THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED) AT
[No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..........$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.......................5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,503.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines or less, [illegible] first insertion and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR [illegible] square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals [illegible] ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines [illegible] for each insertion.
The privileges of Annual Advertisers [illegible] advertisements [illegible] and in extent [illegible] every [illegible].
No subscription taken for less than one year. [illegible] subscription or advertising will be [illegible] ages are paid, unless at the option of the [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, in the Mississippi Warehouse, beef; at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, lard.

By Hanlon & McLean, at their auction store, No. 19 Magazine street, French calfskins, flour, cheese, hams, pilot bread, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Club Room on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, furniture, and a splendid copy of Shakspeare; at 10½ o'clock, at the Gothic Warehouse, hams, sides and shoulders, and flour.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 Basin street, furniture.

The peremptory sale by R. T. Montgomery, this day, the 9th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Gothic Warehouse, No. 39 Perdido street, is very important to produce dealers, grocers and bakers, as there will be disposed of, without any limit or reserve, to close balance of consignments, large and desirable lots of shoulders, sides, hams of extra quality, and sundry brands of flour; the above sale should ensure a large attendance. At 10 o'clock, will be the private club-room on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, comprising many articles of fine furniture and a splendid copy of "Boydell's" illustrated Shakspeare. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture and various merchandise. See advertisements.

Furniture of various descriptions, carpets, &c., &c., will be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock to-day, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart.

Brigadier General Starke.—The General of that name who is numbered among the slain at the battle of Sharpsburg, is Brigadier General Wm. E. Starke, of this city, who was in command of the Second Brigade Louisiana troops.

The *Delta* published the following last evening:

Terrible Steamboat Accident—Destruction of the U. S. Transport Ceres—From Ten to Fifteen Lives Lost.

The U. S. steam transport Ceres, Captain George W. Kendall, exploded her boiler on Tuesday night, off St. Joseph's Island, by which and catastrophe ten of the passengers and crew are known to be lost, and several others so badly injured as to render their recovery almost impossible.

Among the lost was Lieut. Sherburne, of the 12th Maine, who fell from a raft and was drowned, while making the most strenuous and during efforts to save others; also, Mr. Alvarson, the pilot, and Mr. Brown, the Captain's clerk.

The Ceres was loaded with commissary stores, hay, etc., all of which was burned, and the boat is a total wreck.

The U. S. gunboat Calhoun, Capt. Buchanan, happened to be cruising in the vicinity at the time of the accident, and went promptly to the assistance of the sufferers, picking up and bringing in all that it was possible to save. A list of those rescued will, we expect, be furnished us in the course of the day.

We also understand that Gen. Butler, who was on his way to Ship Island, seeing the explosion, was soon at the scene of desolation and destruction.

Capt. Kendall, who received an injury by a fall on Sunday, was not on board at the time of the disaster.

Interesting from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows:

FOREIGN INTERVENTION AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, September 25.—It is rumored in the highest official circles that the recent Emancipation Proclamation was precipitated upon the country by reason of intimations received within a very few days of the imminent intervention of a great continental power. The fact that up to a recent period the President has declared his opposition to the issuance of such a proclamation—that his arguments to the Chicago delegation show him to be convinced of its utter uselessness as a practical measure, and that his speech to the serenaders last night shows him to be by no means sure of the randiness of the grounds upon which he was at last led to issue it—i. e. the grounds in domestic policy,) all lend color to the statement. It is, as I have asserted you, repeated in the highest official circles that nothing but the pressure of a fear of foreign intervention could have extorted such a document from Mr. Lincoln's unwilling pen. It is alleged, on the other hand, by the Radicals, who believe that the proclamation will have some practical effect in arousing the North and in crippling the South, that Mr. Lincoln has issued it because he believes the conquest of the rebellion by force of arms impossible, and plays this as his last card, like a desperate gambler whom good fortune has utterly forsaken and who stakes all upon the hazard of a single move. Men of all parties feel that a few weeks more will solve many problems which have so long puzzled cool heads, show who is right and who is wrong, what is practicable and what is impracticable, what is to be feared from abroad and what not. But the conscious weakness of the Administration is that which most oppresses every true patriot, whether our enemies are to be found only at the South or also over the water. Were not this the case, all feel that we should long since have conquered the rebellion, and might now hurl defiance at the world in arms.

THE CABINET ON THE PROCLAMATION.

Notwithstanding the generally accepted statement that all the members of the Cabinet, save Mr. Blair, assented to the propriety of the President's emancipation proclamation, it is worthy of note that Judge Bates carefully refrained from alluding to it in his speech at the serenade, while Mr. Seward declined to speak at all, although the crowd clamored for him to do so. Secretary Smith also was out of the way. It is more than suspected that the proclamation was not quite so unanimously endorsed by the Cabinet as has been represented.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

There is a rumor on the street this evening that Secretary Seward will resign the charge of the State Department in consequence of the overruling of his views on the question of issuing an emancipation proclamation. It is further said that Mr. Seward will be tendered the position now held by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and that the latter will be recalled from the Court of St. James to take the place in the Cabinet previously held by Mr. Seward.

Perhaps, however, these rumors originate in the clamor of the Radicals for a complete reorganization of the Cabinet, by which nearly all the present members shall be dismissed and their places filled by such men as Sumner, Fremont, Phillips, and Beecher and Lovejoy.

Position of the Two Armies.

We clip the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 26th ult.:

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE ARMIES STILL FACING EACH OTHER—LEE'S PLANS—THE ATTEMPT TO TAKE MARTINSBURG—THE OPPORTUNITY TO CRUSH THE REBEL ARMY GONE.

[From our special correspondent.]

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, September 24, 1862.—The two armies lie fronting each other on either side the Potomac, on a line stretching from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry; neither McClellan nor Lee wishing or daring to make anything like an offensive movement on a large scale. Instead of pursuing its retreat toward Richmond, as seems to have been expected, the rebel army halted in a position of strength, not many miles from the river bank, and waited the approach of the Union forces. Instead of crossing the Potomac in pursuit, McClellan has warily posted his troops at Williamsport, at Sharpsburg, and at Harper's Ferry, in positions which, a glance at the map will show, look toward Winchester by converging lines. Nevertheless, it is understood that McClellan will not open a Virginia campaign from either of his three points of occupation.

Lee, with his usual adroitness, has left to McClellan only the choice of inaction or of attack with their positions reversed. If he pursues the rebels, he must fight as they fought last Wednesday, with the Potomac in his rear. If he does not pursue, the rebels are still close to Maryland borders, still threatening invasion, retaining the offensive, and pushing the policy imposed on them from Richmond. In the rear of the rebel army is the Shenandoah Valley, their amplest depot of supplies, and their readiest line of retreat. Unless they are again to abandon Northern and Eastern Virginia, they are in the most central strategic position; for they not only hold every thing east of the Alleghenies, but they threaten, and, if unmolested, will certainly enter Western Virginia.

