THE DAILY BEE
CONFIDENTIALLY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 109 Canal street, household furniture; at 12 o'clock, at No. 1 Camp street, sneakers, sardines, cheese, starch.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Victory street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields, household furniture; at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 Bienville street, household furniture.

By McCoren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction store, furniture, pianos, paintings, &c.

The United States mail steamship Saxon, Capt. Clapp, left her wharf on Saturday evening for New York, via Havana, with a large freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

For New York—Mrs. G. W. Clapp, Mrs. Newbitt, Misses G. L. Barjon, Charles Gutmann, Tom Stephens, and 27 in the steerage.

For Havana—Mr. Magnedie, Messrs. E. Finn, A. Horton, Gossmann, C. W. Connell, A. LeBlanc, H. Hayley, McCoy, E. Kelly, W. Wells, Jas. Clark, Chas. G. Olney, J. H. Collis, Frank Shaw, Thomas Wilson, R. A. Wilson, A. S. Armstrong, Thomas Cochrane, Lieut. Fred Sanders, Capt. Seely, 2 children and 3 servants; Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Tremont, Mr. E. De Valsboroux, lady, 2 children and servant, and 15 in the steerage.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery, for Monday, the 6th instant, will commence as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Canal street, an extensive sale of fine household furniture, being the entire contents of the three-story brick residence, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing to purchase substantial and elegant articles. At 10 o'clock, at the corner of Gaslight and Villere streets, the contents of a good family grocery, and sugars. At 11 o'clock, at store No. 95 Camp street, choice and fine assortment of crackers, sardines, Limberger cheese and starch, just landing from steamer Potomac. For particulars see advertisement.

McCorrin & Landry will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock to-day, an assortment of furniture, pianos, crockery, and also a buggy mule and harness. See advertisement.

ALCOHOL.

One of the leading instincts of popular energy would seem to be that of always tending to extremes. If an evil be made patent, vulgar clamor is immediately heard urging recourse to the opposite extreme. The *juste milieu* has no charms for the unthinking many; and those whose aspirations and powers extend no further than the exciting of the populace to action, can effect their end only by encouraging it in exravagance. The world is full of examples of this, and one, not the least notable, is to be found in the case of alcohol.

It is fortunate, however, that whatever may be the opinions held or professed, the practice of mankind as a whole preserves something like the golden medium. There have been slaves, for instance, in which a man's valor and mental powers were measured by his powers of drinking, and his mettle by the extent to which he pushed them. Yet common sense was always sufficient to counteract the evils and follies of that extreme. The world, by the exertions of teetotallers and Father Mathews, was a few years since to be altogether weaned from the use of alcohol. Yet common sense left its mark, as a whole, very much where those extremes found it. In all cases, too, the reflexive law preserves their equilibrium in the midst of all disturbances of it.

Still much business is done in particular instances, by departure from the mean to the extreme. No one will be at a loss for examples of this in the case of excessive indulgence in alcohol. But only a very few are yet prepared for the belief that much mischief may be caused, and doubtless has been caused by extreme abstinence from it. It was at one time the practice of physicians, in cases of severe acute disease, to depress the patient as much as possible by bleeding, by prohibiting from food, solid or liquid, by purging, and by all the means dressed under the epithet antiphlogistic. Then had any member of the profession, not possessed of such commanding influence as to be able to disregard the opinions or power of the rest of the faculty, presumed to administer alcohol in any shape to a patient, he would have been denounced as an intolerable charlatan, and very probably prosecuted for malpractice. But in our own day, one of the most eminent of medicalmen—the late Dr. Beatley Todd of London—pledges beyond all question by his work on "the Diseases," that some of the most dangerous may be treated with the greatest success almost entirely with alcohol. Cases of rheumatism, erisypelas, typhoid fever, pneumonia, need only be named as some of these diseases; and as an instance of the extent to which he proved that it could be carried with advantage, it may be sufficient to mention that in the case of a girl fourteen years of age he administered three large table-spoonsful of brandy every day at night and day!—over two pints! Nor is there any physician, now, who does not to a greater or less extent acknowledge the valuable aid that may be gained in medicine by the employment of alcohol.

