DAILY (MONDAY'S EXCEPTED)
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NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1862.

The important sale, of the entire contents of the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets, will be continued this day, the 10th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock. The greater part of the most valuable articles are yet to be sold, thus affording those in want of fine furniture, carpets, cutlery, glass and table ware, an admirable opportunity of obtaining them at a moderate price. The splendid piano will also be sold to-day. For definite particulars we refer to the advertisement.

Late and Interesting News THROUGH SOUTHERN SOURCES.

The *True Delta* published yesterday forenoon the following in shape of an extra. Most of the Western news has been anticipated by our late Northern advices:

We have been kindly favored with a copy of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of Tuesday, 30th September, containing a mass of late and important intelligence, which we lay before the public in advance of our usual afternoon publication. The aspect of affairs about Louisville look threatening. Bragg was still in front of the city, while Buell was in the city, and his army in close proximity. A battle appears imminent. Subjoined are the dispatches:

Latest from Louisville—Arrival of Buell Confirmed—Bragg to Bait(?) Threatening the City.

[Special to the Appeal.]

Senatobia, September 30.—The Chicago *Times* of the 26th has been received, which contains a special dispatch from Louisville, dated September 25th, which announces the arrival of Buell at that city, at a late hour on the previous evening. This fact, and the close proximity of his army, the bulk of which was then between the city and the mouth of Salt river, was the principal excitement of the day.

The same dispatch says: A portion of Kirby Smith's army was at Frankfort yesterday.

A report says that one division of Bragg's army, 12,000 strong, were yesterday encamped eight miles north of Bardstown. The probabilities are that Bragg will endeavor to concentrate the rebel force now in the State at Harrodsburg, and then force his way southward.

General Buell's combinations against him are working admirably, and he cannot escape except by severe fighting.

LATEST FROM MARYLAND.

At last advices our troops on the Potomac had made no forward movement, and the impression prevails that when they do move they will go into Western Virginia, crossing at Williamsport.

General Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters.

The rebel forces are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified.

LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

Our loss in the battle of Antietam is semi-officially stated at 9220, while that of the enemy, it is said, will certainly exceed 10,000.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond, September 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring Lincoln's proclamation a gross outrage on the rights of private property, which will lead to a more atrocious civil war, therefore it should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal, or arrest its execution.

The resolution from the House extending the session until Monday next was concurred in.

The Senate bill to authorize the President to accept and place in service certain regiments and companies heretofore raised, though composed in part of persons liable to conscription, was passed.

In the House, the Exemption bill was further considered, and amended so as to exempt all persons employed on newspapers who are indispensable to their publication, upon the oath of the editor.

Several bills were also passed.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND AND THE NORTH.

Richmond, September 27.—No news has been received from any quarter to-day. All is quiet here.

The recent advance in gold at New York was in part, according to the *Herald*, by the announcement of the sub-treasury at New York, that the Government would pay at the rate of four per cent. per annum for gold deposited in the treasury, payable in coin at any time on ten days' notice.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Murfreesboro', September 28.—A gentleman from Bragg's army reports that Bragg and Smith have formed a junction, and were within twenty miles of Louisville.

Marshall was at Rising Sun, on the Ohio river, twenty miles below, and had stopped the navigation of the river.

Buell was on Green river.

The Fifty-third Kentucky regiment had been mustered into the Confederate service.

The enemy's forces at Louisville are said to be sixty thousand new levies.

The Battle of Sharpsburg—List of Killed and Wounded—Including the Names of Many Louisianians.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

Sharpsburg, September 17th, 9 P. M.—A bloody battle has been fought to-day. It commenced at daylight and lasted until 8 o'clock at night—fourteen hours. The enemy made the attack, and gained some advantage early in the day on the left, and subsequently the right, but was finally repulsed with great slaughter. Our own losses have been heavy, including many officers of worth and position. For the present, I can only mention the following:

Here follows a long list of the killed and wounded of the various corps, from which we extract the following names of Louisianians:

Killed—Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Starke, Second Louisiana Brigade. Also, Colonel Strong, Captains Ritchie and Calloway, and Lieutenants Little and Lynne, of the 6th Louisiana, and Captain McFarland and Lieut. Nowan, of the 9th Louisiana.

