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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 8 Magazine street, groceries, provisions, liquors, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street sundries.

By Hanlon & McLean, at 12 o'clock, M., at their auction room, No. 39 Magazine street, corner of Common, cotton and moss.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the New England Bonded Warehouse, opposite Post 42, shoulders, clear sides, hams and corn; at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, flour and soap.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. on the levee, opposite Ursulines street, white wine.

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

By Thomas Richardson, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the store No. 174 Canal street.

State Licenses, Second District.—In the advertisement of D. W. C. Campbell, State Tax Collector for this District, the year for which the tax on licenses is due should have been 1862, and not 1861, as printed. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will have this day, (Thursday) the 6th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the New England Bonded Warehouse, opposite Post 42, Third District, a very large and important sale of shoulders, clear sides, hams, corn and bacon. As the amount offered is very large and of excellent quality, a good opportunity to purchasers to invest either for immediate consumption, or to hold as an investment. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, will be sold, 50 barrels good flour, 50 boxes choice family soap, furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c. For particulars, see advertisements.

Tradesmen and others will bear in mind that Mr. Thomas Richardson sells, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, the contents of the store No. 174 Canal street, consisting of a fine assortment of parlor and bed-room furniture office desks, tables, and book-cases, and an assortment of superior engravings. See advertisement.

Sheriff's Sale Continued.—The sale of the contents of store No. 80 Canal street will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, Masonic Hall, a large assortment of furniture, oil paintings, and a Stewart's cooking stove.

[From Yesterday Evening's Advocate.]

The Latest News—Through Southern Papers—Dates to the 31st October—Highly Important—Rumors of Prospective Recognition—Action of England and France—From Gen. Lee's Army—Morgan in Tennessee—Dispatches from the North to October 25.

We have been favored by friends with late Southern papers, including the Memphis (Grenada) Appeal of the 31st.

RUMORS OF PROSPECTIVE RECOGNITION.

Richmond, October 30.—The New York *Express* says that information has been received from semi-official sources in Europe that France and England were in accord as to America.

Lord Lyons was to have sailed in the Australasian, but was detained at the last moment by an order from Lord John Russell, to await further instructions, in consequence of Lincoln's abolition proclamation. His Lordship's departure has been fixed for October 25th, and on his arrival in Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by European powers.

Similar instructions will be forwarded to Count Mercier.

The *Express* is also given to understand that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and joint offers of mediation and armistice to be proposed to Mr. Seward are now adopted.

Richmond, October 29.—The report of the prospective recognition of the Confederacy, published in the New York *Express*, is the absorbing topic of conversation here this evening. The majority of the community, having been so often deceived before, do not attach much importance to the statement, but in official circles it is said to be received with more confidence.

MORGAN IN TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, October 30.—The Nashville *Union* of the 26th says that Gen. John Morgan is again at work on the Nashville and Louisville railroad, destroying bridges, &c. There is a rumor at Murfreesboro that Morgan is at Gallatin.

Late Northern Intelligence.

DISPATCHES TO THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESS.

Washington, October 25.—General Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union armies in Kentucky, and General Rosencranz ordered to the position.

Washington, October 25.—Dispatches from Harper's Ferry assert that contrabands from Jackson's command report that the whole rebel army commenced falling back yesterday morning, after destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Martinsburg, and that the rebel officers believe that they intend to winter near Gordonsville.

This rumored falling back is confirmed by the universal increase of pickets on our front yesterday and to-day. Our videttes were passed this morning by a squad of rebel cavalry, who dashed into our infantry pickets and drove them back, with considerable firing on both sides, but no casualties on ours.

A dispatch from Pleasant Valley says orders that no more new clothing than can be conveniently carried by soldiers on forced marches, have been issued to Burnside's command that it was reported there that General Hooker will join the army on Monday.

Indiana is doing well for her soldiers in the East. State Adjutant Dennis has a store-room in the Patent Office filled with comforts, blankets, socks, shoes, &c., purchased by the State through Gov. Morton, which are given to those who need them.

The Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Star* fully confirm the assertion in my telegram of last night that the army of the Upper Potomac had been supplied with everything for which requisitions have been made, and that it is the fault of officials on the spot if they have not reached those for whom they were intended.

The *Press* says

We feel authorized in saying that all the power of the Government—all the services of the people, every facility of transportation or manufacture that can be procured, are devoted to the sole purpose of supplying the army of General McClellan, and accomplishing a great victory. We see evidences of it everywhere in the stupendous operations of the Quartermaster's Department in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, in the virtual monopoly of the railroads leading to and from the capitol, in the constant anxiety displayed on the part of the Government agents in Europe and America to procure ammunition, blankets, shoes and clothing.

The Harper's Ferry surrender will occupy the Military Commission only two or three days more. The witnesses are all through with.

The news of Buell's removal will rejoice every loyal man in the West. Even Kentuckians have weighed him and found him wanting.

Auditor General Adams has just returned from his native State, and was yesterday expressing his wonder how it was that an army, situated as Bragg was, should manage to escape capture.

The army correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, just from Louisville, says that there, as well as in the army, Buell was decried, and the desire for his removal was manifesting itself. The selection of Rosencranz as his successor will give equal joy. A victorious fighting General is what is wanted.

Several more prisoners have been sent in by Gen. Sigel to-day.

Washington, October 24.—The Costa Rica Commission will close its business on the 8th of November.

New York, October 25.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from New Orleans, 16th, bringing $80,000 and eighty paroled prisoners from Corinth, and one hundred and twenty wounded and sick from New Orleans.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, with $75,000 in treasure, arrived this afternoon. The ship Reporter, from New York, for San Juan, was totally lost off Cape Horn. Only four of her crew were saved.

A decree had been issued in Nicaragua that all persons coming into the republic will have passports, and all free negroes and other degraded races are excluded.

A revolution has again broken out in Bolivar, but would probably be suppressed.

A battle had taken place at Funk Marbara, New Grenada, lasting six hours, in which Mosquero defeated the Conservatives with great loss.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Cincinnati, October 24.—There is good authority for saying that the Governors of the loyal States will assemble at Washington early next week.

First, to determine the removal of McClellan, and the appointment of a new commander for the army of the Potomac.

Second, the removal of Buell from the command of the army in Kentucky.