But it is not merely as a medicine, properly called, that the value of alcohol is now being pressed upon the attention of the scientific. It is claimed for it, that it has valuable properties as food. To many, it is declared a positive necessity for fulfilling the highest purpose of food—that of supplying extraordinary waste of tissue with the best possible tax on the assimilative organs, with the necessary nervous energy, and to economical advantage. It is not pretended that all this is proved; but it is gravely and forcibly urged for consideration; and the facts and arguments advanced in support of it are numerous and weighty. No man of experience in the world can fail to be acquainted with many facts in support of it. It is not necessary, for instance, that the more alcohol,—be it in the shape of beer, wine, brandy, rum, or whisky,—a man takes within the limits of temperance, the less solid food he needs! Is it not equally well known that beyond those limits, there are hard drinkers who scarcely eat any kind of food whatever, and that, without becoming diseased? Who again is unaware of the fact, that the world presents to us the almost anvary. [illegible] of great geniuses finding their highest inspirations excited and maintained through long nightly flights, which they could never else accomplish, by alcohol? Pitt, Burke, Fox, Grattan, Curran, Flood, Burns, Porson, Sheridan, Brougham, Byron, Webster, Clay, Preston, Rice, Dougland, come to our pen a point for illustration, ad only a hasty sketch of the question. And is it not notorious that sudden depression finds no strong relief from the use of alcohol, that its use becomes a habit even to destruction? What man is ignorant, too, that when he has had cause for unusual nervous exertion,—physical or mental,—whether as a matter of pleasure or business, he has been enabled to enjoy with advantage many times more alcohol than he could take with pleasure in the unexcited and sedentary?

We have been led to indulge in these remarks by the perusal of an article on the subject in the last number of the London *Cornhill Magazine* received in this city. It need scarcely be said that nothing which may be urged in support of the value of the use of alcohol, can in any manner be wrested to a support of the abuse of it. And with this understanding we do not hesitate to confess that we are convinced very important questions depend upon a proper investigation of the subject. If there is no much truth in the proposition, as we are not prepared to dispute there may be, great mischief is being perpetrated by the withholding of moderate supplies of alcohol from soldiers, from soldiers in the field, and from men who require it for the purposes of sustaining them in any of the ways in which they may really require it. And we have another proof of the madness of Maine-Liquor-Law-ism and its foreign congeners. At all events, the subject merits all the consideration it is promising to get. Let us hope, however, that the result will not be a rushing to the other extreme—and the formation of clubs and societies to encourage and enforce the drinking of alcohol.

A GIGANTIC PETRIFIED TREE.—One of the most astonishing trees of which the annals of the world furnish any account, is found lying on the ground near Honey Lake, on a slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California. It is a petrified cedar tree, lacking a diameter of [illegible] feet at the but, or a circumference of one hundred and thirty feet, and is six hundred and [illegible] feet in length to the point, where its diameter is *four feet*. The remaining portion of the monster tree is covered with sand, and, therefore, never been witnessed in its entire length; but it maintains its symmetrical proportions to the top, as it probably does, forty or fifty feet of it must be hidden in the earth—making its entire length more than seven hundred feet.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,500.

The New York *Post* publishes the following:

A Bold Speech—Thaddeus Stevens on the War Policy of the Government.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, having received a unanimous renomination for Congress from the Union men of his district, accepted it in the following speech, delivered before the convention, in which he discusses the policy of the Government with great boldness:

"Fellow citizens: I have come for the purpose of thanking you and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especially so in times like these, when the wisest men differ on question of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a fault-some manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deeper gloom, when we know not where our armies are, but only that they are nowhere successful. But whether we advise with the Government, or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough, but let no man falter in his loyalty to the Government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God.

