THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, Second District, opposite the Beef Market, flour; also, at 11½ o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, demons.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at Post 21, Second District, flour and corn meal.

Charles E. Satterlee, Esq., the purser of the steamship St. Mary, will please accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ST. MARY.—The United States transport St. Mary, Wm. Talbot, Commander, left New York on Sunday, September 21st, at 2 P. M., arrived off Key West on the morning of the 27th, delivered the mail for that place and Pensacola to the pilot boat outside the bar, and continued on her course, arriving at Pass à l'Outre on Monday, September 29th, at 6½ P. M.

She has experienced remarkably pleasant weather on the voyage from New York.

The sickness at Key West had subsided, and the city was comparatively healthy.

The St. Mary brings a large mail from New York.

Monday, September 29th, 1 P. M., spoke United States sloop of war Vincennes, bound for Pensacola.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 1st instant, at 11 o'clock, on Jackson street, between Constance and Laurel streets, mahogany and walnut furniture; at 12 o'clock, at Post 21, Second District, an excellent lot of flour and corn meal; at 12½ o'clock, ex brig Faustine, Lower Picayune Tier, a lot of lumber. See advertisements.

From Washington.

The New York *Express* of the 29th contains the following:

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY—COL. MILES WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Dispatch.

Washington, September 30.—There is deep feeling here at the imputations upon Col. Miles. The surrender was made by the advice and concurrence of his officers. *The National Intelligencer* of to-day so states on good authority, and adds that the surrender was resolved upon as a painful necessity by the approval of all the superior officers present.

The following will throw some light upon this subject:

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

When Maryland Heights were evacuated by Colonel Ford, Harper's Ferry was lost. Col. Miles informed the correspondent of the *Tribune* that the evacuation of Maryland Heights was necessary to his safe position, and now we see that Col M.'s staff officers sustain this declaration by producing the following order:

Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862.—Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights: Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than I at first supposed when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on, until the cows' tails drop off.

Yours, D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

If this statement is true, a great injustice is being done to General Miles. The fault would seem to rest upon Colonel Ford. A Harper's Ferry letter in the Boston *Transcript* says the New York 126th deserted themselves at Maryland Heights.

The Trace, a Misunderstanding.

The New York *Herald* of the 31st publishes an interesting correspondence, from which we extract the following:

It was stated that General Lee, commanding the rebel forces, had sent in a flag of truce to General McClellan this morning, asking permission to bury his dead and take in the wounded. But such is not the case. No flag of truce was sent by either side during all the morning. On the contrary, sharpshooters were stationed on the outposts, and when parties from either side came too near the outer line in search of killed or wounded, the sharpshooters would crack away as them. It was dangerous business to engage in—gathering in the killed and wounded. I saw several poor fellows just beyond the positions of the picket firing wounded on the field and piteously pleading for assistance, which it was dangerous to render. This afternoon, however, there was some communication between officers of the opposing armies relative to an armistice, which I will explain in detail. It appears that some leader thwarted Colonel, thinking that provision must immediately be made for the succor of the wounded who were lying on the field just beyond the picket lines, authorized one of his lieutenants to display a flag of truce for the purpose of suggesting that the sharpshooters desist from firing on men who were simply engaged in picking up the wounded. The lieutenant approached the crest of a hill in front, displaying his flag of truce. About the same time another officer, in an adjacent portion of the field, also displayed a flag of truce. The Union officers went down to the Confederate lines and had a conference with the rebel officers who met them. It appears that our officers, having been sent without any recognized authority, had no distinct proposition to make, but simply suggested the suspension of hostilities until the dead were buried and the wounded cared for.

The Oviedo Running the Blockade.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from that place under date of September 19th, thus describes the manner in which the gunboat Oviedo ran the blockade of Mobile Harbor:

The ten gunboats which ran the blockade at Mobile on the 4th inst., under circumstances which will probably lead to the trial by court-martial of Commander Geo. Henry Preble, grandson of Com. Preble, of blessed Naval memory, who was in command of the blockading squadron, is supplied to be the Oviedo which has been prowling about the West Indies for some time—not the 290, or Lairds gunboat, as has been conjectured.