Third, to urge a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and an immediate advance on the Potomac—no more troops to be furnished unless these demands are acceded to.

It is understood that Governor Tod does not indorse the scheme fully, while Governor Morgan declines attending.

Cairo, October 24.—Passengers just in from Columbus say it is reported there that a fight is in progress at Island No. 10. There is a probability that this report is true.

The steamer Emerald started for Vicksburg this afternoon, with nine hundred prisoners to be exchanged. She is convoyed by the gunboat Lexington.

Two of the rebel officers who had been paroled have disgraced their obligation and slipped away. Their names are D. T. Holmes, Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, and F. A. Kettle, Lieutenant of Seventh Louisiana.

New York, October 24.—A special of the *Tribune* states that it is ascertained that the current complaints to the effect that the army of the Potomac takes necessary supplies, and is unable to advance against the enemy for the reason that they have been withheld, are entirely without foundation.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War he instituted an investigation which disclosed the fact that every requisition from the army under McClellan had been immediately answered, and that every article called for had been promptly delivered, shoes not excepted. This we are enabled to state distinctly and positively.

Washington, October 25.—The following order has been issued by the War Department:

I. Enlistments into the regulars under General Order No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States, but no more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one county.

II. The $25 advance of the $100 bounty authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress, approved July 22d, 1861, and section five of the act passed July 29th, 1861, and the $2 premium approved June 21st, 1862, will only be paid volunteers enlisting in the regular army under this order who have not already received it. When the recruiting officer is not furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster roll after his enlistment, and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 23d.]

A dash was made by our cavalry on a dwelling below Charlestown, on the 19th inst., of which a correspondent sends us the following account, and a copy of a letter to Wm. H. Seward, written by his nephew, which was captured by our men. Our correspondent says:

"Our men were a little too late, as all the blue birds had flown to the woods about fifteen minutes before. But in their hasty retreat, the Yankees left behind a package of letters, &c., just made up for the North, to be sent via Harper's Ferry. Through the kindness of Corporal M., who made the capture, I have been allowed to copy the following, which will be found exceedingly rich. It seems to have been written by a nephew of Seward, but there is nothing to explain what is his position in the army.

THE LETTER.

Near Charlestown, Va, October 19, 1862.—Dear Uncle: I got here from the Ferry yesterday afternoon. I have not time to write you but a few lines now, but will write more fully in a day or two.

I send you a half dozen copies of various of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have not been routed in Kentucky. The *Whig's* editorial says it never expected success there while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals! And the *Examiner* is still in a state of painful anxiety about the battle of Perryville!

It seems that they have received dispatches from Gen. Forrest, and numerous other Southern sources telling of their victory, but Bragg's official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these do not admit a defeat of the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred! Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern press? General Scott was right in saying that falsification was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In this war it is a powerful aid, as the Southern press republish and seem to credit so much of what we choose to give in our papers.

Push your policy as to the press still further. Make them state every fight a glorious victory, and stick to it. It will do great good North and South. No time for more now. Bob Verplank is here and well.

Very affectionately, your nephew,
William H. Vanpelt.

Honorable Wm. H. Seward.

The Fight at Pocotaligo.

[From the Charleston Mercury, October 26.]

As the details of the recent repulse of the enemy reaches us, the affair assumes the aspect of quite a brilliant success, of which the brave soldiers of Col. Walker's command may well be proud. It appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments, from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Each detachment numbered four hundred men, so that the attacking force of infantry consisted of about three thousand two hundred men, besides which there was a full battery of field pieces and two howitzers. These troops were commanded by Brig. Gen. Terry. Having effected their landing at an early hour and driven in our pickets, the Yankees advanced rapidly towards the railroad. They first encountered our forces about 11 o'clock, A. M., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time until 5 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy began to waver and finally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead upon the field. The action is described by an eye-witness to have been a second Secessionville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest, and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. Elliott's battery and the Virginia battery are said to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualties at twenty killed and sixty wounded.

Among the enemy's dead left on the field was a Capt. Hamilton, of a German battery in the Yankee service. We captured two prisoners, who were brought to the city last evening. They state that, at the time they quitted Port Royal, no troops had yet made their appearance among the vessels at that station.

The Abolitionists, in their retreat, left the ground strewn with excellent knapsacks, filled with Yankee clothing of various kinds. They also threw aside a large number of carefully prepared fagots, to be used for incendiary purposes. A friend has sent us a specimen of these fagots, consisting of split pine, twined with oakum and sprinkled with powder. It may be seen at our office.

The following official account of the action was issued by General Beauregard in Savannah on the 23d instant:

The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding the district, and Col. G. P. Harrison, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats. The Charleston and Savannah railroad is not injured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field, and our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. Beauregard,
General Commanding.

Official dispatches, received last evening, announce that the enemy's fleet of gunboats and transports, which had been lying at Mackey's Point since the action yesterday afternoon steamed down Broad river to Port Royal. So ends the first exploit of the valiant Mitchel on the South Carolina coast.

Letter from Washington.

The following is extracted from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*. If true, it is of considerable interest:

Gen. Lee's military operations in Maryland have failed only for the want of troops. If, at the decisive moment on Wednesday, he had had 10,000 fresh troops to hurl against Burnside at the bridge of Antietam, the day would have been lost to us, our army would have been annihilated, and Gen. Lee would have remained in Maryland.

I do not make this statement at random. I know what I say is true, and the history of the battle, when its come to be written, will show it to be so. How many troops do you suppose General Lee had in Maryland altogether? 150,000? 100,000? He had to fight the battle of Antietam, just fifty six thousand combatants, not a man more. I know that fact positively, and this included the troops that had fought at Harper's Ferry and captured that place on the 15th.

The divisions of Jackson, Walker and A. P. Hill left Harper's Ferry on Monday afternoon, crossed the Potomac on the pontoon bridge, marched all Monday night, got into position and rested on Tuesday, and were ready to fight and did fight at Antietam on Wednesday. Moreover, the artillery ammunition of the Confederates gave out during the afternoon of the 17th, and they fired out of their cannon pieces of railroad iron about eighteen inches long. Scores of these missiles were found on the field of the 18th.