"I have not determined whether to speak as I had intended; perhaps when we know the result of these few days, I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the people, but to the face of the President and his Cabinet, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done me the honor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at the request of border Statesmen—not one of whom, in my judgment, has loyalty in his heart. I have accused the Prime Minister to his face for having gone back from the faith he taught us, and, instead of arming every man, black or white, who would fight for this Union, withholding a well meaning President from doing so, until, as we advance into their country and our armies dwindle away from disease and disease, they spring up behind us and retake what we had gained. They still hold the Mississippi, and threaten us even on the banks of the Ohio, all because the slaves at home are giving them no trouble—because we are, at the point of the bayonet, keeping them loyal to their masters instead of to the Union.

"I have told those things to the President and Cabinet, and they replied: 'It may come to this.' *'Come to this!'* when, 200,000 men have melted away and $2,000,000,000 been spent. *'Come to this!'* when another half million lives shall have been lost, and a billion of dollars more had been spent in taxation. *I cannot and will not stand this*—and if you elect me I shall vote that every man be armed, black and white, who can aid in crushing the rebellion; that every inch of rebel soil be taken and sold to pay the debt of this war. I will not go with the President in paying for all the slaves—I did not vote for that resolution—I *will not* vote to pay for any slave of a rebel.

"But I will uphold the Administration as far as possible—saying at the same time that it is all in vain unless they change their policy. Would it not be better that fifteen thousand armed slaves should be unbarred around the battle-fields near Manassas, than that your friends and mine should then be there? The rebels might have slain them, they would have saved me, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and to victory. Yet at this sympathizers with treason at the North cry *'Abolition!'* Abolition—yes! abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was eighty four to forty two—eighty-four agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole nation will be with me! Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last, and other country divided—and he is a traitor who talks of separation on any terms. Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you those things, that even if my principles be wrong they shall never be hidden.

The New York *Times* of the 29th September reports the following interesting case:

Doubtful Matrimony — "Something that Looked Like a Broomstick."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Sutherland.

Stephen A. Griffin et al. vs. William Banks and Wright Pomroy.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of Bruce McKinney, claim to recover certain property and moneys held and received by the defendants, as assignees of Mary B. McKinney.

Mary B. McKinney (then Mary Kinney) married Gilbert McCullum in 1825. They lived together as husband and wife until 1835 or 1837, when a deed of separation was executed by them without any trustee, and they lived separate until his death in June 9, 1851. She resided and carried on business during all that period in the city of New York. His residence was also in New York from the time of his marriage until his decease. Mr. McKinney now alleges that she believed McCullum was drowned in June, 1837, but, as appears, in the month of July, 1842, she caused an advertisement to be inserted in the New York *Sun* newspaper for information about him, and stating, "If this comes to his eye, he may hear of something to his interest by calling on John McCullum's eye, and he called on Beatty, and afterward consulted a lawyer, by whose advice he presented himself at the store occupied by his wife, where two ladies were present and a gentleman, who walked toward him, but by his hand "something that looked like a broomstick."

On the 23d of July, 1842, she married Bruce McKinney, without having obtained any divorce from McCullum, who was then alive and in the city of New York. Bruce, who was a seafaring man, lived with her and assisted her in her business till 28th September, 1844, when they separated in consequence of his intemperance and intercourse with loved women; and having squandered her money and property, a regular deed of separation was executed by them, and she paid Bruce a consideration of $2000 for relinquishing any interest he might have to the property.

From the time of her separation from Bruce she continued her business as before, under the name of Mary B. McKinney, down to 21st July, 1861, when, being insolvent, she executed a general assignment to the defendants for the benefit of her creditors.