When Fitz John Porter's corps attempted the Shepherdstown ford last week, and were driven back, that commander had been ordered by McClellan to move his corps to Martinsburg and made the attempt in pursuance of that order. In the light of the facts above stated it is difficult to see what value or security Martinsburg could have. A single corps, as the experiment showed, could neither attack the enemy nor defend itself.

It only remains then to suppose that with the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland the campaign of McClellan is at an end. Whether offensive movements are hereafter made must be, on this theory, from a different base, and by a different line. Yet it is impossible not to see that by way of Thoroughfare and Manassas Gaps, a route to the rebel rear is still open to another force. The once offered providential, manifest, opportunity to annihilate the rebel army, at a blow has been suffered to pass. When and how the next shall arrive may even yet be profitably considered.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th publishes the following:

Mr. Lincoln on his Proclamation.

The President and the Chicago Delegation—The President's Views of an Emancipation Proclamation—The Absurdity of Issuing One—The Pope's Bull—The President Fears to Trust the Slaves, &c.

The undersigned, appointed (with two other gentlemen who were unable to act) to present to President Lincoln the memorial in favor of national emancipation adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on Sabbath evening, September 7th, 1862, would respectfully report:—

We reached the city of Washington on Thursday morning, September 11th, but were detained two days before arrangements could be made for a suitable interview with the President, which was at last accomplished through the kind services of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The President received us courteously, and gave the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in the many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn conviction of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their Chief Magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the nation and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious, in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the Government in the slave States less extensive and influential than before. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine displeasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country, such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression; and he must see that, if success in our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat to make it unavailing, then duty becomes an idle word, and God's voice of remonstrance and warning are an unmeaning utterance.

The delegation presented, at the same time, a memorial of similar import, drawn in German and in English, and signed by a number of our German citizens, which was placed in their hands on leaving home.

After a moment's silence the President answered, and, as we waited upon him in a public capacity, as a delegation from a large body of the people, to learn his views on a grave political and moral subject which is profoundly agitating the nation, we suppose the reply belongs as properly to those whom we represented as to ourselves. We give it, therefore, with some degree of fulness, accurately in substance, and often in the very words which fell from his lips. The President made his observations deliberately and with well chosen language, speaking in an earnest and often solemn manner, as one impressed with the weight of the theme, yet at times making a characteristically shrewd remark with a pleasant wit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER—DIVINE REVELATIONS.

The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that, if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And, if I can learn what it is, I will do it. These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain, physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible, and learn what appears to be wise and right.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence from New York called, as a delegation, on business connected with the war but before leaving two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two immediately attacked them. You know, also, *that the last session of Congress had a decided majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy*. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side; for one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging as the evident sincerity of those he was among in their prayers. But we will talk over the merits of the case.

WHAT AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED.

What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? General Butler wrote me, a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. *They eat, and that is all*, though it is true, General Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousands, for it nearly amounts to a famine there.

WHAT IS TO PREVENT THE REBELS FROM ENSLAVING THE NEGROES AGAIN?

If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again?—for I am told that whenever the rebels take any black prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off! They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground on the Tennessee river a few days ago.

HOW MR. LINCOLN IS BLAMED.

And then I am very ungenerously attacked for it. For instance, when, after the late battles at and near Bull Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the blacks who went along to help, and sent them into slavery, *Horace Greeley said in his paper that the Government would probably do nothing about it.* What could I do?

WHAT GOOD WOULD AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION DO?

Now, then, tell me, if you please; what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objection against it on legal or constitutional grounds; *for, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy.* Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion.

THE REPLY OF THE DELEGATION.

Thus invited, your delegation very willingly made reply, to the following effect, it being understood that a portion of the remarks were intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the President just given:

We observed (taking up the President's ideas in order) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject, nevertheless the truth was somewhere, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it, that we had not been so wanting in respect alike to ourselves and to him as to come a thousand miles to bring merely our opinion to be set over against the opinion of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles and arguments which appealed to the intelligence of the President and to his faith in Divine Providence, that he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened Divine judgment against nations that practice it, that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South, that our just punishment has come by a slaveholders' rebellion; that the virus of secession is found wherever the virus of slavery extends, and no further; so that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the national troubles by striking at their cause.

We observed, further, that we freely admitted the probability, and even the certainty, that God would reveal the path of duty to the President, as well as to others; provided he sought to learn it in the appointed way; but as, according to his own remark, Providence wrought by means and not miraculously, it might be God would use the suggestions and arguments of other minds to secure that result. We felt the deepest personal interest in the matter as of national concern, and by communicating the convictions of the Christian community from which we came, with the ground upon which they were based.

That it was true he could not now enforce the Constitution at the South; but we should see in that fact no reason whatever for not proclaiming emancipation, but rather the contrary. The two appealed to different classes; the latter would aid, and, in truth, was necessary to re-establish the former, and the two could be made operative together, as fast as our armies fought their way southward; while we had yet to hear that he proposed to abandon the Constitution because of the present difficulty of enforcing it.

As to the inability of Congress to agree on this policy at the late session, it was quite possible, in view of subsequent events, there might be more unanimity at another meeting. The members have met their constituents and learned of marvellous conversions to the wisdom of emancipation, especially since late reverses have awakened thought as to the extreme peril of the nation, and made bad men as well as good men realize that we have to deal with God in this matter. Men of the most opposite previous views were now uniting in calling for this measure.

That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the strife than national pride and ambition, an unwillingness to abridge our domain and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention.

Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire North, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a *glorious principle* for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added that, when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Congress has not been) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us both laborers and soldiers. That the difficulty experienced by General Butler and other generals arose from the fact that half-way measures could never avail. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours. With such a policy, the blacks would be no encumbrance, and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the enemy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do, and what they most fear is evident from the hot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the rebel Congress, bills were introduced threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war.

THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER—MR. LINCOLN WOULD NOT LIKE TO TRUST THE SLAVES WITH ARMS.

I admit that slavery is the *root* of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear as you, and those you represent imagine. Still some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance. *But I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels*; and indeed thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops.

MR. LINCOLN HAS FEARS FOR THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

I will mention another thing, though it meet only your scorn and contempt. *There are fifty thousand bayonets in the Union armies from the border slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels.* I do not think they all would—not so many indeed as a year ago—nor as six months ago—not so many to-day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you should admit that we already have an important principle to rally and unite the people in the fact that constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as anything.