The latter vessel has not had time to reach Mobile since she sailed from England. There were now three powerful rebel gunboats in the harbor of Mobile. The vessel, which has just disgraced the blockade is described as a steamer flying an English red ensign and pennant, carrying four quarter-boats and a battery of eight broadside and one or two pivot guns.

She was seen in good time by Captain Preble, who, however, mistook her for an English man-of-war as he saw her in the distance, standing directly toward the mouth of the harbor, off which the blockading fleet lay. He gave chase with the Oneida and Winona. When she had got within two hundred yards distance, the Oneida fired a shot, but the vessel ranged ahead and did not stop.

Captain Preble, still singularly thinking the vessel to be an English man-of-war, although she paid no attention to the signals or shots, two more shots were fired across her bows, and one at last, which passed between the masts. Thereupon she hauled down her flag, and without putting up another, trailed her guns to bear, but did not fire. Then, when it was too late, a hot fire was commenced and continued by the Oneida, Winona, and one of the mortar schooners.

Shots striked all around, and over the rebel, and some probably hit her, but she kept on her course, and by superior sailing escaped. The reason she did not fire is supposed here to be that her crew was very small. The Oviedo not having more than thirty men on board when she left for Wilmington, seems to be no doubt that in consequence of the singular, to use a mild epithet, blunder of Captain Preble, in mistaking the vessel for an English man-of-war, he did not fire soon enough, and it is clear that when he did fire he fired badly.

The Fight at Iuka.

The New York *Herald* of the 21st contains the following dispatches:

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT IUKA BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

Burnsville, Tennessee, September 20, 1862.—Yesterday evening Rosecrans came up with Price at Iuka, and a fight ensued, which lasted about an hour, without intermission. Price occupied Iuka last night, but this morning retreated, leaving the dead and wounded on the field, some 638 in number, with Rosecrans in pursuit after capturing his trains, guns, &c.

Our loss is estimated at about 200 killed and 200 wounded. Prices force 23,000 men.

Cairo, September 20, 1862.—Gen. Rosecrans commenced moving from Rienzi to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning.

During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning, and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction.

Our loss is said to be between four hundred and five hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, but is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and Gen. Whitefield was wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is stated to be 15,000, under Gen. Price. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka. Gen. Rosecrans is in pursuit of the enemy.

CONFEDERATE REINFORCEMENTS.—The New York *Tribune* of the 19th contains the following dispatch from Washington, under date of the 18th:

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the South, but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depot at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,496.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the St. Mary, we are put in possession of important war news from the North to the 21st instant. The *Herald* of the 19th contains the following:

The Great Battle of Antietam Valley—Official Dispatch of Gen. Hooker.

[Special Dispatches to the Herald.]

Among the Blue Mountains, Md., September 19, 1862.—Yesterday a great battle was fought in the Antietam valley, between the national army under General McClellan and the whole rebel army (the divisions of the two Hills, Jackson's, Longstreet's and McLaws' divisions) under General Lee.

Our left rested on the western slope of Elk Ridge Mountain, and our right was at a point, about three miles north of Sharpsburg, the line of battle stretching across the valley between those points. The rebels were massed in and around Sharpsburg.

General Hooker, who commanded on our right, opened the battle at daylight. His attack was most impetuous, and, though the rebels fought with great obstinacy, they were driven by noon about a mile and a half from their first position. General Hooker was wounded in the foot, and General Ricketts assumed the command of the corps.

Soon after General Hooker's advance began, our batteries on the various eminences became engaged with numerous rebel batteries on the hills about Sharpsburg, and a magnificent artillery fight ensued, greatly to our advantage. Thus the battle passed down the line, and about noon our left, under General Burnside, became hotly engaged there.

The battle raged furiously at every point, and the rebels were driven over three of the small spurs of the mountain, though they still kept their order.

About nightfall our centre was advanced equal to the distance gained by the two wings, and both forces lay on their arms ready, apparently to renew the combat at dawn.

The loss is full a thousand killed and five thousand wounded. It is, probably, about equal on both sides.

Gen. Hooker's Official Report.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Major-General McClellan:

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

The carnage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potomac.

My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will likely lay me aside. I was shot through the foot.

J. HOOKER, Brigadier-General.

The Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 18, 1862.—The latest information received here up to eleven o'clock to day was dated from the seat of war at eleven o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed that Gen. McClellan had had a severe engagement throughout the day, resulting in gaining the positions for which our army fought.