Immediately after the execution of her assignment, the defendants took possession of all the assigned property, and no difficulty occurred until some weeks afterwards, when she indorsed some of her creditors to believe she had been imposed on by the defendants, and the other preferred creditors, and thereupon an assignment was made out in New York, in the name of Bruce McKinney, to the plaintiff, which was sent over to him at Liverpool and executed there. On his return here, the plaintiffs claimed the property in the defendants' possession, and brought these actions for its recovery.

The first is an action of replevin to recover the goods and chattels in the hands of the defendants; the second to obtain an accounting of the lease of a store, No. 707 Broadway, from the defendants, and that they account for and pay over to the plaintiffs the proceeds of the property sold by them as assignees of Mary B. McKinney, the plaintiffs claiming and the defendants holding this lease as tenants to sell for the benefit of creditors, an order was made in this action appointing a Receiver to sell the lease and invest the proceeds in the Trust Company, to abide event of this action, and under this order the lease was sold.

It is understood that the plaintiffs abandon the charge of actual fraud in relation to the assignment by Mary B. McKinney.

The question to be decided is whether the second marriage of the wife conferred any authority upon the second husband to make the assignment of her property under which the plaintiffs claim.

Decision reserved.

PASSAGES OF THE CUNARD LINE.—An official return has been laid before Parliament, in a tabular form, of the passages of the Cunard mail steamers to and from England, Ireland and America, for 1859, 1860 and 1861, showing the hour of sailing from Liverpool, arrival at Queenstown, departure from Queenstown, arrival at Halifax, Boston and New York, the departure homeward, and arrival at Queenstown and Liverpool. The return covers several pages, but the sum of these documents, gives the average of voyages. We have been at some pains to carry out the voyages of all the steamers, and to strike the general average. The mean average run to Boston, from Liverpool, for the three years, was 13 days, 15 hours and 14 minutes. The homeward voyage from Boston to Liverpool, sailing at Halifax and Queenstown, was 11 days and 13 hours. From Liverpool to New York, touching at Queenstown, the mean average voyage was 12 days, 17 hours and 12 minutes. Homeward from New York to Liverpool, 11 days, 4 hours and 56 minutes. These averages for the three years, 1859, 1860 and 1861, include detention at Queenstown to receive or land mails.

FATAL ILLNESS OF KOSSUTH.—A Scottish newspaper states that "poor Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in the final stage of consumption, and that probably before many weeks pass away a noble scenery will have to weep for the loss of one of her noblest and most gifted of men."

The Birth of a Princess in Turkey.

When the ladies of distinguished personage present themselves on the occasion of the Sultana's confinement, the custom is for them to offer congratulations to the Sultan. They appear before his Majesty unveiled, and dressed in the richest costume; but they wear no jewels. On the recent occasion they were introduced according to the rank and position of their husbands; first, the Lady of the Grand Vizier, then the lady of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, afterwards, the wife of Mustapha Pasha and of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, followed by the remaining dignitaries, and their wives. Last and though the second in rank, but especially so in times like these, when the wisest men differ on question of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a fault-some manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deeper gloom, when we know not where our armies are, but only that they are nowhere successful. But whether we advise with the Government, or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough, but let no man falter in his loyalty to the Government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Horrible Murder.—We have this morning to lay before our readers an account of one of the most horrible murders, committed on Friday, that has taken place in this city for a long period. The case as it is presented to the public, shows one of the most fiendish deeds that was ever perpetrated in the dark. The victim is one Manuel Andreu, whose late residence was at 167 Ursuline street, and the perpetrator of this terrible crime is supposed to be a man who was introduced to Andreu, and to whom Andreu, through charity had extended the hospitality of his house, for which kindness he has been made the victim of the most cruel murder. The only evidence elicited in this case we will now give as briefly as possible. Among three men who were arrested on suspicion of being perpetrators or parties to the murder, (but who were subsequently discharged,) was one James Fitzpatrick, an intimate friend of the deceased, who stated that only a few days before Andreu was murdered the deceased told him that he did not like this new friend of his, and that he from conversation he had slumped him a scoundrel of the vilest dye—intimately acquainted with the secrets of the Spanish and Italian prime houses, and in most desperate straits. Fitzpatrick further stated that he discovered fad on his person a portemonnaie, containing about $80, in silver and bank bills, and a gold watch worth about $130, and he which it supposed the poor man was murdered, as none of his pockets was cut out, and his watch also taken.