ANOTHER REPLY FROM THE DELEGATION—A CONVERSATION.

We answered that, being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend, but the people know that nothing else has put constitutional government in danger but slavery; that the toleration of that aristocratic and despotic element among our free institutions was the inconsistency that has nearly wrought our ruin and caused free government to appear a failure before the world, and, therefore, the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than this, and to be armed with corresponding power.

Mr. Lincoln—Yes, that is the true ground of our difficulties.

Delegation—That a proclamation of general emancipation, giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond anything yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call the nation will respond with patriotic ardor. No one can tell the power of the right word from the right man to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses.

Mr. Lincoln—I know it.

Delegation—That good sense must, of course, be exercised in drilling, arming and using black as well as white troops, to make them efficient; and that, in a scarcity of arms, it was at least worthy of inquiry whether it were not wise to place a portion of them in the hands of those nearest to the seat of rebellion, and able to strike the deadliest blow. That, in case of a proclamation of emancipation, we had no fear of serious injury from the desertion of border State troops. The danger was greatly diminished, as the President had admitted. But, let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the North would replace them two to one. One State alone, if necessary, would compensate the loss, were the whole fifty thousand to join the enemy. The struggle has gone too far, and cost too much treasure and blood to allow of a partial settlement. Let the line be drawn at the same time between freedom and slavery and between loyalty and treason. The sooner we know who are our enemies the better.

In bringing our interview to a close, after an hour of earnest and frank discussion, of which the foregoing is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do. I trust that, in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings."

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that, in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions, we had not been wanting in due respect for our Chief Magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended him to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that, if the memorial and our added interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a single grain of truth that might aid in the preponderance of justice and humanity, our mission would not prove to be in vain.

WM. W. PATTON,
JOHN DEMPSTER.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1862.

Report of the Battle of Antietam.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Monday Evening.

The following is the official report of our loss in Sumner's corps, at the battle of Antietam:

Gen. Richardson's Division.

Killed	212
Wounded	89[illegible]
Missing	[illegible]

Gen. Sedgwick's Division.

Killed	[illegible]
Wounded	1577
Missing	821

Gen. French's Division.

Killed	293
Wounded	721
Missing	201
Total loss in Gen. Sumner's corps	5208

The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy, this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

The rebels, in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left between 1100 and 1200 wounded between Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled.

Twenty six stands of colors were taken during the battle of the Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven more are known to have been captured, and are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

Rumor of Another Draft.—*Philadelphia*, September 25, 1862.—The Washington *Star* says: For twenty-four hours past it has been currently stated that the President designs at once issuing a call for an additional draft that will increase our army in the field one million men. We trust the rumor may prove true, though we are not able to say so.

Fatal Railroad Collision.—*Harrisburg*, September 25, 1862.—The morning freight train on the Northern Central Railroad and a troop train coming North, came in collision at Parkton station. Both engines were smashed, and Shannon Horder, of the Thirty-second Ohio regiment, killed. This regiment was one of those taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry, and paroled, now *en route* for the Western border.

The New York Press on the Emancipation Proclamation.

We take from the New York *World* of the 27th the following:

NEW PLAN FOR RESTORING THE UNION.

The language of one section of the President's emancipation proclamation has attracted the attention and scrutiny of the nation. The extraordinary interpretation of which it is susceptible is not perhaps apparent upon its face, but becomes obvious after a moment's reflection. The extraordinary plan which it now seems designed to initiate and to cover only becomes obvious in the light of an evidently "inspired" commentary in the *Tribune* of yesterday, a journal which, since Mr. Lincoln's adoption of it as his medium for communicating with the people, in a correspondence with Mr. Greeley, and his translation of its ideas into practical acts, must be regarded as his official organ.

The mysteriously significant section of the President's proclamation to which we allude reads as follows:

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States."

For the words "have not been in rebellion," the *National Intelligencer*, following with care doubtless an official copy, prints "are not then in rebellion." It has been difficult for many to understand the real significance of this proposed test of past or present loyalty. It is easy to see, however, the practical turn which might be given to it, if the Administration were so disposed, and the pressure of Northern sentiment, the fear of foreign intervention, the impossibility of winning decisive victories upon the field, or at least of effectually compelling the South into a return to its allegiance by sheer force of arms, should either, or all together, constrain it to resort to a hitherto undreamed of method of restoring the Union. The *Commercial Advertiser* speaks of the possible consequences of the last version as follows:

"The first reading admits of the following absurdity. Before the first of January next, the seceding States, in the regular way, may return to Congress the identical men who were entitled to seats there at the opening of the session in December, 1860—the men who week after week during that long winter, as their States seceded, insulted Congress and the people with their treasonable *farewells*. We will find there again the familiar faces of Davis, Slidell, Yulee, Pryor, Keitt, Hindman, and Barksdale, all of them in good and regular standing, indulging in tender reminiscences with Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhies and Wood, and plaintively lamenting the absence of Buchanan, Floyd and Cobb. By the way, if the language to which we object is the correct language of the proclamation, the President should have gone further, and provided for the restoration of the Old Public Functionary and his Cabinet counsellors. Well, we find these gentlemen in the Senate and House, protected by the words, that they are traditional parts of the 'people thereof,' *have not been in rebellion* against the United States. They, therefore, proceed to legislation, and aided by sympathizers from the North and fraternizers with the reclaimed Southern brethren, they quietly overturn all the laws offensive to them that have been passed during their absence, refuse supplies to army and navy, disband the one and dismantle the other, and having done more mischief than the nefarious and inventive Floyd ever thought of in and to their sacred soil and renew the rebellion, meantime having run a cotton crop off to Europe, and imported supplies of all sorts for themselves, not forgetting a few hundred millions of Northern indebtedness to be repudiated by a war policy which transforms importers and jobbers into 'alien enemies.' These are but natural consequences of the terms of the proclamation, yet as we see of that proclamation, and it be known the President and Secretary of State at once to set the matter right. The employment of the words 'are not then in rebellion,' which seems to be a virtual amnesty, does not destroy all possibility of inflicting the penalty of treason upon the guilty traitors who have drenched the land in blood, nor does it indicate any indisposition to perform so sacred a duty. The one version removes all punishment for treason. The other bids us hope that Davis & Co. may yet answer for their crimes."

But it is the *Intelligencer's* version of the proclamation which is more probably the true one, and upon this as we have said the *Tribune* has pronounced a doubtless authoritative exposition. Its significance justifies our reprint of it in full:

EXPLANATION OF FEARS.

