THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 12,516.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in Bourgeois, and the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent one.
Advertisements of less than four lines, ONE DOLLAR.
Advertisements in Italics, or Brevier, will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business, and to such matter as is strictly within the rules of the Bee, and is sold by the line, at the rate of Ten Cents per line.
No subscription taken for less than one month, and no subscription or advertisement will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, shoulders, potatoes, onions, codfish and sundries.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, Rhenish wine and sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front levee, choice apples; at 12 o'clock, Md. st, No. 70 Gravier street, potatoes.

By Julian Neville, at 10 o'clock, a coffee stand and restaurant on Poydras street.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Customhouse street, dry goods and clothing.

The United States Mail steamship Matanzas, Captain Leisegang, left her wharf at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, for New York, via Matanzas, with the United States mails and the following passengers:

FOR MATANZAS—Mrs. Quijales, Mr. A. Barbarin, Mr. Cammack and two daughters, Mr. E. Gachet de Sale, Mr. Semmes, Mr. L. Ledreux, T. R. Preaus, Pedro Renaud del Rodal, and F. Schwartz.

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. L. H. Mott, Mrs. A. A. Fraser and three children, Mrs. Williamson and two children, Mrs. Prior, James F. Otis and lady, Mr. Chandelain and lady, F. Avegno and lady, E. Lapeyre Nunez Avenue, Mr. Baldwin, T. H. Hoafter, E. E. Abbadessi, N. Bhirenyan, George Cheyman, T. R. Cook, J. Miller, C. B. Wilson, H. Marks, S. P. Harrans, C. Sherman, O. S. Stromb, P. P. Siddin, T. Taylor, W. H. Beman, Mrs. W. Krall, C. F. Squires, and H. A. Wilson.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain Jas. D. Phillips, left her wharf at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York with the usual full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Mrs. F. E. Waterman, M. Strauss, Wm. Brown, H. Kiss, J. E. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Miss S. B. Morton, N. F. Safford, Jas. F. Post, W. Blanchard, O. Garrett, L. Folger, T. N. Blake, G. R. Merrill, and 12 in the steerage.

The United States mail steamship Creole, Captain Couch, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, with a full freight, the United States mails, $10,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

J. F. Parish, E. Perot, S. W. Smith, N. Burnett, E. Heck, Capt. Wurtzer and lady, Mrs. Rodenshin, lady, children and servant, Mrs. C. Cohn, child and nurse, J. H. Bement, J. C. Dunnavan, E. Spearing—50 in the steerage.

Mr. R. T. Montgomery sells, to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee street, 400 barrels choice Baldwin and Greening apples; at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a good assortment of furniture, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at No. 70 Gravier street, 85 barrels potatoes. See advertisements.

GARIBALDI.

Whatever may be the result of the policy which Garibaldi has so fearlessly advocated in Italy, it is quite certain that his personal influence and interference with it are, for a considerable time, at an end. The nature of his wound, will, beyond a paradoxature, prevent the possibility of his active energies being available for months. It will require several of them, even under the most favorable circumstances, to enable him to use his limb, and it is but little short of certain that it will be impossible to save him from being afflicted with an immoveable joint, and a consequent halt, for life.

There is no occasion, therefore, to take into consideration that he is yet a prisoner in the hands of Victor Emmanuel, and that it is not known what disposition it likely to be made or him. For merely personal reasons this question may be very interesting. But so far as political affairs are concerned, it may safely be assumed that he can have little or no further influence over them. It is not at all probable that Victor Emmanuel would desire, or Louis Napoleon sanction, any such treatment of him, as would be calculated to martyrize him, and to imbue Italians with such feelings as should induce them to seek another leader under whom to prosecute his views, and avenge cruelty towards him. They are both far too politic, and too humane, to take any such step as that. And without some such error, he is politically crushed. Whether he will ever reappear on the stage of political action is a question lying too deeply *in gremio temporis*, to warrant any attempt at present to extract it. In a few short weeks he will be scarcely named in connection with current events.