Information from points within four miles of the battle ground, up to nine o'clock this morning, says nothing of the engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand rebel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that they were being marched to the rear past that point, under a guard.

A reconnoissance in force made yesterday has demonstrated there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run, while our scouts yesterday reported that the route in full force at Drainesville on Tuesday evening.

Washington, September 18—3 P. M.—Information has been received here showing that the battle in Western Maryland had not been renewed up to ten o'clock this morning.

The Reports from Baltimore.

Baltimore, September 18, 1862.—I was on the battle-field up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, and left with confidence that all was going on right. It was a grand battle, and the most severe of the war, every division of the rebel army being on the field.

From Harrisburg dispatches and other movements, I think there has been some change in the position of the armies at the close of the day, but have no doubt all is well. Army trains were moving forward from Frederick this morning.

The Reports from Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 18, 1862.—The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor; but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall finally be the victor.

It was expected that the battle would be again resumed this morning, but no firing has been heard, and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the day.

General McClellan's headquarters are at Sharpsburg.

Surgeon General Smith dispatched a special train to Hagerstown yesterday to attend to our wounded.

The number wounded in General McClellan's recent battles is very large. Most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Delaware.

The Latest from the Battle-field.

Harrisburg, September 18—Evening.—Advices just received at headquarters from Hagerstown confirm the report that no fight had taken place to-day, that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would probably commence at daybreak to-morrow.

Our troops are said to have behaved nobly, and talk confidently of gaining a great victory to-morrow.

Governor Curtin had arrived safely at Hagerstown, together with Colonel A. Wright, Surgeon General Smith and his corps of surgeons. Governor Curtin and staff are using every exertion in preparing for the comfort of the wounded brought into that place.

A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro', thus bringing us much nearer to General McClellan's headquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

Information received here this morning direct from the battle-field, represented that the battle would be resumed to-day; but up to this hour no firing has been heard at Hagerstown. The reports remain about in the same position as in yesterday's fight.

Preparations are now being made here for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battle. Citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the Federal Government.

Troops are still coming in by thousands, and are immediately forwarded, the government having complete control of the road to Chambersburg and Hagerstown. The regular trains to these points were suspended to-day, but will be resumed in a few days.

TELEGRAMS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The only dispatch published from Gen. McClellan on the field of battle was received at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and contained simply the two word-following:

"GLORIOUS VICTORY."

A despatch from Washington says information from McClellan's army had been received up to nine o'clock yesterday morning, and says both ing of the engagement having been renewed up to that hour.

We are informed that Mrs. McClellan arrived in town yesterday morning, and soon after her arrival received a dispatch from her husband, stating that he was doing well, and that a great and glorious victory was about to crown the efforts of the Union army.

The Herald of the 20th contains the following:

The Very Latest News, &c.—McClellan's Batteries—Gen. McClellan to Gen. Halleck.

NO. ONE.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
September 19, 9:30 A. M.

Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Hot little occurred yesterday except skirmishing.

Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

We are again in pursuit.

We do not yet know whether he is falling back to his interior position or crossing the river.

We may safely claim a victory.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

NO. TWO.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
September 19, 10:30 A. M.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Generalin-Chief:

Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river.

Our victory was complete.

The enemy is driven back into Virginia.

Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Frederick, Md., September 19, 1862.—There has been but very little fighting to day, there was a cannonading for a time this morning, but I have not been able to learn the result as yet. Probably it did not amount to much.

THE RECORDS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 19, 1862.—Information has reached here that the rebels last night destroyed the new bridge at Harper's Ferry, and blew up the piers. They also destroyed everything that was possible to be destroyed at Harper's Ferry and along the line of the road to Martinsburg, including the splendid bridge known as the Pillar Bridge, at that point. This morning there remained only a small force of rebels on Bolliver Heights, and one company at Sandy Hook.

The rebels took advantage of the cessation of hostilities yesterday to make all necessary arrangements for their retreat, their main body crossing the river at the nearest ford, some accounts state near Harper's Ferry, and others at Dam No. 4. The latter was probably their principal crossing place.