"We have a strong conviction that the Confederate leaders will not allow the 1st of January to approach without very earnest efforts, though they may be underhand, to stave the desolating civil war which they so recklessly inaugurated under the gravest misconceptions of the military resources and tenacity of purpose of the loyal States. Hangman Foote's recent proposition to the rebel Congress of an embassy to Washington will probably be overruled, but the effort which it contemplates will nevertheless be made. The resources of the rebels, consisting mainly of boundless issues of paper promises backed by no system of taxation, are not easily exhausted, but they have no clothing for a winter campaign, having exhausted that which they bought on credit of our Northern merchants in 1860, and swindled them out of the pay for, and their British friends have learned by sad experience that smuggling valuable cargoes into blockaded ports is a heavy risk, only to sell them to people who can't pay for them, is extra hazardous. In short, the rebellion don't pay, and it will have to be given up.

"There must then be an accommodation, and, that fact established, it seems to us very easy to settle the terms. The obvious basis of settlement is the Constitution of the United States without note or comment. That is at the very lowest estimate, a treaty, [illegible] compact, alliance, or what you will, [illegible] and binding contract. Our fathers made it freely and heartily, and cannot degrade their sons to madmen and unconditional surrender. It is what assurance can be given or trusted that any new bargain would be lived up to?

"Whenever the rebels really desire peace—as we think they very soon will, if they do not already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty and to that end have abrogated all ordinances, acts, and oaths of allegiance inconsistent therewith. President Lincoln would thereupon feel warranted, we doubt not in issuing a Proclamation of Amnesty, inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The rebels would need no further assurance of immunity; their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendency in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield them from all serious harm. And if they should choose to have a convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that this would be easy of attainment, though we should prefer to have no stipulations on the subject. They might have had one without objection in 1861; they can have one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is 'The Constitution as it is.' Man can devise no better."

The *Commercial*, it will be observed, deems the discrepancy of the two versions fraught with serious consequences because of the immunity to rebels guaranteed in the phrase "shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States."

Is anybody at a loss to decide what State and what people have been and what have not been in rebellion? Is there doubt, denial, or ignorance anywhere on this point? Would the sending of members of Congress from South Carolina prove that she and her people had not been in rebellion? Plainly not. The phrase, therefore, must be understood to indicate that the sending of members to Congress will really be deemed evidence of repentance and return to allegiance, and the means of purchasing security and immunity for past offenses. At any rate, on the only point which the discrepancy of the two versions of the proclamation practically raises, namely, the immunity of rebels, the *Tribune*, speaking *ex cathedra*, says that in either case the guarantee is sufficient:

"The President would therefore feel warranted, we doubt not, in issuing a proclamation of amnesty inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The rebels would need no further assurance of immunity."

This would doubtless be accepted by them as a sufficient security against the consequences of their treason.

The political consequences of their election of members of the national Congress, namely, the complete ascendancy of a party opposed to the ideas which the *Tribune* has always advocated, are looked square in the face and accepted by that journal. It says:

"Their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendancy in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield them from all serious harm."

It would be slight compliment to the memories of our readers to recite here the many long-held and vigorously-advocated opinions of the radical organ this new scheme runs counter to, its subjugation, extermination, State-boundary obliteration doctrines, all abandoned apparently in the hopeless conviction that military power alone can never end the war or restore the Union. In one point alone can we see any unity between the past views of the *Tribune* and its present plan, and that is in the proposition for a national convention in 1863 and an implied willingness to abide by its result if the rebels will only, in the interim, accept and obey the Constitution as it is, for the sake of peace. It says that its preference would be in this amnesty to have no stipulations for a national convention; but this follows:

"They might have had one without objection in 1861, they can have one without stipulation in 1863."

The article closes with these strange words—strange from a journal which has depreciated the value of the Union so long, and so vehemently protested against the "Constitution as it is." "But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is 'the Constitution as it is.' Man can devise no better."

Whether the Radicals really think this plan will work is a question hardly worth discussing, since it is certain that the President could never have been persuaded into its initial step without the conviction, or the hope at least, however mistaken, that it might succeed. And he has declared his determination repeatedly to wage war *only* for the restoration of the Union, though, to be sure, not more often than he has declared his opinion against the emancipation policy now embraced. But that the *Tribune's* advocacy of this new plan is not wholly a political dodge to wipe out its disunion record in view of the opening State canvass, and thoroughly to secure General Wadsworth the votes of Union loving as well as emancipation loving men, is a hypothesis which gets color from a letter in an adjoining column of the same issue of the *Tribune*, written under Mr. Greeley's own signature, in which he advocates the right of peaceful secession. Not to misinterpret his views we clip this paragraph:

"What I have taught, and believed, and still maintain, is the right of a people to form and modify their political institutions without the necessity of fighting for such change. In other words, I believe our revolutionary fathers had a right, for reasons which were cogent and seemed to them conclusive, to terminate their connection with Great Britain, and that the British were wrong in resisting their claim to do so. And the right which I claim for our fathers and for ourselves I will not deny to others. In other words, I insist that radical as well as subordinate changes in political institutions might and should be effected without war and bloodshed. * * * But if the people of our Pacific States and Territories shall at some future day have very generally attained the conviction that they could do better as an independent nation than as a part of this country, and should kindly, frankly, firmly express that conviction, I shall say to them as I tried to say to the Southern conspirators, 'Be patient: give us time, let us have a fair chance to discuss the matter with your people, and if they shall deliberately and generally decide in your favor, I will urge our people to unite with yours in calling a convention, which alone can have power peaceably to dissolve the bonds which bind us to each other.' This is the doctrine I tried to promulgate in the winter of 1860-61—it seems with ill success. But I still insist that if it had been proved that the people of the slave States—or even of the cotton States alone—had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully, deliberately and authoritatively expressed that wish, we should have assented to it. At all events, *I should.*"

We must believe, therefore, that Mr. Greeley in his long advocacy of an emancipation proclamation, simply desired its issuance in order that its threat and peril might be the menace to induce the rebels to return to their allegiance,—finally and forever!—No! but long enough to enable them to secure by a peaceful convention what they have labored to secure by war—a division of the Union into two parts, free and slave, and in this division and disunion be now again assures them of his entire sympathy and support.

This should surprise no loyal man. Mr. Greeley is now again as he has long been a declared disunionist. But it is of consequence to know whether President Lincoln also contemplates such a result from the proposed national convention as Mr. Greeley contemplates, and will labor for, namely—Peaceful Separation. Will he, too, consent to abandon the Union to preserve which the nation has lavished lives, liberties and treasure? Does he, too, offer successful secession as the bribe for 'immediate peace?' It is quite possible that he should go with Mr. Greeley so far as to threaten emancipation and proffer immunity in order to secure a present peace, and a future national convention, without for an instant contemplating disunion as the result of that convention, but the more important query is, will he admit the Right of Secession at all? Secession by war, or Secession in Peace? Mr. Greeley admits and advocates the latter. Does Mr. Lincoln for a moment contemplate the possibility of secession, disunion or separation in any shape or under any circumstances whatever?