And how different might have been his career! Born, as has been said, a patriot, and growing up a disciple of Young Italy, he from the very beginning of his political career, adopted extreme principles and suffered for them. A long exile did not secure for him the experience that might have been gathered by reflective wisdom from his residence in South American States. Indeed, if anything, he became less judicious, less prudent, than ever, and when the movements of 1848 shook the thrones of despotic European courts, he returned to Italy, only to blaze awhile, to dazzle by his audacity, to turn against the king under whom he went to fight, to lose the cause in which he was engaged, and to retire to obscurity. In 1850, he reappeared, again to blaze, again to dazzle by his audacity, again to vow eternal allegiance to a king—Victor Emmanuel,—again to violate his voluntarily sworn friendship, again to lose the cause in which he engaged, and again to retire, this time mortified and humbled at finding that those who had used him as a tool, no longer recognized him after he had achieved results, of which, although they had never overtly encouraged him in his efforts to attain them, they were prompt to avail themselves on their accomplishment. Yet after a while he once more reappeared, and now he sought to conquer Rome and Venice for Italy, as he previously had the Two Sicilies; but this time, in spite of the imperative and prudent opposition of Victor Emmanuel and his ministers, and of Louis Napoleon and his legions. But again he blazed, again his audacity dazzled, again he lost the cause for which he fought, and at Aspromonte he has in all probability received the death blow to his political life.

With such influences, with such energies, with such patriotism, as he displayed throughout his long and eventful career, what might not Garibaldi have done for Italy and for freedom elsewhere, had his judgment and prudence tempered his actions! Though secured by that sovereign to whose person and interests he had solemnly pledged the most faithful devotion; though exhorted by his most trusted friends to believe, though warned by the explicit declarations of the Emperor of the French—that the end at which he aimed was being surely and safely, if slowly and temperately, compassed by themselves—he refused to listen; compromised them and that cause—the gaining of Rome and Venice for Italy; ruined himself and his followers; and in all likelihood planted fresh seeds of distrust and hatred of liberty, in minds from which it was hoped they were to some extent being eradicated.

Such is a brief sketch of the salient points in Garibaldi's character. As far as his himself is personally concerned, it may yet prove of interest to know it, but a lesson with respect to others of equal and perhaps superior value may be gathered from it. It carries with it no assurance, that let Garibaldi reappear when he may, and where he may, rashness will stamp his course, and defeat almost certainly attend it. Let him not reappear at all, and he will never be able to free the lustre of his high motives, his patriotism, his bravery, his disinterestedness, from the shade that his rashness will ever cast upon it. It has been said in excuse of his latest *fiasco*, that he imbibed the precipitations of Victor Emmanuel, the letters of his friends, and the declamation of Louis Napoleon, a mere pretense, intended to pacify foreign powers, but not in the least to influence him. But even granting this to be so, he is not excused. Nothing but rashness could have led him, in the face of the peremptory fact, to so egregious a blunder, which, as Talleyrand has said, a political blunder is more than a crime.

Altogether it will, perhaps, be better for Garibaldi's peace and comfort, better for liberty and the world, and better for his status in history, that the remainder of his career should be spent in privacy, to which the sixty-six years of his life may well be supposed to entitle him.

ISSUE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS TO MEET A CONTRACT FOR SIX IRON-CLAD VESSELS OF WAR.—The New York *Tribune* publishes the following among its miscellaneous items of news from Richmond:

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Approved September 19, 1862.

The Political Canvass in Pennsylvania.

The New York *Post* furnishes us with the following intelligence touching the fall elections in Pennsylvania, and speculates as follows on the prospects of the candidates. The next on the prospects of the North will doubtless bring us arrival from the North will doubtless bring us the result of the election. In the meantime it may interest our readers to know the condition of the political contest in that State. Says the *Post*:

The election in our neighbor State, Pennsylvania, takes place on Tuesday next, October 15th. There are but two sets of candidates before the people, and the issue is much the same as in this State. The submissionists of Pennsylvania are active and unscrupulous, but they are met and exposed at every turn by the Union men.

The majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are Union men. Buchanan's total majority in 1856 was only 1,625, and in 1860 the People's ticket was elected by about 18,000 majority. In 1860 Governor Curtin received 262,303 votes, a majority of 32,164 while Mr. Lincoln's vote was 268,030 to 178,871 Douglas, 16,765 Douglas, and 12,776 Bell-Everett.

The 25th Congressional District has been generally Democratic, the Douglas men and Breckinridgers dividing the vote pretty evenly. In the election for Congress in 1860 the Democratic majority was 1402; in 1858, when the vote was not so full, it was 682. The loyal Democrats have nominated Mr. Edward G. Webb, a gentleman past the prime of life, of high character and the noblest patriotism. The People's party has concurred in this selection. The Breckinridge candidate is Samuel J. Randall, one of the most devoted Lecompintonites in the State, and the fiercest opponent of Judge Douglas. He is a thorough anti-war man; and his defeat is needed for a rebuke to his party. There is reason to believe that it will be effected.

In the Second District, Charles O'Neil is the Republican candidate. He is a warm supporter of Lincoln's policy, including the proclamation. The Breckinridge nominee is Chas. J. Biddle. He was defeated a year ago to fill the seat of Edward Ivy Morris, as a non-partisan war candidate. The *Post* adds:

"But his career was discreditable; he denounced the war as a 'Black Republican job,' equipped the loyal States to the 'sick man of Turkey,' and voted steadily with Burnett, Voorhies, Vallandigham, and Ben Wood."

In the Third District, Leonard Myers, Jr., is the Republican candidate. John Kline is his opponent.

In the Fourth, the candidates are Wm. D. Kelly, (Rep.) the present incumbent, and James B. Nicholson, formerly a Douglas Democrat, whom the *Post* styles a Submissionist. He is at present the nominee of the Breckinridge Democrats.

In the Fifth District, the candidates are, M. Russell Thayer, (Rep.) and Charles W. Carrigan, qualified by the *Post* as "the most notorious secession sympathizer in Pennsylvania." Says the *Post*: "He opposes the President's proclamation and the vigorous prosecution of the war." The Republican majority in this District, in 1860, was 896.

The candidates in the Sixth District are David Krouse, (Rep.) formerly a Douglas Democrat, and John D. Stiles, a Breckinridge Democrat, elected last June to succeed Mr. Cooper. He is opposed to the war, and declares himself "opposed to emancipation under any circumstances whatever." Two years ago, this District gave 983 Democratic majority on the Congressional vote, and 1681 on the Presidential.

In the Seventh District John M. Broomall, (Rep.) and Gen. George A. McCall, (Breckinridge Dem.) are the candidates.

In the Eighth District (Berks county) a Democratic struggle, had this Douglas Democrats have nominated Joel B. Warner. The opposition candidate is Sydenham E. Ancona, a Vallandigham man.

In the Ninth District, (Lancaster) the home of James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens is the Republican candidate. George M. Steinman is his competitor. He is warmly supported by the ex-President.

In the Tenth District James H. Campbell is the Republican nominee; his opponent is Myer Stone, a Breckinridge Democrat. Campbell is the present incumbent.

In the Eleventh District Captain E. H. Rauch is the Republican nominee; Philip Johnson, the present incumbent, is the Democratic nominee. This District is strongly Democratic, giving from 1500 to 2400 Democratic majority. In Indiana A. Grow, the Speaker of the House, is the Republican candidate in the Twelfth District; Chas. Denisch, the Democratic nominee. This District is considered doubtful. In 1860 Lincoln's majority of 5106. Two Republican candidates contest the Thirteenth District. E. S. Landon, an Administration Republican, is the candidate of the radicals, and H. M. Tracy that of the conservatives; he will receive the Breckinridge vote.

In the Fourteenth, the Harrisburgh District, John J. Patterson is the Republican candidate, and Wm. A. Miller, the Democratic candidate.

In the Fifteenth, or York District, the contest is between two Breckinridge Democrats—Jas. Belleir, the present member, and Adam J. Glossbrenner.

In the Sixteenth (Chambersburgh) District, the Republicans have nominated Edward McPherson. A. H. Culbertson is the opposing candidate.