Comments of the Northern Press upon the Late Elections.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The papers have much to say on the important election results in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. On all hands, and by all parties, Republicans as well as Democrats and Conservatives, these results are felt and acknowledged to be highly significant. The Philadelphia *North American*, (Republican) after conceding that its party is badly beaten, and that the next Congress will be controlled by its political opponents, has turned to lecturing its own hitherto alleged faultless Administration. It says:

"It is now absolutely necessary that the Administration should *take warning by the elections*, and reduce its expenses, punish its incompetent military commanders, dismiss lazy or inefficient generals, and reorganize its financial policy in such a way as to restore the credit and currency of the nation to *a healthy basis*."

In the article from which we quote, the *North American* speaks of the Democrats as "our Democratic fellow-citizens," from which the Democratic Philadelphia *Journal* infers as follows:

"That the 'traitors' are hereafter to be considered fit for the Republicans to 'fellowship with!' There is a magnanimity of condescension in this for which, no doubt, the Democracy will feel duly grateful. These election returns have a wonderful effect on the minds of *some* people! 'Sweet are the uses of adversity!'"

The Philadelphia *Mercury*, remarking on the result in Pennsylvania, also says: [It must be admitted that the editor draws it strong.]

"What does that triumph import? That the people of Pennsylvania do not approve of the policy of the President in many important respects. It was claimed by the partisans of Mr. Lincoln that the Administration is the Government, and that disapprobation of any act or measure of the Administration is treason to the Government. Pennsylvania, by her late vote, has denied and repudiated this monstrous political heresy. Her honest yeomanry have entered their brave protest against the right of the Executive to unlimited power, upon any pretense or for any purpose whatever, and holding the doctrine that the allegiance of the citizen is due only to the Constitution, they will not admit that opposition to the exercise of unconstitutional authority is disloyalty to the Government. They have condemned, of course, arbitrary arrests, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the denial of trial by jury, the institution of martial law in places where the civil tribunals are not superseded by positive military necessity, and various similar invasions of the sacred civil liberties and franchises of the people. These were issues raised between the people and the Administration, by the action of the Executive since his inauguration in March, 1861, and the recent trial at the polls has resulted in a strong and emphatic popular verdict against the dangerous political opinions and pretensions of the party. Ohio and Indiana have united with Pennsylvania in that verdict. New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and other States, will pronounce a like judgment in November next. Will the President respect the voice of the people, plainly expressing disapproval of his acts and policy, and change his course accordingly? He must know that the charge of treason predicated of those who could not be bribed or browbeaten into slavish acquiescence in palpable innovations on the clear letter and spirit of the Constitution, is false. To insist on that charge in the presence of the votes just cast by three great and eminently patriotic States, which have sent hundreds of thousands of volunteers to conquer the rebellion, would be at once absurd and insulting. It would, in fact, be equivalent to declaring that a majority of the people of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are the allies of an insurrection which they have done so much and given so much to suppress. That base impeachment of their patriotism has failed to deter the people from asserting, at the polls, their rights under the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln has been admonished that the conservative sentiment of the country is opposed to the measures into which he has been seduced by Abolition radicalism, and if he would preserve the confidence and affection of the people, he must change his policy."

The Hartford (Con.) *Times* says of the election result:

"It marks the most significant and saving political triumph that has ever occurred since the foundation of this Government! It marks the triumph of the People over the spirit of Abolition Terrorism, with its dungeons and all its dastardly enginery of a Central Despotism; of the saving Conservative element of the country over the destructive, radical, disunion element, which has brought the country to this frightful pass; of honesty and integrity over the corrupt appliances of Government patronage in the hands of bad men. Above all, it marks *the first ray of the* NEW DAWN."

THE OHIO VICTORY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 16th.]

The victory in Hamilton county on Tuesday was pre-eminently a victory for the Constitution. It was a protest against the monstrous and atrocious doctrine that in war times the Constitution was suspended, and that the President can act without Constitutional limitation. This leads directly to the subversion of the Government, and the people of the United States see it and condemn it.

[From the same paper.]

THE OHIO DELEGATION IN CONGRESS—A GREAT VICTORY.

The telegraph states that the Democrats in Columbus claim thirteen or fourteen of the nineteen Congressmen! It will be recollected that the State was so districted and carved up by the last Abolition Legislature that it was thought impossible that the Democrats could have but two Congressmen out of the nineteen. In despite of an unfair and rascally apportionment, they have carried a majority, and may have thirteen or fourteen out of the nineteen. In the present Congress they have but eight out of the twenty-one.

[From the same paper.]

THE GERRYMANDER KNOCKED—COX ELECTED.

In order to beat the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress, the Abolition majority in the last Legislature changed his district and tacked upon Franklin county, Clark, Greene and Madison counties—three of the strongest Abolition counties in the State. They thought they had buried him under 3000 Abolition majority. But lo! and behold, the people have revoked the Gerrymander! Franklin county, which at the last election gave 250 majority for Cox, now gave 2000, and Madison, which gave 1000 for Todd last year, now gives Cox 150, and he carries the district by 250. Was there ever a greater rebuke to knavery!

The following Congressmen are believed to be elected:

1st District—George H. Pendleton, Democrat, re-elected.
2d District—Alexander Long, Democrat, gain.
3d District—Robert C. Schenck, Union, gain.
4th District—J. F. McKinney, Democrat.
5th District—F. C. LeBlonde, Democrat.
6th District—Chilton A. White, Democrat, re-elected.
7th District—Samuel S. Cox, Democrat, re-elected.
8th District—Wm. Johnston, Democrat.
9th District—Warren P. Noble, Democrat, gain.
10th District—James M. Ashley, Republican, re-elected.
11th District—Wells A. Hutchins, Democrat.
12th District—Wm. E. Finck, Democrat, gain.
13th District—John O'Neil, Democrat, gain.
16th District—E. R. Eckley, Republican.
17th District—J. W. White, Democrat, gain.
18th District—Rufus P. Spalding, Republican.
19th District—J. A. Garfield, Republican.

Nothing from the other three districts.

THE STATE TICKET PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Tod last year had 50,000 majority for Governor, and now we probably have 10,000 or 20,000! Here is a specimen of the way in which the people have voted

Counties	Dem maj.	Gain
Hamilton	1,790	3,600
Crawford	1,350	600
Ross	600	1,600
Holmes	1,790	850
Montgomery	450	1,800
Butler	1,000	900
Stark	1,000	1,400
Seneca	1,000	1,200
Franklin	2,100	1,200
Madison	150	1,150
Clermont	1,000	800
Aggregate gain		14,000

Clinton—550 Abolition maj; Democratic gain, 800. Preble—600 Abolition maj; Democratic gain, 300.