The Gubernatorial Convention.

The New York *Times* of the 25th publishes the following:

FOURTEEN GOVERNORS OF LOYAL STATES IN CONVENTION AT ALTOONA, PENN.

Altoona, Penn., Wednesday, September 24.—The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement, at noon. Fourteen Governors were present, and three States were represented by proxy. The while party this morning visited the summit of the Alleghanies in a special train, and returned at 11 o'clock. They held an informal meeting from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The Governors of the following States were present:

Pennsylvania,	Massachusetts
Rhode Island,	Ohio,
Iowa,	Maryland,
Maine,	New Hampshire,
New Jersey,	Virginia,
Wisconsin,	Illinois,

and Indiana.

Kentucky, Missouri and Vermont were represented by proxy. Gov. Ramsey regretted his inability to be present, on account of the Indian war on his border.

The second meeting commenced at 4 o'clock P. M., and continued until 9 P. M. The greatest unanimity of feeling appeared to prevail with regard to the President's Proclamation, and an evident disposition to support him in all measures calculated to suppress the rebellion, by making use of all the power under his control, was manifested.

The Convention again convened at 10 this evening, and will probably remain in session all night. Governor Curtin will propose and urge strongly upon the Convention the propriety of insisting upon the removal, by the National Government, of all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States, which will be heartily supported by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and others. No doubt appears to exist as to its adoption.

The most beneficial results are expected to ensue from the meeting. The hands of the President will be strengthened.

Major General McClernand and staff are here.

Another Meeting of the Governors.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th of September, contains the following upon another meeting of the Governors held in Washington:

THE GENERAL PRESS ACCOUNT.

Washington, September 26, 1862.—The Governors of the following named loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Pa., namely, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Indiana.

The last named (Indiana) was represented by Colonel Rose.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Governors of the States above named had an interview of an official character with President Lincoln, and presented an address, expressing—

First—A cordial personal and official respect for the President.

Second—A determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority, the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States.

Third—Pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels should return to their constitutional duty and obedience.

Fourth—Congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy.

Fifth—Referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

The address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. Andrew, at the suggestion of the other Governors present.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, alone did not sign the address, expressing a fear that the President's proclamation to emancipate the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter as too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

There was no dispute or improper warmth of debate whatever. The Convention was of the most polite, kind and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity in support of the Government, the President and the prosecution of the war, the principal aim of the conference being to express to the President their sentiments, and to proffer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm.

All excepting Governor Bradford, of Maryland, were heartily convinced of the wisdom of the proclamation to emancipate the slaves, and were desirous of expressing this conviction to the President.

In the conference various details relating to the recruiting organization, equipment and transportation of troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared notes and agreed upon various points in this connection, which they agreed to submit to the President and Secretary of War.

They did not, however, as to these matters, put anything in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, and believing that friendly verbal communications, in a polite and respectful interview, would give them effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or beneficial.

The care and removal of the sick and wounded and the subject of furloughs to the soldiers, etc., attracted a great deal of attention, the object being to produce reforms which all felt to be needed to secure the happiness of families whose protectors are away, the welfare of the soldiers and the true efficiency of the army—to carry out which reforms, should the government adopt them, the States will cheerfully co-operate.

It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so regulated as to prevent future abuses.

It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserve after the quota already called for shall be filled, of not less than one hundred thousand men, to be detailed and disciplined at home, and to be called out in cases of sudden emergency, at such points where there may be need of their services, and to be mustered into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

The interview between the President and the Governors this afternoon continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. While plainly intimating their confidence in the President's integrity and ability, and assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties, their recommendations partook of the nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the subjects, he said, had already received Executive consideration, but, as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested that they should be reduced to writing, in order that they might meet with the attention which their importance demands. The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left the city this afternoon for their respective homes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Robbery.—Patrick O'Donnell was arrested on Tuesday afternoon by special officer J. C. Whitley, on the charge of having robbed Major R. G. Usher of some $20,000. Major Usher is a paymaster, and while engaged in his duties found it necessary to call for a carriage. He put his carpet bag in the vehicle, when to his amazement off started the driver, as fast as he could drive. He immediately put the police on the track of the robber, and by evening Whitley, with Richardson, another special officer, arrested the accused as the guilty party. He was found at 196 Liberty street. Later still, the carpet bag, cut and robbed of some three fifths of its original contents, was found in the stable of John Feehan, at the corner of White and Clio streets. Of the money in the bag, all, except about $500 in specie, was in U. S. Treasury notes. Of the $6830 recovered, about $300 was in specie. The accused stoutly denies being the party who committed the robbery or knowing anything about it. The officers are still engaged in investigating the affair.

Silverware Embargoed.—We learn that a couple of boxes of silverware, one large and one small, have been discovered snugly stowed away in the office of a professional gentleman, under circumstances which lead to a supposition that there will be some unpleasant developments in connection with the affair before it is disposed of. These times lead to strange effects at concealment, and many of them. It is scarcely to be wondered at that some of them come to light.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—John Brewett was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting J. B. Fisher with intent to kill him.

Charge of Murder.—Peter Kenney was arrested last evening by officer McLaughlin under a warrant charging him with murder. We were unable to ascertain any particulars.

Slave Robber.—Caroline, a slave of Mrs. Cady, was arrested last evening, on the charge of robbing Mrs. Cady of $100.

The Confederate Exchanged Prisoners.—There was an immense crowd on the levee yesterday morning to see the exchanged prisoners leave on the Laurel Hill. The steamboat left at about half past 11 o'clock, with the soldiers on board—about 350, we should say—who are to be exchanged for an equal number of Federal soldiers.

Seditious.—Charles Lombard was arrested on the levee yesterday, on the charge of hurrahing for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, refusing to his friends who counseled him to be quiet, and declaring that he did not care anything for Fort Jackson or any other fort, or having jumped on board the Laurel Hill and proclaimed himself a prisoner of war while he was nothing of the kind and of carrying a concealed weapon, in the shape of a wicked looking hand dirk.

Contraband Goods.—Officer J. J. Foley reports having lodged in the Ordnance Department, corner of Gravier and Levee streets, a quantity of belts, cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards found in the engine house of Perseverance Fire Company, No. 13.

Bridge Plate Broken.—Officer Casserly reports that traveling in the neighborhood of the corner of Rice and Tchoupitoulas streets is rendered perilous by one of the iron bridge plates at the crossing being broken.