There have been flying rumors of an engagement to-day, but is is ascertained that the firing proceeded from our flying artillery attacking the rear guard of the retreating rebel army.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, September 19, 1862.—Information just received from the battle-field says our victory is complete, and that Gen. Pleasanton is in hot pursuit of the enemy, and driving them across the Potomac.

The whole Union army is in good condition, and the enemy has been badly punished.

THE OPENING YESTERDAY—THE TRUCE AND THE RETREAT.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
September 19—Morning.

Yesterday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted.

At first the orders were very stringent against holding intercourse with the rebels, but during the afternoon they were relaxed and the troops of both sides freely intermingled.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had changed their position. About nine o'clock it was discovered that they were in full retreat.

Had the rebels remained a general engagement between both armies would have taken place this morning.

THE VERY LATEST.

On the Battle-field, near Sharpsburg,
Friday, September 19—Noon.

The victory is complete and splendid. Our troops deserve well of their country. There has been no battle to-day. The rebels are in full flight. McClellan is now in pursuit of them. What a page in history has been enabled on this bloody field of Antietam during the last forty-eight hours!

The *Herald* of the 21st publishes the following:

The Latest News from Maryland—Important Reconnoissance to Harper's Ferry—McClellan's Advance Closes Upon the Enemy's Rear—Additional Accounts from the Battle-Field—Critical Condition of Gen. Hooker, &c.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1862.—The *Washington Star* of this evening says that a reconnoissance in force to Harper's Ferry was made last night by a party of Gen Stoneman's force. They found only three hundred sick and wounded rebels there.

They learned that the rebel army had been crossing the river above Harper's Ferry into Virginia nearly all day yesterday, and that at nightfall Gen. McClellan's advance was close upon the rebels' rear.

A gentleman who left the front of our army yesterday at noon assures us that among the rebel dead, left unburied on the battle fields of Wednesday last, was a Major General, besides many officers of all grades.

Yesterday the last of the rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, after having burned all the Government property they found there that they could not carry off, including the pontoon bridge and the arsenal. They made three distinct attempts to blow up the five piers of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved unsuccessful. The superstructure upon them, however, was much damaged by their Vandal attempts.

The wounds received by General Hooker were through the instep, part of the foot. Symptoms of lockjaw setting in causes much uneasiness among his friends.

RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATES ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

We published in our yesterday's edition dispatches from the Northern press to the 20th, we now publish the following additional particulars taken from the New York *Herald* of the 21st.

THE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Frederick, September 21, 1862.—On Thursday the rebels sent in a flag of truce, and asked for a suspension of hostilities to enable them to bury their dead. This was granted by General McClellan; but, in contravention of the customs of war, they merely made a show of burying the killed, and used the time thus allowed to cross their wagons and artillery at the main body of their army, leaving a strong rear guard and picket force to cover the movement.

On Friday morning it was found that they were nearly all across the river on the Virginia side, with their artillery planted so as to command the ford.

The rear guard of their army evacuated Sharpsburg at midnight on Thursday night. Our advance entered the town at five o'clock the next morning. Griffin's brigade, of General Morell's division, was in the advance. They were rapturously received by the inhabitants as they passed through. The place was completely festooned with the Stars and Stripes, which the citizens had preserved from the desecrating hands of rebels by burying them in the cellars during the occupation of the place. Many ladies and children sitting at the doors of the houses were almost covered in the folds of the national banner. As the rebels had almost completely devoured everything in the place in the shape of provisions, our soldiers did not fare as well as they otherwise would. Some of the people, however, had succeeded in hiding a portion of their provisions, and these were brought forth and generously distributed among their deliverers.

The town of Sharpsburg suffered considerable damage from our shelling in the battle of Wednesday. Two churches were much injured, and several barns set on fire and consumed. The only loss of life among the inhabitants was that of a little girl, who was killed by a piece of shell. The large stone house of Mr. Kiefzes was the refuge of fifty seven women and children, who lived principally in the cellar during the stay of the rebels.

Gen. Pleasanton, with his division of cavalry and four batteries of flying artillery, had meantime overtaken the rear guard of the enemy in their retreat across the river, and captured three hundred prisoners. The rebels made no further stands to offer resistance, but continued their retreat across the river, and succeeded in crossing their entire army at Blackford's Ford, three miles east of Shepherdstown, between the hours of nine o'clock on Thursday night and daybreak on Friday morning. This morning we were engaged in shelling the woods on the opposite bank of the river preparatory to crossing. The rebels have planted batteries at Williamsport on the opposite side of the Potomac, to prevent the right wing of our army from crossing. The roads are lined with guns, haversacks, blankets, &c., of the rebels. We caused great slaughter among them.

The Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 20, 1862.—This has been a day of absolute quietude in regard to military affairs. There has been no news from the front. The people are anxiously awaiting for details of the recent battle, and are satisfied that the result of Wednesday's operations is but the beginning of the end. It is known that the rebel army, or all of it that has not been killed or captured, is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, preparing to resist the pursuit of McClellan's troops; and upon our side the dead are to be buried, the wounded of both armies cared for, and a general preparation for the advance across the Potomac, and another and more decisive battle.

The rebel army are massed upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, and evidently intend to dispute the passage of that victorious force which have driven them from Maryland. A little time will be required for recuperation and reorganization, and when the forward movement is made it will not be easily arrested.

The relative strength of the two armies has been fully tested, and the defeat and annihilation of the rebel army is now only a question of time. It will, without doubt, involve at least another, and it may be several, desperate conflicts; but General McClellan and his men are confident of their power, and have proved the strength of the enemy, and no apprehensions of the result are entertained.

The belief among our best informed here is, that the whole question of the war will be settled within a few days between the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

Harper's Ferry.

To the Associated Press South.]

Greenville, Penn., September 15.—A cavalry force which left Harper's Ferry last night at eight o'clock, arrived here to day at one o'clock, numbering about 1,600. White, it seems, was surrounded at Harper's Ferry.

The cavalry obtained permission to cut their way out. After obtaining a guard, they started and succeeded in making their way around the enemy without being discovered. On reaching the Williamsport road they discovered a train of fifty wagons, which they captured. It belonged to *Longstreet's* ammunition train which had just left Hagerstown after supplying that division with ammunition, the wagons being still about half full. Most of them proved to be wagons taken from Pope's army at Centreville. About seventy-five prisoners were captured at the same time, some of them having formerly lived in this vicinity. Colonel McGlure, with other officers, had considerable trouble to keep the crowd from hanging those double dyed traitors on the way to prison.

Captain Palmer to-day proceeded to Hagerstown and found the rebels had gone. I learn he is now in pursuit of them with a large force of cavalry and infantry, which joined him to day. The cavalry that came through state that the troops at Harper's Ferry could hold out until to-day, and that if reinforcements came up before noon they would be safe.

The following occurs among the telegraphic dispatches of the New York *Tribune*:

REPORTED INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Washington, Thursday, September 18, 1862. It is not known in official quarters, as recently reported, that Charleston, S. C., has been invested, nor that there is sufficient force in that vicinity to make such an effort successful.

The War in Kentucky.

The New York *Tribune* of the 20th contains the following:

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—Humfordsville surrendered—The Rebels take 5000 Prisoners and 10 Cannon—Bragg's Army the Captors—The Union Loss 50 Killed and Wounded—The Rebels owned up to a Loss of 700.

Indianapolis, Friday, September 19, 1862.—Adjutant Stanson, of the 17th Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the Rebels, has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4000 to 5000 men, comprising the 17th, the 50th, the 60th, the 67th, the 68th, and the 69th Indiana Regiments, and one company of artillery have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by General Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty. The Rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Riotous—Police Officer Shot.—Quite a fierce riot took place on Monday night, or early yesterday morning rather, in which a very serious onslaught was made on the police by a number of soldiers, with tabledegs, chair legs, axe handles, sword, sword-bayonets, pistols, &c., and in which officer F. H. Williams was shot. The origin of the affair is ascribed by the police to the arrest of Orderly Sergeant Benton. He, it appears, was walking along Canal street with a woman, when, on hearing something going around of soldiers found out without leave, he defiantly and not very chastly said in effect that he would like to see any one arrest him. The watchman at whom this was spoken to then told him that it was his duty to see that he had a pass showing that he had leave to be absent from his quarters. He was disputing this, when Sergeant Chellet asked him who he was. He said he was a Lieutenant. Chellet asked him why he had not on his stripes. He then said he was an Orderly Sergeant, but was in command. Chellet required to see his pass. He said he had none, but would write him one. This he did on a blank already signed by Lieut. Graves in it, and called himself Lieutenant, Provost Guard, and he endorsed it, but not quite intelligibly. After this he gave orders to have the watchman arrested. He was then arrested time-off.