Fitzpatrick, as we have before stated, was a intimate friend of Andrew, with whom believed, and is doing his best to assist the authorities to ferret out the perpetrator of this horrible deed.

The first discovery of the murder is due to a drayman, but although it is strictly correct to give the credit of it to him, we never believe have to state that some of the neighbors had been observant of important particulars connected with the affair before he had, as well as at the same time, and afterwards.

In the first place, the proprietors of the house in which the alleged murderer was lodging, had remarked that he had left on Friday morning, and had not been seen since, even to change his clothes. In the next place, others named his name and nationality to be discovered, by direct reading inquiries to be made respecting him at the Spanish Consulate, where they happened to know he had been registered, though they knew but little more about him. Then, again, Mr. Ernest Lafarrie, who occupied the adjoining tenement, or rather the contiguous tenement, came forward in this which deceased had been induced, by hearing a slight noise, as of fighting, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, to look through the opening in the fence between the two yards, to see what was going on; and he saw standing in the back door thus distinctly the supposed murderer, trying something in a yellow handkerchief, on one of the cigar or tobacco making tables, that stood close by it. Curiosity, and nothing more, however providential it may seem, induced Mr. Lafarrie to remark that the murderer walked about the house whistling, with appearent unconcern, came to the street door, with a similar affectation of innocence, still whistling, and passed out of sight in the same style. Some female neighbors, too, had remarked that they had heard something exceedingly like the dying groans of a man issue from the house, and had also seen the alleged murderer walk away. All these parties, strangely enough, followed him with their eyes, but without having any clue to the person assisted—yet with sufficient closeness to render identification certain. He was, again, a negro servant girl, living in the tenement in question, Mr. Lafarrie says, he saw a man come out of the place in which the murder was committed, and wash his bloody hands at the cistern tap. Mr. Joseph Avet, again, says he saw the man come from the house with blood on the outside of his right leg of his pantaloons, and on the inside of the left leg. Mr. Avet, in fact, before the community, the chance of the murderer's escape ought, indeed, to be but small.

The wounds were found, on careful examination, to have been inflicted with a heavy carpenters' ax, the blade of which was found in the yard covered with blood and hair, and the handle under a table by which apparently the first blow was struck. The blow at the back of the head, and it was as terrible as to fracture the occipital bone, and perpetrate to the cerebellum, the blow is supposed to have been that extending from the back of the head to the cheek bone, and this instead of proceeding through only the soft tissues, had gone into the bone, and fractured the orbital, malar, and superior maxillary bones being slightly fractured, perforated and located by it. The wounds in the back, also, on careful examination, seemed to have been inflicted by the same implement. We were in error in saying that there was any wounds that could be said to be on the right side except that at the back of the head and that on the chin, which last, in the way, also involved the superior maxillary bone, penetrating to the antrum *Highmorianum*, or cavity of that bone. A number of less serious wounds were noted, but need not be particularized. The total number of wounds counted was eighteen, of which any one, if not two would have been fatal. The finger ring of the right hand was divided with the exception of the ring, although it had raised his hand at the first blow, and the next had struck his mainly defending hand.

Corporal Beach is engaged in holding an inquest on the body of Andreu, and we hope that before the conclusion of the inquest some clue or whoever he may be will be safely lodged in jail.

Suspicious Circumstances.—Mrs E. Land was arrested on Friday on the charge of having entered a house on Front Levee street, under suspicious circumstances. Volunteers left on adventure and some any Lawrence, and it is by suggested by some as the "efficient cause" of the unexplained whereabouts of the merry wife.