Contraband Weapon.—Thomas Orpen was arrested on Tuesday evening, on the charge of having a concealed revolver. He was released by order of Col. French to appear before the Provost Court.

Counterfeit Money.—Frank Baly was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of having attempted to pass counterfeit money on some of the innocent denizens of Rampart street.

Menacing.—Officer Gainsburgh yesterday arrested John Corcoran, on the charge of carrying a knife concealed and of flourishing it round in a menacing way. This was Gainsburgh's first arrest since he was cut himself in arresting a prisoner.

Fighting.—Just as the Laurel Hill was leaving the wharf yesterday two men engaged in a difficulty about a flag which one of them flourished. The consequence was quite a scene, an excitement and an arrest. We must leave the particulars to be developed before the Provost Court.

Seditious.—A drunken man was arrested in Julia street, on the charge of disturbing the peace and hurrahing for Jeff Davis.

Provost Court. Col. Colonel Kinsman.—Martin Bolhaus was sent to the Parish Prison for two months, for stealing two hundred pounds of tobacco from Thos. Barry. Seventy-five pounds of the tobacco were found in the room of accused's brother. The rest had been sold for $12 or $13. The tobacco was stolen from a room on Canal street, near the river. Three persons, who had been arrested as accessories, were dismissed.

James Coyle and David Dowd were sent to the Parish Prison for six months, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of bitumen from the yard of Mr. Dronet. The robbery was proved beyond all question. They had sold the stuff to Mr. Kuhlman, the fire proof roof manufacturer, in whose possession it still remained. He had purchased thirty barrels from Coyle, and having been employed previously as his driver, lent him his cart to remove it.

Lieut. Samson was suspended from his functions, for having released soldiers under arrest, upon an order given by their Colonel. It is to be understood that general orders do not allow of this. A high officer was put under arrest on a similar charge yesterday.

Jacob Alexander was arraigned on the charge of supplying liquor to soldiers. It appeared that a corporal had entered his house with some private, that he had himself been supplied with some malt liquor, and the men with lemonade. Perhaps there was "a stick in" this last. At all events, he was fined $10, his house was ordered to be closed, and his liquor was ordered to be confiscated.

A. O. Ames was sent to the Parish Prison for one month for having a sword in his possession, in violation of military orders. He pleaded that he had received verbal permission from General Shepley to keep the sword, but as he produced no evidence to corroborate his statement, it was not credited.

Wm M. Robertson and A. Jung were fined $25 each for assaulting a man in a grocery store on Gentilly road. The accused, with some others, went to the store and began hurrahing for Jeff Davis. The complainant thereupon retired, but by and by returning, he was attacked as an unsympathizing Frenchman, and was so roughly assaulted that he was confined for a day or two.

Antoine Negre, of whose name our readers cannot well be ignorant, was arraigned on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, he having been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Since his escape, however, it appears that he had enlisted in the Second Regiment of United States Louisiana Volunteers and he was remanded to await the orders of his Colonel.

A police officer was himself fined $10, in place of succeeding in having his wife punished for a breach of the peace with which he had charged her.

Charles Ned was examined on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. He had escaped from the State Penitentiary, and then enlisted in the Massachusetts Battery, but on account of his character not being admired, he was not mustered in. After this he is said to have stolen two horses. He next enlisted into the Second Regiment of United States Louisiana Volunteers; but from this regiment he deserted. A reward being offered for his apprehension, he was captured, and on his arrest he was found to have $350 in Florida money on his person. He was remanded to the Parish Prison until an opportunity shall occur of enabling him to serve out his time in the Penitentiary.

John Montanet, f. m. c., came before the Court to claim the freedom of his daughter. Col. Field appeared on his behalf, and Mr. Rosellus on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Salvole. Plaintiff, it appeared, had lived with the mother of the girl, and had two children by her. One had died. The other, the one in question, is now about 11 years old. He had intended to free the mother, and had paid $600 towards the purchase money. But in order to secure the freedom of the child, he, in 1855, sent her away to Cincinnati, and there had her baptized by a Roman Catholic priest. No certificate of the fact was taken, however, because it was stated that such a document would be of no force in New Orleans. In the meantime, the plaintiff, a property-holder, becoming embarrassed, mortgaged the girl, and under the mortgage she was sold by the Sheriff to Mr. Salvole, the defendant, on the 14th of February last. Col. Field contended that the girl was entitled to her freedom under the circumstances. Mr. Rosellus, on the other hand, contended that there was nothing to show that she was free, and that Mr. Salvole had shown a good title to her. The Court decided that the girl's freedom must be decreed.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 8, 1862.

The levee was thronged this forenoon with an immense crowd of people assembled to witness the departure of the paroled Confederate prisoners for Baton Rouge, to be exchanged, and business generally, there by appeared to be somewhat interrupted.

COTTON.—[illegible] bales partly damaged by fire and water sold, at auction a day or two since, at the extreme rate of $147 50 ⅌ bale. There is no stock on hand, and no prospect of any receipts from the country for the present.

SUGAR.—There is a brisk inquiry, but owing to a suspension of receipts, and to the extremely light stock the sales have been confined to 100 hhds at [illegible] for Fully Fair, and [illegible] for Prime, and 50 bbls White Clarified at [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The supply is very light and the sales are confined to 450 bbls plantation fermenting at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The stock is firmly held. The last sales reported were at $7 75 ⅌ bbl for superfine.

CORN.—500 sacks sold, from first hands to-day, at 70c ⅌ bushel.

BUTTER—Is retailing at 75c ⅌ lb. Lard at 17c; Bacon Shoulders 16c; Clear Sides 18c, and Hams at 14c ⅌ lb. Beef $15 ⅌ half bbl.

PORK.—Good Mess is firmly held at $15 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates $1 50 ⅌ bale of Sugar for Northern ports and 75c ⅌ bbl of Molasses and $15 ⅌ hhd of Tobacco for Havre, and 10 shillings ⅌ ton for Oil Cake to Liverpool.

We notice sales at auction to-day of the following articles, all badly damaged: 1500 sacks Corn at 81c. 7 and 10c ⅌ bushel, 540 bbls. Flour at $7 75 and $6 50, 20 bbls Hams at 9 [illegible], 100 bbls Dried Apples at 7¼c, 400 sacks Oats at 7[illegible], 40 half bbls Beef at $10 10, and 500 bbls. Potatoes at $3 75 ⅌ bbl. There were other sales, but we could not obtain the particulars in time. We will report them in our next issue.

Cattle Market

Jefferson's City, October 8, 1862.