Irate at his arrest, the men of his Company, E, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, are said to have declared against the police, but here the arrest of Benton and the subsequent collision between the parties were connected, does not clearly appear. The first arrest took place early in the morning, the second not great one occurred this morning. It will be recollected, too, that Benton was reported to have been arrested on Sunday evening for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. Whether this or not, and assuming that it was the affair, or whether this is not the only one referred to, we are unable to say. The whole matter is too complicated for us to pretend to be able to ratisfactorily unravel it at present.

The culmination of it, however, was the riot alluded to above, in which Officer Williams, Hays, of Company E, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested on Basin street, at half past one o'clock this morning, charged with an assault on officer Lyons, and drawing a sword-bayonet against him with intent to kill him, and shooting at Sergeant Chellet with intent to kill him. James Walker, of Company H, of the same regiment, was arrested by officers Hanna and Williams on the charge of assault with intent to kill, but was rescued by a picket of his company, who came to his assistance. Williams was taken to the Hospital. Fortunately the wound is not considered dangerous, the ball having merely penetrated the flesh, although it had not been extracted when we visited the Hospital this morning. It is in the left shoulder. Officer Williams is a native of Oneida county, New York, about forty years old, has been in the city about three years, and came last from Arkansas. He stated that the riot took place at a dance-house on Basin street, between Perdido and Gravier streets.

Daring Robbery in a Boarding-House.—The well known boarding-house of Mrs O'Brien, on Julia street, was robbed on Monday night in a very audacious manner. Several rooms were entered, and articles of all kinds taken—money, clothes, officers' uniforms, important papers, watches, &c. It is not positively known who the perpetrators are, but it is believed that they are not likely to escape detection. The supposed parties are two men who went to the house on Monday evening, and had disappeared yesterday morning. They are described by those who saw them as having the foreign appearance generally described as "Germans," and they can be identified if captured. Information was lodged at the various police offices throughout the city at an early hour yesterday morning, and the officers of the law are after the worthies with all alertness. From the quantity of stuff they carried off, it is supposed that they have a vehicle at command to enable them to travel with it.

Provost Court—Lieut. Colonel Kinsman.—C. L. Marshall was sentenced to two years' hard labor, with ball and chain, at Fort Jackson, for using seditious language.

John Scully was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison. His offense is elsewhere noticed.

James Lindolf, who had been employed as a clerk in the office of the British Consul, was sentenced to six months' confinement in Fort Jackson, for having forged two drafts.

Several cab-men were brought up on charges of violating city ordinances by driving on the railroad track, on the Neutral Ground, and being convicted, were sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each.

James Gantgines, for being drunk and disorderly, was sent to the Parish Prison for two days.

F. Farrell and E. Adams were fined $10 each for fighting.

Miles Weeks was fined $10 for indulging his weakness, so much as to become too weak to support his usual responsibilities. His weakness is unhappily strong in the direction of whisky.

John Blum, for similar paradoxical conduct, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

Wm. Coleman and Jane Sullivan (not James Sullivan, as stated in the paragraph elsewhere inserted referring to the cases) were arraigned on the charge of stealing a watch and chain, the property of D. Bocheli, of Jefferson. The complainant stated that he had had the watch for two years. Other witnesses proved that Coleman had offered the watch for sale, but they could not positively identify Coleman, in his defense, said he had bought it in St. Louis. Jane said the chain had been given to her by a person named Spriggins, since dead. It being afterwards proved that Coleman was a fugitive from the State Penitentiary, and that Jane could not claim an immaculate character, they were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment—Coleman in Fort Jackson, and the woman in the Parish Prison.

As usual a variety of minor cases were before the Court and treated according to their want of merits. A few cases were dismissed and some were remanded, as that of Wm. Pennington, charged with counterfeiting City Railroad tickets. This was to enable him to employ a lawyer to defend him.

Obstructing the Levee.—Frank Baw was arrested at the Poydras Market on Monday evening, charged by Lieut. Fulton, Superintendent of the United States Bakery, with obstructing the street, and also with insulting and abusing him.