Interfering and Threatening—Charles Scott was arrested on Friday evening on the charge of interfering with the river police, and in his further to answer an assault and of threatening them by saying that he will be better prepared for them next time."

Helping Hand to Boat—Some of whose status or other appellative the records give no account, was arrested in the Third District Friday evening on a charge of helping herself, with felonious hands, to a piece of calico lying in Mr. Mercier's store.

Business.—Patrick Howard was arrested on Friday evening on the charge of being engaged in carrying contraband goods inside the Federal lines. This business is rather risky in our city.

Identified—The body on which an inquest was held a day or two ago was yesterday identified by Mrs. Smith as that of her husband. Smith is a German, about 6[illegible] years of age, leaves a wife and three children.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinman, Acting Provost Judge.—Wm. White, charged with robbing a comrade of $14, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Patrick Donelly, for abusing an officer because he hadn't a blank to give him, was fined $10.

Robert Landreaux, Peter Rooney and Peter Dolan, for getting drunk, were each ordered to pay a fine of $5, or go to the Parish Prison for one month.

John Harrison, John Keating and John Johnson, f. m. c., together with Jacob, slave of Mr. Lewis Perritt, Daniel, slave of Mr. Penn, and Harrison, slave of Mr. M. G. LeBlanc, were each sent to the Workhouse for one month, on the charge of holding an unlawful assemblage, and gambling, in a notorious den on Parsons street. The charge was preferred against them by a slave of Mr. J. Evans, named Bob.

Eliza Flynn and Margaret McGraw, for indulging in a scrimmage, were fined $5 each on Saturday.

William Garney, for being seditiously inclined, was sent to the Parish Prison on Saturday for one month.

Ellen Haley and Ann Cassidy, charged with being drunk, were each sent to the Parish Prison on Saturday for two months.

Joseph Benjamin, who was arrested on Friday evening on Polymnia street for peddling without a license, was on Saturday fined $5.

Captain Salsbury, of the bark Cora, charged with attempting to bribe officer Evans, was on Saturday fined the nice little sum of $200. It appears that Captain Salsbury owed a negro who is now confined in the Parish Prison some money. Evans was entrusted to collect the money for the negro, and was bribed by the defendant, who offered him half the amount if he would say nothing about the matter and allow him to clear out. The offer was refused, and Salsbury punished as above.

S. N. Dunn, who had been confined in the Parish Prison for nineteen months, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was on Saturday brought up for trial, and discharged.

W. H. Hunter, charged with using seditious language, was on Saturday discharged, it being satisfactorily proven that he was out of his head.

Mrs. King, charged with assaulting Mrs. Fitzpatrick, was fined the sum of $15. Mrs. K. rented Mrs. F. a house; Mrs. F. couldn't pay the rent of the house, and Mrs. K. thought she would make her pay, and pitched into her, bringing crockery and clothes into requisition, though fortunately not to any serious extent.

Mr. Massoni was fined $10, for disturbing the peace, in connection with an affair in which a drunken dog collared six feet melanic young blood and applied most opprobious language to his collitar him a "white coon," &c., &c., and threatening to shoot him. The darkey gentleman, who rejoices in the euphonious pseudonym of Ostave Bellot, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month, to explain his share in the matter.

Wm. Pritchard was sent to the Parish Prison for a month, for endeavoring to pass the Federal lines in his handcovered to swim across the Mississippi, aided by a fair female preserver, and carrying his clothes and provisions done up in a bundle, secured on his head. He argued in his defense that he was merely taking a bath, as was his custom, and had merely secured his bundle, as stated, to prevent his things from being stolen while he was bathing. He could not however satisfactorily prove this, and was sentenced as above.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.

The supply of the better qualities of Provisions is in fairly good, owing to the probable by of rain, and with a disposition to patronize on the part of speculators, prices are tending in favor of holders. There is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to small sales at advanced prices. The stock of Hardware Dry Goods, Cloth, Hats, Shoes, fancy articles and Drugs and Medicines, is light and though the demand for them is moderate, high prices ruling, it is not active. Freights continue dull. For further particulars see the following details:

SUGAR.—There is little or none in the market, and the sales are comparatively confined to small lots at advanced prices. We omit quotations for the present.