The Democrats have gained, in ten or eleven counties, about 15,000 votes. There are eighty counties in the State. Tod's majority will melt away before it like ice before a July sun.

Mr. Vallandigham has in his old District 700 majority, but is defeated because of a very strong Republican county being added to his District, on purpose to defeat him.

That sound conservative journal the Boston *Courier* talks of the elections thus:

"It is impossible to mistake these symptoms. The '*great uprising*' of the people, in its just and true sense, has begun—not to destroy, but to make whole. These elections indicate, in a manner not to be misapprehended, the thorough opposition of the people to the radical agencies which have been so long and so mischievously at work in this country, in all their modes and manifestations. The people begin to see more clearly what evils these agencies have effected and to what they would lead if not checked and controlled. The elections are a certain rebuke to the whole emancipation policy. And this popular tide is one which cannot go back. There is no reaction possible against the forward movement which once brings fanaticism and radicalism to a pause."

Under the head of "The Rule of the People Revived," the Milwaukie (Wis.) *News* says:

"The result of the elections Tuesday is the triumph of the people over the enemies of the country. It re-establishes the reign of the ballot-box. It re-inaugurates the rule of the party of the Constitution. It promises to restore peace and union to our distracted land. It rebukes disunion at the North. It sweeps away from the name of Democracy the whole mountain of vile slanders heaped upon it by the worshippers at the shrine of New England fanaticism. It is the prelude of economy and honesty in the management of public affairs. It is a security for moderation and patriotism in our public counsels. It ensures the sovereign people strong arms to defend the people's rights wheresoever assailed. It re-instates in power the popular will, and will compel hereafter respect for popular rights.

"So much for the loyal States is promised by these blessed victories. Much more yet is promised for our Government as a whole—for the Union as it was. It is the first gleam of light thrown upon the dark night of this terrible civil war. If our Congress is secure, who can appreciate the grand results we may reasonably hope for in the termination of this bloody controversy?"

The New York *Times* of yesterday has an article declaring "domestic dissensions more to be dreaded than foreign intervention," and says:

"The election of Mr. Seymour would do more to encourage the seceded States and prolong the war than their immediate recognition by Europe would. In the inception of the rebellion, Northern weakness was counted upon as an element of Southern strength. It was very rightly argued that a divided North could not stand against a united South. Nor could it. But hitherto there has been no division among our people. The only chance for division has now occurred."

Urging an Advance.

The Northern papers are urging a forward movement into Virginia. We make the following extracts from some of our exchanges. The *Herald* of the 21st says:

The public opinion of our loyal States expects and demands an immediate advance by Gen. McClellan, in full strength, upon the great rebel army of Virginia. The season and the roads in that quarter are now the most favorable of all the year for active military operations. Our troops, from the victorious fields of South Mountain and Antietam, and eager for the final settlement with General Lee, and they are believed to be sufficiently strong in numbers, with their late reinforcements, to march upon him at once and put him to flight.

There is a general apprehension, on the other hand, that our army may linger at Harper's Ferry until compelled there to go into winter quarters, and that thus our situation in Virginia will in May, 1863, be pretty much as it was in May, 1862, when, by vigorous action now, the great work before us may be substantially accomplished before Christmas.

Why, then, does not the army of General McClellan advance? We are informed that his soldiers are sadly in want of shoes, and that until they are supplied with shoes and some other essential articles of winter clothing they cannot advance. But who are responsible for these deficiencies? It is the business of the Secretary of War to know, and to call the guilty parties to account, and to see that these wants of our troops are at once supplied. Our loyal people will accept no paltry excuses for these delays in the forward movements of our armies, if thus all the great advantages we have lately gained the enemy are to be lost, and all over our present opportunities for decisive action by land and sea.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the N. Y. *World* of the 22d writes as follows:

The public have been so often entertained with the promise of a speedy advance, and so often disappointed in the hopes prematurely excited, that some disgust must at length be felt to have the promise reiterated. *Yet we are on the eve of an advance.* Nothing but the needful preparation delays us, and that preparation will now be short. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a short delay. Probably not more than a week from this time. It is very easy, no doubt, for those who know nothing of the many present wants of the army and the difficulty and uncertainty of supplying those wants, when the supply depends not upon the general commanding, but upon quartermasters and others in Washington, to complain of slowness and inaction, and attempt to throw upon the general commanding that blame. General McClellan must take all the burden of that censure.

It is true, in spite of the constant attempts to get the proper authorities at Washington to furnish the army with clothing, that there is still a considerable deficiency which must be supplied before the army can advance. To send the army half clothed on a winter campaign would fill the army with complaint, and cover any general with blame. Because the army, half clothed, is not already started on its winter campaign, the croakers are filled with fault finding.

It has been published that repeated orders have been sent from Washington for the Army of the Potomac to advance. A little quickening of the quartermasters at Washington might have been quite as effective in urging forward the desired result.

The enemy are now in the position famous for its strength, which they have occupied ever since the battle of Antietam—now one month. They seem to be inclined to fight us at that place. They will soon have the opportunity. The battle will be the severest of the war. So think those who ought to know.

The New York *Herald* of the 21st publishes, among other items of news from Richmond, the following:

The Threatened Retaliation of the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.]

The following preamble and resolutions, submitted to the House of Representatives by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, were adopted on the 11th inst., by a vote of thirty five yeas to twenty two nays.

Three propositions were before the House—one of Mr. Russell, from the Judiciary Committee, another from Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a third by Mr. Barksdale, in behalf of a minority of the last named Committee.