Arrived since our last 32 Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 30 Beeves. Stock remaining on sale 7 Beeves. 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. 9, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship [illegible] (French) B[illegible], Havre. Master
Brig J F Wetherel, Stebbings, Philadelphia. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark St. Mary, Tucker, 42 days from New York, to master [illegible]

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship [illegible] [illegible] bales [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] specie
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J F Wetherel—Sundries [illegible] empty casks [illegible] empty bbls and casks

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark St. Mary—Assorted cargo [illegible]

DIED,

At Barcelona, Spain, on the 24 h September, 1862 FRANCIS C. MARQUEZ, [illegible] aged 50 years, for many years a resident of this city.

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association.

DIED, on the 10th day of April, 1862, at Savannah, Tennessee from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, F. A. RASCH, of New Orleans, late Vice-President and founder of the Young Men's Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

J. DUBALEN, Secretary.

LANDING and for sale by the undersigned—
[illegible] boxes Vermicelli
[illegible] Macaroni
[illegible]
50 sacks Corn
[illegible] boxes Star Candles, full weight
[illegible] Sperm Candles, Nos. 4 and 6
[illegible] Mess Pork
[illegible] Rump Pork
[illegible] Mess Beef
[illegible] boxes Codfish
[illegible] Herrings
[illegible]
F. AVET
[illegible]

NOTICE.

A COW having been offered for sale to the undersigned [illegible] as security for the master's permit and said negro having left the cow at the residence of the undersigned, the owner can have her on his paying costs. The cow is white with spots [illegible] years old and has no apparent marks.

BAPTISTE MARMOUZET.
[illegible]

Exchange

ON BORDEAUX AND PARIS, [illegible]
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
[illegible] 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PARISHES ST. BERNARD AND PLAQUEMINES, [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] are required to obtain a [illegible] from the Provost Marshal [illegible] the 17th day of October.

C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Parishes St. Bernard and Plaquemines,
October 6th, 1862.

On and after the 10th of October, passports will be required from all persons traveling out of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

REGULAR ELECTION.

PURSUANT to Articles IV, Sections 21 and [illegible] of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, the regular election for officers, to serve the two following years and a Physician Grand Marshal and a Secretary, [illegible] will be held at the Treasury [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall, corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets, on MONDAY NEXT, October 13th, 1862.

The Polls will be open at 4 o'clock and close at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely.

All the members, who are in good standing with the Association, are requested to attend the said election. By order of

ANTONIO VIEIRA, President.

H. BEAUDET, Secretary pro tem.
New Orleans, October 8, 1862.

P. S. Candidates for Physician will please send their applications to the President, No. [illegible] Madison street, one or two days before the election.

200 BOXES STARCH [illegible] for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

100 CASKS good ordinary family Claret, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
[illegible] Conti street.

Office of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph,
New Orleans, October 7, 1862.

FROM this date, and until further notice, TWO BLOWS will be given upon the various Bells and Gongs throughout the city, at the hour of Six o'clock, A. M. By order

COL. HENRY C. DEMING,
Acting Mayor.

J. ELLIOTT SMITH, Superintendent Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

Exchange,

ON LONDON AND PARIS,
SOLD BY THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.

oct7 AUG MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP,
50 half chests BLACK TEA,
50 boxes PICKLES.
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
51 Common street.

TO BAKERS.

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

The price of Flour being this day Seven Dollars and fifty cents ($7 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY, 6th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Sixty ounces of bread for	20 cents.
Thirty	10 cents.
Fifteen	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. Vols and Acting Mayor.

W. S. PETTIBALL, Secretary.

Goods for the Mexican Market,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

IMPERIALES, VERONA AND JACCONET HANDKERCHIEFS, BALL THREAD, AND RE-VECILLOS.
A. STURZENEGGER & CO.
18 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm 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 having bought the interest of HENRY HART in the Tchoupitoulas street Omnibus Line, will continue running said Line on the 9th inst. on his own account.

FREDERICK WINTZ.

New Orleans, October 1, 1862.

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 observed. Any person contravening City Ordinances Nos. 3747, 3745 and 5716, will be arrested and brought before the Provost Court for trial.

The attention of the City Police is called to section 38 of the City Ordinance No. 5741.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Col. U. S. Vols. and Acting Mayor.

W. S. PETTIBALL, Secretary.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of the late Gavino Leddo. Large quantity of Staves to be sold at Auction.

BY AUGUSTE PINO, Testamentary Executor.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th June 1862, No. 10,000, will be sold on MONDAY, 13th of October, 1862, and on the two following days, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

ON MONDAY, 13th of October, 1862, on the Levee, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Fourth District:

[illegible]

Terms cash before delivery. The Staves will be [illegible]. The purchasers are requested to [illegible] immediately for the delivery of their staves. The Staves will be delivered [illegible] day of sale.

Distillery.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th October, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 3 Jefferson street— A STILL of the capacity of [illegible] gallons, with complete rectifying apparatus and accessory distilling stand [illegible] two Pumps, &c.

Terms cash.

The establishment may be examined by calling at the Auctioneer's [illegible] Exchange Alley.

Sale of Furniture on Account of Departure.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 9th October 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Nos. 55 and 57 Basin street, between Conti and Bienville streets— [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Armoires, Washstands, Mattresses, Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Dining and Center Tables, Mahogany Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Marble, Bureaus, Ottomans, Looking glasses, Side Boards, Carpets, Cooking Stove, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

Dairy ... Dairy ... Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mr. Planchard's place, corner of Camp and Toro streets, near the [illegible] and one square from the City Railroad depot—

25 FINE MILCH COWS,
3 HORSES,
1 MILK CART.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms cash.

Furniture of a Private Club Room and a Splendid Copy of Shakspeare at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Club Room, on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel—

The entire Furniture of said Private Club Room, consisting of Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, and elegant pieces of Furniture, [illegible].

Also, one Copy in two vols Boydell's Illustrated Shakspeare, a very elegant and costly edition.

Terms cash.

SALE CONTINUED.

Peremptory Sale at Auction of all the Valuable and Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., of the Planters' Hotel.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at the Planters' Hotel, at 10 o'clock, corner of Magazine and Julia streets—

The entire contents of the Planters' Hotel, consisting of valuable and costly Parlor, Chamber, Reception and Dining Room Furniture, elegant Mirrors, superior Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Oil Cloth and Straw Carpets, suits of solid Oak Furniture, Curtains, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Mosquito Bars, and all the Utensils of the Kitchen; and in fact every article necessary for completely and elegantly furnishing a first class hotel. It is well known in this community that this hotel has been very recently furnished in a magnificent manner, and consequently is in excellent condition, and very little depreciated by usage. The taste and all wishing to purchase good and substantial articles will have an excellent opportunity of selecting from a large and elegant stock. The goods to be delivered immediately after the sale.

Terms cash in current notes.