In the Seventeenth District, Samuel Steele Blair is again the Republican nominee. Archibald McAllister is his opponent. This District gave Republican majorities in the last elections.

In the Eighteenth District, two Republican candidates divide the choice. Wm. H. Armstrong is the regular Republican nominee. Jas. S. Hale, the present member, also a Republican, is his opponent. He is supported by the Breckinridge Democrats.

In the Nineteenth District, there are three candidates. The Republicans are divided between A. W. Schofield and Milton C. Kortright. Wm. Patton is the Democratic nominee. This District gives strong Republican majorities. This division of the party will decrease the majority considerable.

In the Twentieth District, Amos Myers is the Republican candidate, against Gaylord Church, Democrat.

In the Twenty-first District, Wm. M. Stewart is the Republican candidate. His opponent is John L. Dawson. He was the president of the Democratic State Convention in 1858. This district is nearly balanced.

In the Twenty-second District James K. Moorehead is the Republican nominee. His competitor is George P. Hamilton.

In the Twenty-third District, Thomas W. Pomeroy is the Republican nominee. Jacob Geigler is his opponent.

In the Twenty-fourth District the contest will be very close, the majority being only 147 two years ago. John W. Wallace is the Republican candidate, and Jesse Lazear the Democratic nominee. Both are members of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The *Advocate* republishes the following:

Mutiny at Bayou Lafourche.

The community were yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tarpan, Jr., killed in an attempt to quell a mutiny amongst a party of his men on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles above Thibodeaux, La. They had barricaded their camp and defied their officers. He, with a captain and lieutenant went boldly into the camp, and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wild set of mysterious and lecherous—men without nationality, or, rather, men of all nations. They immediately took refuge under the gunboats of the enemy, with whom they had a concerted plan of treachery.

The loyal soldiers and people have turned out to take the wretches, designing to deal with them with wild beasts. Tarpan was a member of the Convention of Louisiana, when the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the Legislature. He was formerly District Attorney of the City of New Orleans. As a distinguished lawyer and public speaker, and as a patriot and soldier, the people of his own city and State will lament his death. The community, among whom he once resided, will share the feeling, and none will fail to sympathize with his father, Gen. B. S. Tarpan of this city, in the loss of a noble and affectionate son. Capt. Tarpan left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

MARRIAGE IN BORNEO.—Marriage, which generally succeeds a lengthened routine of conventional courtship peculiar to these people, is celebrated with great pomp and considerable originality. The bride and bridegroom are conducted from opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is to be performed. They are seated on two lumps of iron, symbolic of the vigorous and lasting blessings in store for them. A cigar and betel leaf, carefully prepared with areca nut, are put into the hands of each. One of the officiating priests advances, waves two lowly over the heads of the betrothed, and in a long-drawn tone pronounces a mere pretense, intended to pacify foreign powers, but not in the least to influence God. But even granting this to be so, he is not excused. Nothing but rashness could have led him, in the face of the peremptory fact, to so egregious a blunder, which, as Talleyrand has said, a political blunder is more than a crime.

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The Pyrenees Crossed By Railway Trains.

On the 21st of August, the first railway train drawn by locomotive engines, crossed the chain of the Cantabrian Pyrenees, over the northern division of the Toledo and Bilbao Railway, from the seaport of Bilbao to the town of Miranda, on the Ebro. On the 22d, the Minister of Public Works for Spain made his inspection from Miranda to Bilbao, returning on the 23d, the passage across the mountains being made by trains running also in both directions each day. The distance from Bilbao to Miranda is about sixty-six English miles, of which more than forty miles are in ascending from the coast to the summit, which is 2163 feet above the sea, being the lowest pass in the whole range of the Pyrenees. The northern slopes are almost universally steep. Here the difficulties to be overcome are concentrated.