The measure which was adopted recites the atrocities of the Lincoln government—declares that justice and humanity alike demand that they should be met by retaliatory measures, and that the President will be sustained by the Legislative Department of the government in whatever course he may deem it proper to pursue. There was no division of sentiment in the House upon the question or policy of retaliation, and the difference existed only as to the manner:

Whereas, the Northern States, now represented by the Federal Government of the late Union, commenced the present war by invasion to enforce an unfounded and tyrannical claim of dominion over sovereign States which had withdrawn from the Union, and, pretending that these States are in rebellion, have sought to deny to them, from the beginning of the war, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of nations, and, after prosecuting this war, without success, more than a year since this government was recognized by European nations as a belligerent power, have continued, under the same pretext, to inflict upon the good people of these States inhuman injuries in contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized warfare, exacting from them treasonable oaths and service, and, upon refusal, subjecting unarmed citizens, women and children to banishment, imprisonment and death, wantonly burning their dwelling houses, ravaging the land, murdering men for pretended or trivial offenses, making rapine of private property a systematic object of the war, organizing the abduction of slaves by armies and agents of government, endeavoring to foment servile insurrection by tampering with slaves, by proclaiming schemes for emancipating them, by passing laws to equalize the races, by protecting slaves in resisting their masters, and by preparing armed bands of negroes to fight in the presence of negro slaves for the subjugation of the white race, permitting outrages on women to be committed by a licentious soldiery, encouraged, in a memorable instance, by the order of a Major General and the acquiescence of his government, attempting, until restrained by a threat of retaliation, to murder privateers men for engaging in a mode of warfare expressly sanctioned by the constitution of the United States and the Confederate States, and by the laws of nations, refusing, with double inhumanity, to exchange prisoners, until constrained by the long duration and adverse fortune of the war, attempting to ruin our cities by filling up the entrances to their harbors with stone and diverting the ancient channels of great rivers, cutting off our supplies of medicines, needed as well for suffering women, children and captive enemies as for the sick of our armies, and perpetrating other atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages. And, whereas, the said government of the United States, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, has recently enacted a law entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that, in pursuance of said law, on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and has thereby made manifest that the vast war of invasion which it wages with such lawless cruelty is conducted with a view, by judicial murders, banishments and otherwise, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, to emancipate their slaves, to destroy their labor system, to subvert their institutions, humane and divine, upon which it is founded, employing slaves and other negroes for these purposes, with an atrocious design of adding servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war, and whereas, since the passage of said act executive and military orders have evinced a determined purpose of the enemy to carry out this policy of rapine and extermination with brutal and surprising severity, and whereas, justice and humanity require the Government of the Confederate States to endeavor to punish and repress the atrocious practices and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution, therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the President will be sustained in resorting to such measures of retaliation as in his judgment may be demanded by the above recited lawless and barbarous conduct and designs of the enemy.

Washington Items.

We take the whole of the following from the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 21st ult.:

POLITICAL AND MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday says:

The attacks of the New York *Herald* upon the Secretary of the Treasury originate here, and in a quarter which is known, and will, in due time, be exposed. We advise certain parties to remember the Spanish proverb—"No cover is large enough to cover itself."

The "Draft in Maryland" is a matter to which the self-righteous, abolition correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives his special attention. It is a pity that he could not be included in it. He says:

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

About half the non-exempts in Prince George's county, on the lower Potomac, have been drafted. Among those whose names were drawn are some of the wealthiest and most disloyal slaveholders in the county. Substitutes are in great demand, and $1000 and $2000 a man are offering, and not a few have gone to Baltimore in search of them. A hundred soldiers sufficed to keep peace on the day of drafting, no disturbances whatever taking place.

The *Prince Georgian*, a rebel sheet, published at Upper Marlborough, growls at the inequality and injustice of fixing the quota upon the basis of three fifths of the slaves in addition to the whites, while at the same time the slaves are not reckoned in the militia, and are, therefore, not subject to a draft themselves.

The commissioner of enrollment was here yesterday in search of instructions regarding the proper course to pursue with respect to drafted men who are not to be found, gone South in anticipation of the fate that would otherwise have befallen them.

The next prominent subject with the aforesaid correspondent, is Gen. Prentiss, and his "first-rate notices" appear much in the style of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," viz:

HOW GEN. PRENTISS WANTS TO FIGHT.

It is the desire of General Prentiss and his companions in prison, that he may have an independent command, officered by those men, who have seen the "Southern chivalry" in their homes, and authorized to subsist upon the enemy. He thinks that, if permitted, he can do a little work not dissimilar in its general character to that which has made Stuart the hero of the hour.

[By all means let the "correspondent" be one of the party.]

PRESENTS TO GEN. PRENTISS.

Besides the costly presents from his fellow-prisoners already noticed, General Prentiss has received from thirteen officers of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment a pitcher of solid silver. Gen. Prentiss started for Illinois in the early train on Saturday.

[Special dispatches to the Tribune.]

CONSTRUCTION OF REBEL STEAMERS.

It is apprehended that the privateer No 290 is but an *avant courier* of a rebel fleet of steamers, wooden and iron-clad, of which most are building in England, but some, it is believed, also in France.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Ladies here of rebel proclivities, who are on intimate terms with the Belgian Legation, confidently assert that Belgium is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that her example will be followed by the larger Powers of Europe.

EMBARGO AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.

A correspondence, up to this time of an entirely amicable character, has been for some time going on between our Government and Spain, with respect to cases growing out of the enforcement by General Butler, at New Orleans, of embargo and quarantine regulations. The chasing of a Rebel steamer ashore near Havana, which is reported to have evoked the wrath of Havana, will not improbably embitter this correspondence, but no serious consequences are apprehended.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Charged with being a Spy.—The Military Commission, during an hiatus in the Ellis tar-and-feathering case yesterday, commenced the trial of a young man charged with being a spy. A Federal captain went out on the Mexican Gulf railroad for the purpose of detecting parties endeavoring to cross the lines. He took with him several others. All were dressed in citizens' clothes. At Terre aux Boufs they found the accused in a coffee-house, and one after another got into conversation with him. One asked him how he could get across the Lake. He took this one aside and told him he had been a member of the Crescent Regiment; had been sick at Mobile; had crossed the Lake, and come up Bayou St. Bernard in a skiff, till he reached a road leading to Terre aux Boufs; that he was waiting for a pass to visit the city, where he wanted to settle up some business, and whence he would return in a week. The defense was that the young man was returning to the city without any intention of again leaving it, that at Terre aux Boufs he was considerably beyond what are known as the Federal lines; and that his father, as a Union man, had been for months trying to get him home, knowing that he was sick at Mobile.

The further hearing of the case was postponed.

