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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,498.

Under an Auction To-Day.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 9½ o'clock, at the Lower Public Sale, potatoes; at 11 o'clock, at Post 19, Second Division, pork, sauerkraut, ground coffee, soap, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at 93 No. 104 New Levee, flour, soap and tea; at 12 o'clock, at Post 10, 20½ Bienville, p.ch, lard, chewing, tay and cake.

This time this day, by E. T. Montgomery, of a large parcel of produce still continues mostly under attention of the trade, and should insure a large attendance. There will be sold at 9½ o'clock, at brig Tinker, lower Plaquemine tier, a large and fine lot of potatoes; at 10 o'clock, 104 New Levee street, flour, tea and soap; at 11 o'clock, at brig Castilian, Post 19, Second Division, pork, mackerel, coffee, soap, salt, Yeast powders, ground cayenne; at 4½ o'clock, at brig T. M. Wendell, Post 19, Fine District, hay, oats, pork, lard and cheese. See advertisement.

W. T. Ingram offers this morning a lot of groceries, consisting of sodium, Carolina rice, &c., which he has in store and for sale, at No. 53 Old Levee street, near Conti.

Havana Cigars.—P. Frau & Co., corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Place, have just received a splendid assortment of 97,000 cigars, and also a lot of smoking tobacco. Amateurs are invited to call and examine the stock.

The Washington Artillery.—The Washington Artillery had a skirmish with the Federal forces at some bridge near Manassas, on Saturday night, and in which they lost 5 killed and had 20 wounded. The names of the killed are Taylor, Marshal, Lieut. Brower and private Chambers, Rose and Cummings.

Latest from Richmond.

The *National Advocate* published yesterday the following, in an extra:

Letters from Richmond — Federals Strongly Entrenched on Arlington Heights and Alexandria—Not a Secessionist Outside Army Within a Few Miles of Arriving the Arrival of Mrs. Gen. Glenn—The Latest Herald Is at Peace with Maine—No News from Europe—Gold and Arriving at Richmond—Washington Reformed by 50,000 Soldiers—Contraband—A Large Force Under General Wool at Old Point.

[Copy of Richmond received at Pontchatoula.]

"Richmond, September 5, 1862.—The enemy are strongly entrenched at Arlington and Alexandria.

"Our army (the Confederate) is within a few miles waiting the arrival of siege guns, which have been delayed on account of heavy rains.

"No news from Jackson's command.

"A large number of our wounded are arriving here.

"Washington is reported defended by eighty thousand Federal troops, and a large force from McClellan's command."

The United States and Europe.

We published yesterday the letter of Earl Russell in reply to Mr. Seward's correspondence relating to the War on this continent. We now publish Mr. Seward's letter:

[From the London Times, Aug. 18.]

We commend to our readers the following forcible observations relating to the civil war in the United States of North America, put into a Parliamentary paper yesterday. It is, if we think one of the most interesting specimens of official literature it has ever been our lot to read. The prospect of success which in every line spoken upon the Union cause seems to gild every paragraph of Mr. Seward's dispatch, and even the stern logic of events has interposed ominously to Lord Russell's very "No. 1."

"No. 1.

"Mr. Adams to Earl Russell—(Received June 30.)

"*Legation of the United States, London, June 20, 1862.*

"*My Lord:* I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 20th ult., which I deemed it needful to lay in my interview of yesterday, but, which, by a fault, I had accidentally left at home.

"I have, &c.,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

"*Washington, May 20, 1862.*

"*Sir*—Your dispatch of the 8th of May has been received.

"There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels, which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there in preparation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports, from which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than renounce their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a point where the intercourse with maritime powers affected by the present troubles in the United States, if not as which consists of supplies, will disappear.

"This stage is also marked by another improvement in the situation—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports while committing depredations on American commerce.

"Under the President's instructions I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if consistent with the views which shall think it discreet, with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

"By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the fact that at the earliest proper moment I set forth most distinctly the opinions of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests require that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

"In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, insisting their agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are, in some respects, to be regarded as one industrial system, and that the same interests which require the development of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial agencies, in which a part of the country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here must necessarily fail to result in derangement, probably in the latter, everywhere abroad.

"There are now too painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the whole system and silk looms in some parts of France are coming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what they all European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and in leaving the industrial system of that country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that want earnestly, decidedly, sometimes, perhaps, importunately. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A sanguinary campaign is even waiting, in order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. The Government at the beginning, I presume, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they set the blockade beam upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great extension. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the moral problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a national dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. The European opinion was practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

"Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dismemberment. Can it be pronounced, then, for me to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinions which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

"Of course, in such a review, the observer would not overlook the eminent between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, while it was held in close siege in this capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal. Now, it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard. It possesses the Mississippi and all the other great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and resources of the Government are unexhausted and it is growing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

"No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organs.

"Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success, they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone; nor will they fail to cherish such a hope so long as they find a willingness to meet it with especially in Europe. That very fact affords which come from that quarter promises to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations Supreme newly-conceived form of intervention.

"But it must be remembered that the insurgents are gone, and that they may reasonably be expected to quarter and not the other half against hostile neighbor conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all other respects find themselves to some unavoidably, to the advancement by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masters of men, determine for themselves under what circumstances, what they must be content under a different one. A writer upon war often beats men accustomed to call their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and they shall be willing, to maintain it they must without selling, while it will be more convenient alert to lower it if they shall find themselves unable, or too inconvenient to keep it. Lying, But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyally been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded when this capital and this district at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy. Missouri is now secure and earnest among the loyal States. It plunged Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality. But Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even true through to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was most prominent, as in Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and North Carolina, a quiescence under Federal authority has practically followed their appearance there, and, in the case of Louisiana, steps taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears wherever Federal power is established, and that the Government are deemed sufficiently to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection. The inhabitants, also, in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and attending them by terrors and severities in many places; but nevertheless only few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

"The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year of war, and yet the whole effective mass of the disloyal military region has been brought into the field by conscription. The result of that levy in revolution is dead before the last dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which it was to conquer is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

"The power of a losing faction under any circumstances is weak. Combined with foreign influence, it is tenfold more so. Even in the case of that of the Disunionists in abating under the operation of a cause possible to themselves, and which is large, very large, in favor of the Union. Such, I will not say, is the state of the Union. Such, I will say, is the present position of the white race, in such a place, and under such circumstances, that it would not be expected to maintain long before the world that it would begin an unaided, some sensibility and some attention. We have arrived at that stage already. Many nations the American General recommend the most sanguine and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances the insurrectionary region, African bonds more, escaping from their insolitary service, seem out to meet it, and offer their service which helps in conquering rapidly they may be desired. So many of the bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Union military and naval authorities, found their way from the rebel service and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy. Missouri is now secure and earnest among the loyal States. It plunged Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality. But Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even true through to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was most prominent, as in Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and North Carolina, a quiescence under Federal authority has practically followed their appearance there, and, in the case of Louisiana, steps taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears wherever Federal power is established, and that the Government are deemed sufficiently to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection. The inhabitants, also, in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and attending them by terrors and severities in many places; but nevertheless only few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

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