In the present case they have been surmounted by winding along the shoulders of the mountains, with heavy works of excavation, tunneling and embankments, until the railway resembles a turnpike road more than a railway, as is usually considered should be made to allow a locomotive engine to travel over it with speed and safety, and dragging heavy loads. The average rate of ascent from the south is thirty-four feet per mile; the maximum is twenty-six feet. The predominant curvature has a radius of three hundred yards only, and the curves are constantly reversing. There are two points on the line at the entrance of the Concha or Pasiaran Ordina, the ancient capital of the province of Biscay distant only six hundred yards apart, measured horizontally across the neck or gorge of the basin, which are distant fully eight and a half miles from each other in travelling along the line, and which differ four hundred and fifty-six feet in level. A technical description of the railway would be out of place here, and it would occupy pages to paint in words the grandeur of the mountain scenery, soon, as it was seen, in full perfection, under the beautiful sunny sky which beamed over each day's passage of the trains.

The changes of view were almost as rapid as the motion of the locomotive engine, owing to the tortuous character of the course followed by the engineer by the ragged country traversed. The last glimpse of the northern landscape which the passengers had was over the Orujil waterfall, and down to a depth of 400 feet to the bottom of the ravine into which it falls, after which the carriages rushed into the summit tunnel to emerge into a wide meadow with a gently falling stream. But the descent on the southern side is very gradual; the average rate from the summit to the Ebro being less than 27 feet to a mile. The valley being wide, the curves being also much easier. The most remarkable point in the descent is the pass or gorge of the Tecbas, through which flows the river Bayas at the village of Subijana Morillos, where Wellington had his headquarters a night before the battle of Vitoria, in the summer of 1813.

The time occupied by the trains between Bilbao and Miranda is two hours and three quarters. To the powerful locomotives of this railway, the sharp curves and steep gradients in ascending from the north to the summit appear to make no difference with trains of seven or eight carriages.

On the occasion of the crossing of the mountains on the 22d of August, there was no *rencontre* of authorities and officials; no long Minister of Public Works speech; no banquet of his party. The usual fetes that was so common, there were no toasts and no speeches; no arriving in Bilbao a small steamer took the distinguished group down to the mouth of the river (Nervion), where a good view was obtained of the deep bay of Bilbao, which is so protected by a breakwater more than a mile in length, within which nearly 1000 acres of shelter anchorage will be available—in fact, a safety harbor, so much required at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay.

The southern division of the Toledo and Bilbao Railway (which is to be completed by the early part of the year 1863) proceeds eastward from Miranda for nearly ninety miles, always on the right or south bank of the Ebro, a strategic though not for engineering reasons. Its incurves are passed many places of celebrity or interest—Haro, Briones, Cenicero, Navarete, Logrono, Calahorra, Alfaro, and Tudela. Between Alfaro and Tudela this railway joins the Pamplona and Zaragoza line now in operation, and the line from Zaragoza to Barcelona was opened last year.

The amount expended and to be expended on the one hundred and thirty five miles of Toledo and Bilbao Railway is about £2,500,000 sterling. The sixty six miles from Bilbao to Miranda, including twenty miles of the difficult of railway works known, through the Pyrenees, have cost, construction, more than £1,000,000 sterling, the other miles along the Ebro have been made for four fifths of the sum. The rest of the money has been spent on stations, rolling stock, and management. The total, with all paid and capital account closed, is £16,000 per Km., and is within the capital of the company. The whole of this capital is Spanish money, mostly subscribed by Bilbao, and its commercial connections.

In the Engineering Court at the International Exhibition there is to be seen a very fine and accurate model, on a large scale, of the passage of the Toledo and Bilbao Railway across the Pyrenees. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect topographical and geological model yet exhibited.