Hurt by a Fall.—Mrs. Mary Burke was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, with her leg badly broken by a fall on the levee, from the wharf to the batture, opposite Post 7, in the First District. She is an Irish woman, 55 years of age.

Provost Court.—This Court did not sit again yesterday, in consequence of the absence of both Judge Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsman.

Destructive.—Michael Canty was arrested yesterday on the charge of breaking windows in a house on Levee street.

Disorderly and in Contravention.—Ann McDonald and Mary Ann Duffy were arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, at 144 Magazine street, and selling liquor to soldiers.

Violent Assault.—The mate of the bark Mary B. Rich was violently assaulted yesterday by one Mike Rafferty, who threw him down the hatchway, inflicting serious injuries on him. Rafferty was arrested.

Accidentally Shot Himself.—Officer Adams of the Third District police reports that on Tuesday night, Frederic Arnold, employed as watchman at Kloppenburg's factory, at the corner of Victory and Enghein streets, had accidentally shot off one of his fingers, by prematurely discharging his pistol, while drawing it to defend himself against a dog. His hand was badly injured.

Drawing a Knife.—John Niles was arrested in the Third District on Tuesday, on the charge of being drunk and drawing a knife on officer Duncan with intent to cut him.

No Pass.—Nicholas Paslawa and W. D. Att[illegible], of the Eighth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, were arrested in the First District on Tuesday, charged by Hy. Bates with running down the coast without having a pass. They were subsequently handed over to Capt. Nichols, Chief of the River Police.

Abuse and Threats of an Officer.—John Sullivan was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, on Tuesday, on the charge of abusing and threatening officer Carroll.

Assault.—Madame Bauman was arrested under a warrant in the Second District on Tuesday, on a charge of assault and battery.

Stealing Clothes.—B. Garrotta was arrested on the Levee in the Second District on Tuesday, charged by Juan Oliva with stealing his clothes.

Deserter.—L. Romero was arrested in the Second District on Tuesday, on the charge of being a deserter.

Assault.—Thos. Carty was arrested at the corner of Gasquet and Villeré streets on Tuesday, charged with assaulting A. Armstrong.

Bag of Corn Found.—Officer Paris, of the Second District police, reports having taken to the police station a bag of corn, which he had found lying on Marais street, near Carondelet Walk. It is marked P. E. W.

Munitions Found.—Mr. Beech reports having found in a house in the Third District formerly occupied by Capt. Larose as a recruiting office, sixteen knapsacks, which were taken to the police station.

Depraved.—Joseph Mitchel, f. m. c., and Bridget Mills were arrested on Julia street on Tuesday night, on the charge of outraging public decency in a most abandoned manner.

Assault with a Cane sword.—Charles McGinn and Thomas Hewitt, of the Twenty sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, were arrested in the First District on Tuesday night, on the charge of assaulting Dr. Henry and Dr. Dostie with a cane sword.

Refusing to Pay.—D. Saxon, of the Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested on Tuesday night, for refusing to pay for oysters he had ordered and eaten.

Officer Suspended.—Officer Bakle of the Third District, is reported as having been suspended for four days, by order of the Chief of Police.

Inquests.—The verdict in the case of Andrew Ventecourt, reported yesterday, was "Consumption."

Yesterday, Coroner Beach held four inquests. The first was on Gabriel Grace, a free colored child, two years old, a native of Louisiana, whose body was found lying at 3 5 First street. Verdict, "pneumonia."

The second inquest was on the body of Catherine McLain, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, who had died very suddenly from profuse hemorrhage from the lungs, to which effect a verdict was returned.

The third was on Madeline Hinop, a native of France, 70 years of age, whose body lay at 66 Josephine street. The evidence showed that she had been sick for some time, but had refused to have medical attendance, saying she wished to die. The verdict of the jury attributed death to disease of the heart.

The fourth inquest was held on the body of Mary Roach, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, found lying at 126 Girod street. She was found to have died from dropsy, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict to that effect.

Military Commission.—The Ellis case was continued yesterday. A man who was at the time of the outrage in the employ of Mr Wilbur, proved that, on that night, Mr. Wilbur was not absent from his stables from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock in the morning. He was employed as a watchman, and omnibus drivers, also in Mr. Wilbur's employ, corroborated his testimony. These witnesses were rigidly cross-examined, but with no other effect than that of elucidating their testimony. The rest of the evidence taken had but little bearing on the case.

The examination will be continued to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market has remained to-day in the quiet and inactive condition previously noticed. The demand is still confined to the trade and consumption of the city and neighborhood. There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses to-day, but buyers are still holding aloof, refusing to operate at the high prices asked. Sales could only be effected to-day at a still further material concession on the part of holders. Owing to the probability of liberal receipts from the Upper Coast, very shortly, purchasers generally prefer awaiting a more ample supply, a better assortment and easier prices. In the way of Freights, there is very little unengaged tonnage in port, and the asking rates for Northern ports are extremely high. But little, however, is being done, the supply of Sugar and Molasses being as yet too light. By steamers for the North $10 ₱ hhd. of Sugar, and $3 ₱ bbl. of Molasses has been paid. These are now asking rates by sailing vessels.

SUGAR.—The market is very dull, and sales can only be effected at a still further material decline. In fact, purchasers show little or no disposition to enter the market. We have heard of some sales to-day, the particulars of which we could not obtain. The only transactions reported was a small lot of Prime at 10c. See the preliminary remarks.

MOLASSES.—The supply is liberal, and considerably in excess of the demand, which is very limited. Prices are declining. We have heard of sales, the particulars of which we could not obtain. The only sale reported was 71 bbls. old fair at 80c. See the preliminary remarks.

FLOUR.—We did not hear of a transaction of any moment to-day. Good Extra is retailing at $12 50 @ $13 ₱ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 19c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at [illegible]. Clear Sides at 11c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 15 @ 16c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing at $1 50 @ $1 60, and that made from grain at $1 65 @ — ₱ gallon.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 10 for Oats, and $1 12½ ₱ bushel for Corn, Bran $2 50 ₱ 100 lbs., and Hay at $30 ₱ ton.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day—111 bags Rio Coffee at [illegible]; 2400 sacks Oats at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Flour at $8 50 for sour Superfine, and $9 25 @ $10 50 for ordinary Superfine; [illegible] damaged at $4 25; 114 cases Coal Oil at 67 @ 70c., and 35 bbls. at 74 @ 76c. ₱ gallon.