Furious Feminine.—Mrs. McGrath was arrested on the charge of assaulting Wm. Viper and wife, on Dryades street, on Monday night.

Complaint of Ill-Treatment.—Eliza, a slave of M. Louis Blonde, went in to the First District police station on Monday evening, complaining of ill-treatment by him.

Another Assault with Military Weapons.—Martin Kelly, of Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, was arrested on Monday night, at 10 o'clock, on Chiborne street, on the charge of being drunk and drawing a bayonet on officer McGowan, with intent to kill him.

Threatening to Shoot His Superior Officer.—John Scully, of Company G, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested last evening, charged by Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the same company with drawing a rifle on him, with intent to kill. He is also charged with having, shortly after 7 o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street, assaulted officer Mittelstadt.

Supposed to be Stolen.—Jean, a slave belonging to Mr Wiltz, was arrested in the Second District yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession a lot of velvet trimmings, which it is supposed he had stolen.

Stolen Property Recovered.—Officer Rodin, of the Second District police, reports having found in a house on Victory street, a gold watch, which had been stolen from D Bocheli, of Jefferson City: and also a gold chain belonging to the same party, in the hands of James Sullivan.

Seditious Language.—John Jones was arrested on English street, in the Third District, on the charge of making use of seditious language. His wife was arrested at the same time on the charge of endeavoring to aid him to escape.

Arms Safely Deposited.—F. J. Kastran, of 73 Julia street, yesterday reported that a soldier, under the influence of liquor, had left a musket and side arms at his house. They were deposited at the First District police station.

Hard Case.—Solgel Baptiste was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing iron from Mr. Miles's wagon.

Contraband.—Officer Higgins, of the First District police, reports having found in the house of Julia Bird, one revolver, one dirk knife, one powder flask, and some shot. Julia was arrested for having these contraband articles in her possession.

Chicken Thief.—Evan, a slave belonging to Mr. Greenwall, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing Margaret Fossell's poultry.

Fracicide.—Mrs. Cleland was arrested yesterday on the charge of tearing up a blank left at her house to ship her compliance with order number 76, and of abusing the officer who left it, and throwing the pieces in his face. She is further charged with using seditious language.

The *Tribune* publishes the subjoined:

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA.—*Milwaukie*, Wis., Thursday, September 18, 1862.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Pope to the Governor, urging that no more troops be sent to the east of war from this State. The 25th Regiment, which should have left for Kentucky on day, is now ordered to St. Paul.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1862.

TOBACCO.—There is some inquiry, but we hear of no sales of any account; the market is dull and prices are nominally unchanged.

SUGAR.—The supply is very light, and with a good demand, prices have advanced. To-day's sales embrace about 400 hhds in several lots at 9½ for Fully Fair, 9¾ for Prime, and 10c. for second grades Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light, and with a good demand, we hear of sales of about 300 hhds newly at late at 30c. for Inferior Fermenting, and 32@34c. for Golden Plantation.

BEAN.—The market is supplied at $1 75 @ 1 90 ₱ bu.

OATS AND CORN.—Dealers supply the demand at 35c @ ₱ bu.

HAY.—Northern is selling at retail at $30 ₱ ton.

WHISKY.—The retired with Louisiana rum is retailing at $1 25 @ gallon.

BACON.—Green Shoulds are retailing at 9@9½ and 8c., smoked Clear Sides at 10c. and sugar cured Hams at 13@ 13½.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates $1 50 @ bbl of flour for Northern ports and 75c. @ bbl. of Molasses and $5 @ bbl of Tobacco for Havre.

We quote as the rates of freight per bbl Potatoes at $2 50@2 50; Onions at $1 @ 1 25; Apples at $1 50 @ 2 00; Cabbages at $2 50 @ 3 00; Flour to Cuba at $1 @ 1 25; Corn Meal to Cuba at 75c. @ $1; Whiskey to Cuba at $1 @ 1 25; Bacon to Cuba at 12½ @ 13c.; Lard to Cuba at 13c.; Corn to Cuba at 75c. @ $1; Flour to Havre at $1 @ 1 25; Whiskey at $1 @ 1 25; Bacon at 12½ @ 13c.; Lard at 13c.; Corn