AN ENTERPRISING SERVANT GIRL.—*Her Numerous Robberies and Arrests.*—For eighteen months, the police have been on the lookout for a young woman named Ellen Wagner, who for the past six years has been on a system of robberies, and by the aid of accomplices who were home-breakers, had succeeded in robbing a large number of houses both in this and other cities throughout the country. Her plan was to answer advertisements for help, and accept situations as nurses, chambermaid, cooks, &c., in families. After procuring a situation she would remain long enough in the house to ascertain where the jewelry and silverware were kept, and then decamp for another place. Within a few days after she left, the house would be entered by burglars and the valuables carried off. In this way she has been instrumental in robbing a large number of families, not only in this city, but in others, and at the fashionable watering places. She employed numerous *aliases*, as McNair, McNab, Davis, Brown, Smith, Ave, and has already been identified by Mr. Wells, of No. 115 West 15th street; Mr. Hendricks, of No. 205 Clinton street, Brooklyn; H. Day, of Stamford, Connecticut; James Carroll, of No. 66 East Broadway, and others as numerous as very current from their houses. Detectives Farley, of this city, and Frost, of Brooklyn, tracked her, yesterday, to a boarding house in Bleecker street, where she was passing herself off as the wife of Lieut.-Col. Davis, of the U. S. Army. She was boarding at the house, and had with her about $700 worth of stolen jewelry and clothing, which the officers seized. On her arrest she was locked up at the police headquarters, where those who have been robbed through her instrumentality are requested to call. She is only about twenty years of age.—[*New York Journal of Commerce.*]

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MASTER BY HIS SLAVES.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 8th instant, says:

We have already announced the murder of General Samuel Worthington, of Muron county, Kentucky, by a couple of his slaves. It seems that General Worthington was about to chastise the negroes for riding a couple of his horses all night, when one of them seized his shotgun and while the other beat his brains out with a club. The murderers then buried the body of their victim in a cornfield, where it was accidentally discovered a few hours afterward. The negroes were arrested, and when the particulars of the murder became generally known, there was great excitement, and it was decided, at one time, to hang the slaves "without judge or jury;" but better counsels prevailed, and the murderers are now confined in jail at Mayville.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Tribune* announces the death of the last Confederate prisoner remaining at Camp Douglas. His name was Dozier, an old man, belonging to the Alabama Regiment. It adds:

"He stated in his last moments that he had now two sons in the rebel army, besides four who had been killed in the rebel service. He was an inveterate traitor, and maintained his treason boldly to the last minute. He declared that he was dying of grief because he had been so unsuccessful in his attempts to root out the Yankees. The surgeon insists, however, that he died of diarrhea, which is probably the case, accelerated, perhaps, by his profound melancholy."

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The Baltimore *American* complains of the managers of the recent election there, and says:

The combined vote of Messrs. Chipman and Fickey (Union) for Mayor is about 10,000, whilst a full vote of the city cannot, even at the present time, be less than 25,000. In fact there appears to have been not less than 2000 true Union men who did not vote at all, while the disloyal men to have taken no part in this family squabble.

Our opposition to the successful ticket arose entirely to the species of political management on which it was placed in nomination, viewing it as the re-inaugoration of a system that will bring forth bad fruits hereafter, and has brought disgrace on our city in times past.

The *American* also charges fraud and deceit in the election of the Board of Trade. The Union men elected as Directors have resigned in consequence.

A WIFE MURDERS HER HUSBAND IN NEW YORK.—The trial of a woman, named Mary Real, is going on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York; she is charged with having murdered her husband, with whom, it appears, she had contracted a secret marriage.

THE HORSE "ETHAN ALLEN" INJURED.—The celebrated horse "Ethan Allen" recently took fright at the cars near Niagara, and started off with a sulky attached to him. The sulky was smashed against the cars, and the horse ran on to the bridge across Spring avenue, which not being planked, he fell through the stringers, bruising himself badly.

FOUND.—Two Letters have been found; one directed to Mr. E. A. S******; the other to W****.
They will be given up to any person who may show a right to them, by proving that they are his or her property. Apply at the office of this paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Red Bill Case.—By one of those inevitable errors, which will force themselves on us, in spite even of our position, knowledge and best intentions, we yesterday named another party instead of "William Wilson, *alias* Red Bill, No. 1," as being on trial before the Military Commissioners. Wilson, is the actual party accused, whatever may be his innocence or culpability, and we cannot but regret having named another in his stead. Heaven knows it would give us painfully more pleasure to be able to report the proved innocence of the actually accused, than thus accidentally to have named one in no way concerned in the matter!

