large amount of government clothing, which they attempt to exchange for their own dilapidated garments.

A portion of their forces moved about ten o'clock this morning in the direction of Gettysburg, Pa.

It is impossible to learn fully what the intention of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire body.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac river near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 11, 10 P. M.—Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of Stuart's rebel cavalry since they left Chambersburg.

The rebels respected all private property. The only exception was where they entered a store in Chambersburg, and carried off about one hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels, after leaving Chambersburg proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg.

About five miles from Gettysburg the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburg, and is now on his way in charge of a guard to the city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland not having been destroyed, as previously reported.

Telegraph communication is closed to Gen. McClellan's head quarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Governor Curtin throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

General Wool is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. Brooks is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official circles that the whole rebel force will be captured.

Carlisle, Pa., October 11, 1862.—Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg have been stopped here. Much excitement prevails here.

All the rolling stock of the railroad, except four locomotives, has been brought here.

The Anderson Cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a column of regular cavalry, have gone up to Chambersburg, under command of Capt. D. H. Hastings.

Carlisle, October 11, P. M.—From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under the command of Stuart reached Chambersburg about six o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some forty miles off, proceeding by way of Mercersburg and Campbelltown to Chambersburg.

About eight hundred entered the town, the rest remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided, one part going west Greencastle, taking with them their artillery, the other remaining in camp, near by, all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to day says that we lost about men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river. Cox's brigade, or part of it, were the force engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at eight o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines, all the other engines of the company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburg.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburg, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburg, twenty-five miles from Chambersburg, at five o'clock this afternoon.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones wherever they could be found.

Gen. Wool is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here, which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $100,000. The Government property loss is not over $3000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburg tonight their proceedings in Chambersburg.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Criswell's, is no foundation. There will be no interruption to the running of the road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, all of which belongs to the Cumberland Valley Company.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

News Orleans, P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburg road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

The War in Kentucky.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

Louisville, October 11, 10 P. M.—All is quiet at this time, although the anomalous position of General Kirby Smith cannot some time.

Cannonading was heard at Lawrenceburg, Ky., to day.

Governor Dennison sent relief to-night thither on the day of the engagement of Dick Hawes at Frankfort as Governor of Kentucky.

General Bragg, while dining at the same table with the Mason Province, was interrupted by a messenger. After returning several times, he at last consented to hear what the messenger had to say. Immediately thereafter General Bragg and Hawes, and others, finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen, and skedaddled just in time to escape the Federal forces.

Bardstown, Ky., October 11—No courier has arrived from Gen. Buell to-day. No fight took place on Thursday, Friday, or to day. Another battle is expected to morrow.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left here at six o'clock this evening with ambulance wagons containing supplies for wounded at Perryville. They had a government escort from here to Perryville.

CAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN AND FIVE HUNDRED SOLDIERS BY THE REBELS, &c.

Louisville, Ky., October 11—The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Captain Bowles' quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th instant, by a party of rebels, whom Major Bradford did all in check near Frankfort, when General Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen Union Government wagons and ten or fifteen soldiers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. Bill's stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

Among the Union officers captured were—Major Bradford, Lieut. Cassell, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Capt. Bowles, quartermaster, Lieut. Bailey, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Goldsmith, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

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