The receipts during the past three days, say from the 1st to the 4th instant, inclusive, have been confined to 3 bales Cotton, 1[illegible] bbls. Pork, 214 bbls. and 357 kegs Lard, 320 bbls. Beef, 22 casks Bacon, 33 bbls. Whisky, 96 bbls. Rum, 22 boxes Soap, 549 kegs Butter, 72 boxes Cheese, 1547 bbls. Potatoes, 162 bbls. Beans, 377 bags [illegible], Sugar, 5 1/2 bbls. Molasses, 420 bales Hay, 150 sacks Corn, 209 boxes Candles, 4 Hides, 790 bbls. Apples, 850 bbls. Onions, 30 bundles Leather, 190 bbls. Cider, 341 bbls. Pickles, 60 bbls. Porter and 144 casks Rice.

Exported, 172,192 Staves and 8 bbls. Molasses.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, November 5, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 12 Beeves and 14 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 61 Beeves, 34 Hogs and 14 Veals. Stock remaining on sale 140 Beeves, 49 Hogs and 214 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	$0 30
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	0 25
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	0 20
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	20 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	12 00
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross	12@17c
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$100@120
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	$15

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Vandalia, Patten, for Bremen. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bowers's barge, from the Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Sallie Robinson, Ham, from Donaldsonville
St Maurice, Merriman, from Donaldsonville
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast
Iberville, McQuold, from Coast

TOWBOATS.

Landis, Wright, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Landis, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 2d instant, barks Augusta and Laura Russ, brig A Adams—brought up ship Jos Meigs, brig Yankee Blade, schr Henry Travers

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship Nassau, Conklin, from Havana, to S F Griffin
Brig Wm Creevy, from Philadelphia

EXPORTS.

BREMEN—Per ship Vandalia—900 hhds sugar 12,000 staves 5 pkgs tin plate

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per brig Yankee Blade—75 tcs hams 1900 bbls potatoes 100 bbls onions 200 half bbls beef 35 do mackerel [illegible] 200 kegs lard [illegible] sks corn 570 sks oats 1000 sks bran 8500 hoop-poles order

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Sallie Robinson 498 hhds sugar 68 bbls molasses to U S Quartermaster

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer St Maurice—591 hhds sugar to Richard Lloyd

COAST—Per steamer Iberville—5 hhds sugar 500 bbls molasses to McStea, Value & co—146 do do 42 half do do F M Ross

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—113 bbls molasses 26 do cistern sugar to T S Burbank—1 bbl molasses Lapene & Ferre

COAST—Per Bowers's barge [illegible] bbls molasses to Lapene & Ferre—[illegible] L H Bowers, on board

DIED.

Yesterday, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., F. W. FREUDENTHAL, aged 55 years, a native of Bremen, Germany.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of J. H. Elmer & Co., are invited, without further notice to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 199 Villeré street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 31, 1862.

All horses or mules, within this Department, belonging to the United States, are hereby ordered to be branded U. S.

All Brigade and Regimental Quartermasters, whether serving with their respective commands, or on detached duty, will immediately comply with the above order, in regard to the animals under their control.

This order includes all horses and mules the property of the United States that are ridden or otherwise used by officers, and the various Quartermasters will see this order carried into effect, and take possession of the animals being so ridden or used, unless so branded [illegible].

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
J. W. Shaffer, Col. and Chief Quartermaster. [illegible]

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, November 3, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have been paroled as prisoners of war since the 21 day of [illegible]
JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal General. nov4 3t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, Nov 5th, 1862.

THE notes of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, under FIVE DOLLARS, will be redeemed at this Bank in bills of the City of New Orleans [illegible]
JAMES D. DENEGRE, President. nov5 1w

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT [illegible] Madame LA BLANCH [illegible]

English Dairy Cheese.

100 BOXES English Dairy Cheese. For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO. [illegible]

LARD—[illegible] tierces choice Lard [illegible] OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

For Sale.

200 BBLS [illegible] JEROME E. VANHORN [illegible]

Coal Oil.

2000 CANS [illegible] KEARNY, BROWN & CO. [illegible]

Tobacco for Sale.

63 BALES SUPERIOR MEXICAN TOBACCO [illegible]

Cigarettes.

40,000 [illegible] FORNIO & BROTHER [illegible]

FLOUR, HAMS, MESS PORK, SHIPS, STARCH [illegible] OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

WINES IN CASKS, BRANDIES, WINES IN BOXES, CORKS [illegible] OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

For Havana.

To sail on SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, at 8 A. M.

THE splendid Spanish steamship PAJARO DEL OCEANO [illegible] PUIG BROS. Agents [illegible]

For New York.

To sail on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th instant, THE fast and splendid steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson commander [illegible] WARNECKE & CO. 41 Union street

Notice to State License Payers, Second District, City of New Orleans.

ALL unpaid State Licenses for 1862, on trades, professions and [illegible] D. W. C. CAMPBELL, State Tax Collector Second District.

To Sugar Planters and Coopers.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HICKORY HOGSHEAD HOOPS, of a superior quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by M. PHELPS & IRVINE, 100 Tchoupitoulas street, Between Girod and Lafayette streets.

N. B.—We wish it distinctly understood that these are Kentucky and Indiana hoops, and superior to any Northern hoops. nov3 1m

Removal.

MR. SCHMIDT, Jeweler, respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from No. 49 Bourbon street to No. 5 CAMP STREET, where he attends to the repairing of jewelry, &c., at moderate terms.

Boots and Shoes.

FOR SALE—An assortment of Men, Women and Children's SHOES at NO. 94 POYDRAS STREET.

Choice Extra Flour and Tar.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—100 bbls choice Extra FLOUR. 2 bbls TAR. PAUL LACROIX, 53 Toulouse st.

Wanted.

A SMART BOY, who resides with his parents, and can be well recommended. Apply to JAMES RYBACH, 156 Canal street.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, November 1st, 1862.

RETIRING from business, I hereby leave as my Successor Mr. T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., who will attend to the liquidation of the late house. Thanking the public and my friends for their patronage, I ask a continuance of the same for my successor. A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned referring to the above, has in store and offers for sale the following goods—

FAMILY WINE—[illegible] casks Montferrand claret; [illegible] St. Estephe, do.; [illegible] St. Emilion do.; 6 half casks St. Lambert do.; [illegible] Haut Talence do.