Peremptory Sale of Hams, Sides, Shoulders and Flour, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Gothic Warehouse, No. 39 Perdido street—

36 hhds.	Dry Salted Shoulders
11	Smoked Sides.
20	Clear Sides.
12	Smoked Shoulders.
[illegible]	Smoked Bacon Shoulders (extra)
111	Smoked Bacon Shoulders (J. W. Thompson, extra)
15	Hams
3 barrels	
250	Flour, sundry brands

Lard—Lard—Lard.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (Thursday) the 9th October, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in store No. 47 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern— 100 kegs Choice LARD.

Terms cash.

Flour ... Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 9th October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, in the store of Mr. E. Burke, No. 100 Tchoupitoulas street—

186 bbls. Choice Family FLOUR, just landing ex brig Randolph, from New York.

Terms cash.

Hay ... Hay ... Hay.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 9th October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold for account of whom it may concern, in the Mississippi Warehouse, on Front street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets—

[illegible] 86 bales HAY, just landed ex bark Osmanli, from New York; shipped by E. J. Donnell to J. T. B. Featherstonh, who refuses to receive the same, and pay freight and charges.

Terms cash.

Hay ... Hay.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY the 9th of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold for account of whom it may concern at the Mississippi Warehouse, on Front street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets—

[C] 118 Bales Hay just landed, ex brig Georgia, from New York, shipped by E. J. Donnell to J. T. B. Featherstonh, who refuses to receive the same and pay freight and charges.

Terms cash.

BY HANLON & McLEAN.

J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL sell THIS DAY, October 9th, at their auction store, 19 Magazine street, corner of Common street—

20 dozen Fred. Ogden French Calf Skins,
50 bbls Extra Flour,
100 boxes Cheese,
34 hhds. Shoulders,
11 tierces C. S. Ham,
600 bags Dairy Salt,
30 bbls. Pilot Bread,
2 tierces Rice.

—Also—

Mackerel, Starch, Candles, Isinglass, Whisky, Brandies, Wines, Catsup, Ale, &c.

Terms at sale.

Furniture ... Furniture.

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

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock, at their mart—

Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Armoirs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Whatnots, Pianos, Carpets and Crockery.

Terms cash.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, money refunded.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.
51 Common street.

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been in stores—
WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, PORT WINE, [illegible]
Also CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, SARDINES, CASTILE SOAP, RAISINS, ALMONDS, [illegible]
PICKLES, [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC [illegible] [illegible] of $7000, drawn by Pierre Moreau, [illegible] [illegible]

Change

CHANGE on Bordeaux [illegible]
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable [illegible] are made. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this article is that of any other house. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York. Manufacturer of Photographic Materials.

E. R. WAGENER,

No. 63 Camp street, between the Offices of the Picayune and National Advocate.

Bookbinder and Stationer.

HAVING purchased the entire [illegible] [illegible] prepared to manufacture [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE [illegible]
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

100 [illegible]
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

Seeds! Feeds! Seeds!

RECEIVED by the last steamers a full and complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. They are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
T. RACH[illegible]

To sail on SATURDAY, [illegible]
FOR NEW YORK—The [illegible] splendid steamer [illegible]
[illegible]

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, [illegible] master, [illegible]

For Sale or Charter.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOONER, [illegible]

For Marseilles and Genoa.

THE fine [illegible]

For Vera Cruz.

THE fast-sailing [illegible] John Tyler master, [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]
[illegible] L. JOURDAIN

Treasury Notes.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE [illegible]
Apply to WILLIAM J. REID,
[illegible] street.

Sausages.

LANDING ex steamship [illegible] [illegible] SAUSAGES, a superior article, for sale by
J. & C. TARDOS, 60 Old Levee street.

Coffee ! Coffee !

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, [illegible]
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Just Arrived.

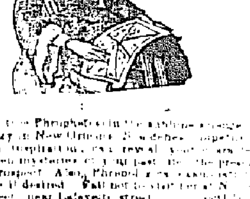
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Bread Boxes, Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap by
CHARLES LAFFERANS.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on [illegible] merchandise consigned to Messrs. [illegible] of New York, by WILLIAM J. REID,
[illegible] Magazine street.

The Star of the East.



THE only true Phrenologist in the city [illegible] Astrology in New Orleans [illegible]. Speaks from inspiration, and reveals your [illegible] and the hidden mysteries of your past life, the present and future prospects. Also, Phrenological examinations and Charts of the [illegible] desired. Call not to start [illegible] at No. [illegible] street, near Lafayette street.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 385 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market. And are again in full operation.

For Sale.

300 BARRELS MESS PORK
100 barrels Prime
150 barrels Extra family brand Flour
100 boxes English Dairy Cheese
[illegible] Oneida Starch
1000 reams Straw Paper, large size
500 sacks Bran
500 Corn
WILLIAM J. REID,
[illegible] Magazine street.

For Sale,

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY
Lager Beer,
For sale by WILLIAM J. REID
51 Magazine street.

Wanted to Purchase.

FOUR HUNDRED HOGSHEADS SUGAR, from Prime to Choice, payable in Treasury Notes. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID,
52 Magazine street.

Wanted.

A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family residing in the city or country. She is capable of instructing children in the usual course of English, and will attend to the moral and religious as well as the literary culture of those committed to her care. She is also an excellent seamstress. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address [illegible] office of this paper.

Exchange.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and NEW YORK for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by
WILLIAM J. REID, [illegible] street.

Office of the City Treasurer,
New Orleans, September 10th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes [illegible] has been extended until the 15th [illegible] next.

By order of the Bureau of Finance.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

Post Office Notice.

HAVING fitted up, in connection with the Ladies department in this office, FIVE HUNDRED PRIVATE BOXES for the better accommodation of the Ladies of New Orleans, I would inform them that, from and after the 1st of October next, these boxes will be ready for rent at the rate of two dollars per year, payable quarterly in advance, or fifty cents per quarter. Application for boxes should be made to the Clerk of the female department.

JOHN M. G. PARKER,
Acting Postmaster.

Coffee-House for Sale.

FOR SALE, at private sale, the Coffee-House known as the "Live Oak Coffee-House, (Café des Chênes Verts) on the Metairie Road, opposite the City Park, together with all the improvements thereon. For terms, apply on the premises.

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c.

OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

New Orleans, 20th August, 1862.

Havana Cigars.

JUST received, a splendid lot of the finest Havana brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Ingenuidad, Perfeccion, La Criolla, Liverpool and Nuestra Empresa; Londres, Breves, Media Regalia, Conchas, Elegantes and Trabucos.

Also—Cigarettes, of the Honradez brand, and Cigarette Paper. For sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
34 Gravier street.