MOLASSES.—The supply is very light, and the sales are been up and confined to about 400 bbls, at the advance noted of late, for plantation fermenting.

FLOUR.—A lot of the bbls. Ordinary Superfine sold at $5 5/8 @ $5.

OATS.—There were sales of sound lots yesterday at [illegible]

BRAN.—Yesterday's sales were at $1 25 @ 1 30 for round bags.

BUTTER.—Is retailing at [illegible] Choice at 1 [illegible] Best at $1 [illegible] @ $1 [illegible] half bbl. Ordinary [illegible] and Home [illegible]

PORK.—Sales to family trade at $15 @ bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 50 packages Shoulders, for family trade, sold at private sale at the advanced rate of 8½c.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates $1 50 @ bbl of flour, for Boston, ports, and 75c. @ bbl of Molasses and 5c. @ bbl for Cotton to New Haven, and 50 shillings @ ton for Oil Cake to Liverpool.

We note: cotton at one low 1 day of 1000 bbls. to Liverpool at 3/16 d. Molasses, and 4½ @ 5 per bbl. Pork, prime, 40 bbls and five sliders, at 40 75; Lard, prime, 1000 kgs, at 7½ c., and 1 case, one to Liverpool. Freight dull and conditions at this period.

Cattle Market

Jefferson City, October 3, 1862.

Arrived Saturday 152 Steers and 4 Cows, the last of stock, and, was 75 Beeves and 4 Cows. Stock generally on sale in Lt Stock yards. We quote

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net ..... 6@c 6c
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net 5c
Texas Cows, 1st quality, ₱ lb net 4c
Texas Cows, 2d quality, ₱ lb net 3c
Milch Cows, ₱ head ..... $30@35
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head ..... $20@25
Sales, 1st quality, ₱ head ..... $[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Clapp, New York, Mailer
Bark Wm. Carvill, Pike, New York, G A Fenwick
Brig L. Ivy, Hallowell, St Marys, Mailer
Brig J W Wallace, Bunker, New York, G A Fenwick
Schr Amelia P Howe, Lockwood, New York, Mailer
Schr Sea Bloom, Farrow, Pensacola, W T Pell

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr American Belle, to the Coast, to master—24 days

STEAMSHIP.

Time and Tide, Sweeney, for Upper Coast
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, Coast Upper Coast

TOWBOAT.

Lafalia, Whitmore, from the Passes

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Isaac, Adams, 9 days from Boston to master—24 bbl
Ship Eagle, Eagle, Prop, 30 days from N. York, to G A Fenwick—pilot

TOWBOAT.

Boston, ——, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTS.

The Lee Ann, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 4th inst, the ship Ann Parker, Capt. Hartman, Bangor, J W Brewster—to sail up along Coast to Boston to pick up a cargo for Liverpool.

The barge from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on 31 inst, the ship Tyrone, Capt Amsden, bound for Liverpool, by Mr. Lockett, Cook and Co, New York, Mr. Sohr Sea Flower, Farrow, Pensacola.

SEUDW. COASTING TP.

Bark Thos W Hosen, Lane, from Boston

MEMORANDA.

☞ The brig St Mary, Capt Sweeting, bound for New York, is ready to sail from the Pass with her cargo of cotton.