FINE WINES—[illegible] casks Boyer-Cantenac claret; 15 do. superior Pauillac do.; 27 boxes Larose Medoc claret; 20 do. Batailley Pauillac; 50 do. Boyer Cantenac, 100 do. Cos d'Estournel; 10 do. superior [illegible] Margaux; 27 do. Chateau Larose; 10 do. Cantenac [illegible]; 30 boxes Pape Clement claret; 100 do. St. Julien; 100 do. Chateau [illegible].

WHITE WINES—10 barrels Haut Sauterne; 200 boxes do.

BURGUNDY WINES—25 boxes Beaune; 15 boxes Volnay; 20 do. Pommard; 15 do. St. Georges; 20 do. Nuits; 5 do. Romanée; 10 do. Richebourg; 5 do. Clos Vougeot.

CHAMPAGNE—20 baskets [illegible]; 20 do. Mout & Chandon, Green Seal; 10 do. Mout & Chandon, English Wine; 5 do. Imperial Red Wine; 11 do. Mumm & Co., Sillery; 5 do. La Porte.

BRANDY—5 half pipes [illegible], 1839; 10 quarter do. do., 10 do. Raynal & Alasse, 1835; 5 quarter do. Godard; 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Pemartin Sherry; 5 quarters superior Port; 36 do. Reig Port.

BOURBON WHISKY—20 barrels Old Whisky.

PRESERVES, ETC.—50 cases Sardines in Oil; 30 boxes Macaroni, Bouillon [illegible], Carrottes, &c.; 20 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice; [illegible]; 25 do. assorted Brandy Fruits, 25 do. assorted Cordials; 25 do. Anisette [illegible] Mexican Vanilla.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR. 30 Old Levee st.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, September 24, 1862.

THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, cancelled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused. The notes can be easily recognized, they are cross cut with the hammer used in cancelling the checks. MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

A Large and Very Important Sale of Shoulders, Clear Sides, Hams, Corn, and White Beans.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at the New England Bonded Warehouse, opposite Post 42, Third District—
76 hogsheads smoked SHOULDERS,
30 casks do do.
15 casks ROUNDS,
16 hogsheads Clear SIDES,
300 choice canvased HAMS,
24 barrels WHITE BEANS,
500 sacks CORN.
Terms cash.

50 barrels Flour, and 50 Boxes Family Soap, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street—
50 barrels good Flour.
50 boxes choice Family Soap.
Terms cash.

Dairy .... Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th November, at 11 o'clock A. M., near the Barracks, [illegible] street, between [illegible] streets, from the city railroad cars:
20 fine MILCH COWS
1 HORSE
1 MILK CART
1 PROVISION CART
The Good Will and the Lease of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $100, cash; above [illegible] credit, for notes satisfactory [illegible]

75 Casks White Wine.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 6th November, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, opposite Ursulines street—
75 casks WHITE WINE landing from [illegible], from Bordeaux.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., at his auction store, No. 8 Magazine street—
100 boxes Liverpool Soap, [illegible]
25 kegs Butter, [illegible]
100 boxes Champagne Cider, [illegible]
25 boxes Macaroni, [illegible]
100 boxes Pie Fruits, [illegible]
Porter, Hams, Pilot Bread, Mackerel, [illegible] Beef and Breakfast Bacon.
Terms cash.

Sundries .... Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, November 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street:
50 cases Hams, [illegible]
100 barrels Flour, [illegible]
150 empty Demijohns, [illegible]
Mackerel, Herring, [illegible]
Shoulders, Tomatoes, Cognac [illegible]
Terms cash.

BY HANLON & McLEAN.
J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at their [illegible] 39 Magazine street [illegible]
Terms cash.

The Contents of a Private House at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold [illegible] The CONTENTS of a private [illegible] other FURNITURE [illegible]
Terms cash.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

BY THOMAS RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible] The CONTENTS [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

For Sale

BY P. PRATS & CO.

100 BARRELS [illegible]

New Fall Goods

BOOTS and SHOES [illegible]

Bacon, Flour, Comforts.

[illegible] J. B. VALENTINE & CO.

Sole Leather.

300 SIDES SOLE LEATHER [illegible]

For Sale.

BY EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO. [illegible]

For Sale.

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. [illegible]

For Sale.

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. [illegible]

For Sale

2 CASES [illegible] PAPER [illegible] WARNECKE & CO.

Just Arrived.

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.

A FULL assortment [illegible] CHARLES [illegible]

House to Rent.

THE fine House [illegible]

To Rent.

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. [illegible]

House to Rent.

THE two-story HOUSE, corner of St. Claude and St. Philip streets [illegible]

Office of City Treasurer,
New Orleans, September 19, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City taxes into this office is extended until the 15th November next. By order of the Bureau of Finance. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

Notice to State Tax-Payers of the Third Municipal District.

ALL unpaid State Taxes and licenses [illegible] C. B. LANE, State Tax Collector [illegible] Office, No. 9 Esplanade street, between Levee and Victory streets, opposite Mint.

Notice.

New Orleans, October 31st, 1862.

MR. M. J. NEWMAN & JAMES MURPHY retire from our House this day. The business will be continued as heretofore by BENOIST & SHAW, for their own account. BENOIST, SHAW & CO.

Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to E. J. HART & CO.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the late THOMAS H. PARISH, and those indebted to him, will please call on the undersigned for settlement on or before the 25th instant. GEO. A. FREERET, at Union Bank.

[illegible] ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR [illegible]

Young Ladies' Academy. [illegible]

Exchange, On London and Paris [illegible]

Wool! Wool! Wool!!! [illegible]

Soap, Tea, Pickles. [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railroad. [illegible]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S [illegible]

The Soldier's Safeguard. [illegible]

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible] SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY [illegible]

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Under the Direction of Mme. [illegible], No. 275 [illegible] street. [illegible]

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER, NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. 23 Carondelet street. (Ground floor, back office.)

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 67 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. [illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA [illegible]

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE [illegible]

Sugar, Honey, Wool.

SIX HHDS. SUGAR, 4 bbls. HONEY, 3 bales WOOL, All in good shipping order, for sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., 33 Common st.