Inquest.—Coroner Bouch, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the man elsewhere noticed as having been found at Stocker's office, Mobile Landing. The evidence was to the purport that he was a native of England, a spirit merchant by trade, and a painter by trade; and that he had been informed by the sprite that he must not remain in the hospital, or he would die in it, wherefore he went out of it and died out of it! The verdict attributed his death to diarrhea.

Volcanic.—Jerry Sullivan was arrested on Girod street yesterday, on the charge of stealing some son of Vulcan's anvil. He ought to run off with that celebrated red hot stove next.

Found Dead.—Two reports have been entered on the books of the First District police station, since Thursday night, respecting the finding of the dead body of a white man in Stocker's office, 276 Mobile Landing. He appears to be about fifty years of age. No further particulars are given. The Coroner has been notified.

In Contravention.—Louise Mariat was arrested on Basin street Thursday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

Shameless.—James McPherson, f. m. c., and Mrs. Fisher were arrested on Basin street Thursday evening, for shamelessly outraging public decency.

Double Charge.—John Fitzgibbon, of Co. B, Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment, was arrested Thursday night, on the double charge of being absent from quarters without leave, and of trying to pass a counterfeit $1 bill.

Store Open.—Officer Sullivan reports having found the drug store at the corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets open at a quarter past 11 o'clock on Thursday night.

Lodged.—Mary Arthur went to the Second District police station on Thursday night to get a lodging, but was found to be drunk and noisy, and will have to take the consequences.

No Lights.—James Norton was arrested on Customhouse street on Thursday night, for driving his carriage without having the lamps lighted.

Charge of Housebreaking.—Mrs. Poindexter was arrested in the Second District yesterday under a warrant, on the charge of breaking into Charles Lecherie's house.

No Passport.—J. T. and A. Rowney were arrested on Thursday night, for attempting to cross the Rhine without a passport.

Parole Officer.—Felix Pepiney was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of personating a parole officer, and assuming considerable authorities without authority.

Thief.—Juan Valera will have to satisfy Judge Bell that he is not a thief. He was arrested yesterday on the charge of having entered Mr. Silvertooth's store, and stolen a silver watch and chain.

Love Thieves.—Mary Kenny, Mary Lofty and Catherine Continney were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing lumber from the levee.

Provost Court—Judge Joseph M. Bell—Lawrence Lenn and Daniel Bunn were arraigned on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit city railroad tickets. Bunn had gone to a grocery two several times to buy things with the counterfeits, but they were detected. He said when challenged about them, he had picked up the tickets in the street, and had been trying to pass them for a week. Lenn was dismissed. Dan was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

May Laughlin was fined $10 for selling liquor to soldiers.

Jamba Ngton, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was fined $5.

Gaspar Bingle was fined $10, for not appearing as a witness.

Henry Schubart was sent to the Parish Prison for six months for stealing a pair of boots from Turnell's school room, Carondelet.

James McPherson, f. m. c., and Mrs. Fisher, whose deeds are elsewhere referred to, were sentenced respectively to three months in the Parish Prison, and thirty days in the Workhouse.

Louisa Meyer was given the option of going to the Workhouse for a month or paying a fine of $25. Friend Harry will have her, sure.

Bridget Whitehead, with her three children, was sent to the Workhouse for four months, on the charge of robbing a soldier.

The Rowneys, elsewhere noticed, were let off on paying a fine of $25, each, as it was shown they had a license which led them to believe they were at liberty to go where they pleased.

Bridget Hanley was fined $25, for selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

The other cases, numerous though they were, were not worth reporting.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1862.

SUGAR.—The market is bare of this article, and the few lots in the market appear to be entirely cornered. A supply would meet with immediate sale at extremely high prices. There have been no sales of any moment recently, and we omit all quotations.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely light, and very high prices are being realized. Yesterday's sales embrace about 700 bbls., all the receipts, at 60c. for a prime fermenting, and 62½ @ 65c. for prime.

FLOUR.—We hear of small sales of good Extra at $4 75@$5 P bbl.

WHISKY.—Test made from Louisiana Rye is selling at 45c. P gal, and that made from grain at $1 75@$1 P gallon.