☞ The British schr Alice Sullivan, from New York, bound to Vera Cruz, put into the river in distress.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Saxon—32 bbls tobacco, 7 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per bark Wm Carvill—1 bbl tobacco, 1 pkg mdse

NEW YORK—Per schr J W Wallace—118 bbls sugar, 200 bbls molasses 1 bbl sugar 3 2 bbls beef 10 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per schr Ann Sea Flower—115 bbls molasses 30 bbls molasses 100 half do do 40 pkgs mdse

PENSACOLA—Per schr Sea Bloom—1 bbl sugar 1 bags lard 110 bbls molasses 187 bbls cotton and cotton seed oil 1 [illegible] 50 pkgs mdse 3 [illegible] 25 pkgs pork 3 [illegible] bags [illegible]

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Isaac—Ass'd cargo

NEW YORK—Per schr Louisiana Belle—Ass'd cargo

SCEPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana 3 bls—100 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per steamer Time and Tide—271 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr American Belle—400 bbls molasses to Lapeyre & Pierce

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Oct 4, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Six Dollars ($6) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY, 6th inst, as follows, until further notice:

Thirty ounces of bread for ..... 25 cents.
Fifteen " " ..... 10 cents.
Eight " " ..... 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is demanded will report the names, the name of the baker and have a loaf of the bread purchased, as evidence of the overcharge, to the city police station.

Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vols and
W. S. PETTIGILL, Secretary.

Goods for the Mexican [illegible]

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES [illegible]
UNDERSIGNED.

IMPERIALS VERONA AND [illegible]
HAMBURG SHERRY, [illegible] AND RE-VEILLOS. A. STURZENEGGER & CO.
oct6-1d 18 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HART & WINTZ, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. WINTZ will use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
HENRY HART.
FREDERICK WINTZ.
New Orleans, October 1, 1862.

The undersigned hereby beg to inform the friends of HENRY HART, that he will continue at the old stand, Gaslight Line, Magazine street, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed on the firm of HART & WINTZ.
FREDERICK WINTZ.
oct6-1w

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 73.

In accordance with the terms of the cartel recently signed between the Major General Commanding this Department and Major General Van Dorn, of the Confederate army, all prisoners of war received at those headquarters for exchange will be sent by steamer leaving New Orleans at 10 o'clock, M., of the 6th October, instant.

Those officers the terms of whose surrender permit the retention of their equipments will be allowed to do so, but no rule can be laid down for the guidance of officers in this respect; but in no case will permission be granted to persons to carry off any property, even to carry beyond the lines; nor will any transport be allowed further than the capital actually were at the time of their departure.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. General. oct6 1t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 34.

No person, of any description whatever, will hereafter be permitted to carry coarse of any kind up the Mississippi River, beyond Carrollton, without a special permission from these headquarters; and from the office above, it passes be granted to persons going outward in this direction.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen. oct6 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, October 4, 1862.

NOTICE TO PERSONS BUYING AND SELLING WOOD AND COAL.—On and after this date the Wood and Coal Ordinance will be strictly enforced. Any person violating City Ordinance No. 3741, and 17 S. will be prosecuted and brought before the Provost Court for trial.

The attention of the City Police is called to section 34 of the City Ordinance No. 3741.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Col. U. S. Vols, and Acting Mayor.
W. S. PETTIGILL, Secretary. oct 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, U. S. ARMY,
Provost Court, New Orleans, Oct. 3, 1862.

No soldier will be released from the custody of this Court, or its prisons, without a request from the commanding officer of his regiment.

By order of Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN,
R. F. GUEST, Capt. Provost Judge.
oct 6 1t

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 24, 1862.

THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving a copy of the old stock of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, amounting to $500, and returned to Treasury not to Baton Rouge, as one of the old notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.

The notes can be easily recognized, the top cross out with the banner used in countersigning the genuine.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

100 dozen Brooms; 100 Chowns; 100 boxes Soap 100 boxes Candles; 7 boxes Leaf Tobacco.
For sale by OSCAR SERCIER & CO.
oct6 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Your Cows.

THE fast-sailing brig JUSTICE STORY, John Tyler, master, will leave for Boston, on the above port, on SATURDAY next, 11th inst.

For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, foot of S. St., or
JOSELIANO.
oct 6 between Hospital and Commandaleria sts.

Exchange

ON B