LARD.—Prime to keep is retailing at 11@12c. P lb.

BEEF.—We hear of small sales of Northern at $12 P barrel.

CORN.—Row of lots are held at $1. It is retailing at $1 05@$1 10 P bushel.

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

BRAN.—The demand is supplied at $2 25@$2 50 P bag.

BACON.—Smoked Shoulders and Clear Sides are retailing at 12c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 12@13c. and 14@15c. P lb.

COFFEE.—The stock is very light. The sales are confined to small lots at 24c. for damaged Rio, and 40c. P lb. for sound Java.

HAY.—We hear of small sales at $61 50@$62 50 P ton for Northern.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:—270 bbls. damaged navy Beef and 50 tierces do. P. M. Pork, on a credit of 6 mos.; 1 bbl. Pork at $7 75; 4 do. do. Navy Beef and Extra, 90 do. Crackers at 9@12½ cents; 60 do. Seed Raisins at 1½c. and 40 do. do. Soap, 6½ @ 7½c.; 3 bales Cotton, sold at $42 25@$42 50 P cwt.; 2100 gallons No. 1 Cotton Seed at $1 27½; 600 do. No. 2 at $1 12½; and 1650 do. do. at 37½@40c. P gallon. Numerous lots of sundries and at fair prices.

The receipts during the past three days, say from the 22d to the 24th, inclusive, have been almost nothing worth mentioning, consisting of 3 bales Cotton, 1070 bbls. Molasses, 222 do. Rosin, and 50 sacks Rice.

Exports—31,430 Staves; 762 hdds. and 7 bbls. Sugar, 65 bbls. Molasses, 4 bales Cotton, 951 bbls. and ½ bbl. Tobacco.

The river has fallen 1 inch during the past week, and is now 14 feet 2 inches below high water mark.

Arrived during the past week, say from the 22d to the 24th inclusive, 1 brig, 3 schooners, 3 steamships and 1 barge; cleared, 3 steamships, 5 barks and 1 schooner.

Cattle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, October 25, 1862.

Arrived during the week 350 Beeves, 104 Hogs, 217 Sheep and 2 Calves. Amount of stock sold was 300 Beeves, 104 Hogs, 217 Sheep and 70 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 40 Beeves and 10 Hogs. We quote

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb. net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb. net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 25, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Marion, Phillips, *for* New York, W J Reid.

U S M steamship Creole, Couch, for New York, Wurtzer & co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr United States, Caleb, *from* Pensacola, to S P Griffin—L P Dow.

Power's barge, from the Coast.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Lizzie Hice, Hice, from Bordeaux, 23 August.
Brig Mary Mariner.
Brig Emma, (British) Thorp, from Havana, to Pinkney.
Steamship Star of the Union, Stanton.
Schr Planet, (British) Chandler, from Matamoras, with 75 passengers—Quarantine Station.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—$10,000 in specie, 290 bales cotton, 9 pkgs sundries.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—1 bale cotton, 348 bbls molasses, 200 hhds sugar, 20 bale molasses, 50 half do do, 300 bbls molasses, 63 pkgs sundries.

IMPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schr United States—222 bbls rosin, 78 do pitch, 20,000 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles to S P Griffin.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per Power's barge—52 bbls molasses to S B Bowers—101 do S P Bowers—310 do to order.

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Oct. 24, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day shown and a half dollars ($1 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, 26th inst., as follows, until further notice:

48 ounces of bread for	20 cents.
24 " "	10 cents.
12 " "	5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.
W. S. PETTIGILL, Secretary. oc25 5t

Lost Note.

LOST, on the 17th inst., a NOTE, payable on demand, for $120, in favor of J. B. Lavergne, drawn by L. G. Shaw. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped.

New Fall Goods.

BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies and Misses' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Flowers and Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Linen Cambrics, Blue, Morocco Linings, &c., &c.; all the above goods are now landing from ship, and will be sold at low prices, at 83 Customhouse street.
oc25 3m JEMIAL READ, Agent.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PARISHES ST. BERNARD AND PLAQUEMINES,
Camp Jackson, October 24, 1862.

It is hereby ordered