Wounded—Major Lewis, Captains Harney and St. Martin, and Lieutenants Murphy, Cooke, Current, Dea, Montgomery, Bryant, Wren, Birdsall and Mahoney, of the 8th La. Col. Penn, Capts. Frank Clark and O'Connor, and Lieuts. Smith, Orr and Martin, of the 7th La.; Capts. Herrin, Morgan and Harper, and Lieuts. Knox, Tarpey, Flower, Talbot and Wells, of the 7th La.; Major Menger, Captain Hart and Lieut. Patterson, of the 5th La.

This list is imperfect, perhaps, limited as it is, and comprises only such names as I have been able to gather up during the progress of the fight. My arrangements have all been made to procure full as far as possible, correct lists of the killed and wounded, provided the army should not move immediately.

But I cannot say more at this time. This brief and hastily written note is designed to be the forerunner only of my account of the battle, and is sent now because an opportunity is offered to forward it to the postoffice at Winchester.

I will only add, that the timely appearance of McLaws on the left, about nine o'clock in the morning, saved the day on that part of the field, and that to Toombs we are indebted for saving it in the afternoon on the right. Both charges were brilliantly successful. A. P. Hill got up at P. M., and went in at 4, and contributed largely to the success of the day. Nearly all the troops behaved with great spirit.

Again I say—and with this remark I conclude this note—the prospect is, we shall have to return to Virginia. P. W. A.

The Battle of Iuka.

The Retreat and Safe Arrival at Baldwin—An Interesting Account.

[Correspondence of the Mississippian.]

BALDWIN, September 24, 1862.

Dear Cooper—I wrote you a short communication from Iuka, announcing the peaceable capture on the 14th, by the army under General Price. I believe I was a little congratulatory in my remarks, and spread out on the rich fruits of the bloodless capture. Indeed, it was a sight to gladden the heart of a poor soldier, whose only diet for some time had been unsalted beef and whitleather hoe-cake, the stacks of cheese, crackers preserves, mackerel, coffee and other good things that lined the shelves of the sutlers' shops, and filled the commissary stores of the Yankee army. But, alas! the good things that should have been distributed to the brave men who won them, were held in reserve for what purpose I know not, unless to sweeten the teeth of those higher in authority, (whilst the men were fed upon husks,) and I suppose were devoured by the flames on the day of our retreat. Had these things been given to the men they could have eaten them during the time of our occupancy of the town, and saved to the Confederacy subsistence (such as it was) for its army during that time. Will our Government and our generals never learn that it is policy as well as duty to protect and preserve the private soldiers? It is no trouble to get officers, but when neglect and bad treatment has killed the privates of our army, where shall we supply their places? But I am digressing.

We held peaceable possession of Iuka one day, and on the next evening were alarmed by the booming of cannon, and called out to spend the evening in battle array in the woods. Shifting our positions we lay in the woods until the evening of the 19th, when we were ordered to move again and supposed we were going back to camp to rest awhile, when the sharp crack of musketry on the right of our former lines, told that the enemy were nearer than we had imagined. In fact, they had almost penetrated the town itself. How on earth, with the woods full of our cavalry, they could have approached so near our lines, is a mystery. They had mounted a battery sufficiently near to shell Gen. Price's headquarters, and were cracking away at the third brigade in line of battle, under General Hebert, when our brigade (the Fourth) came up at a double quick and formed on their left. And then for two hours and fifteen minutes was kept up the most terrific fire of musketry that ever dinned my ears. There was a continuous roar of small arms, whilst grape and canister howled in fearful concert above our heads, and swept through our ranks. Gen. Little, our division commander, whose bravery and kindness had endeared him to the men under his command, was shot through the head early in the action, and fell from his horse dead. He was sitting by General Price and conversing with him at the time, and both generals were no doubt marked for death by the same hand. The Third brigade was in the hottest of the fire, and most nobly and gloriously did it bear itself. Hereafter let it be known as the "Salamander brigade," for it is literally lives in fire.

They charged and took the battery which was doing so much damage, after a desperate struggle, piling the ground with dead. The Third Louisiana Regiment of this brigade, contested the fight with two hundred and thirty-eight men, and lost one hundred and eight in killed and wounded. The Third Texas fared about as badly. What a glorious brigade it is! The Fortieth Mississippi, I am proud to say, is in this brigade, and gallantly shared the glory of the day.

The troops against which we were contending were Western men, the battery manned by Iowa troops, who fought bravely and well. Of the part borne by our brigade and regiment I will not speak, but leave to others the chronicle of our deeds. I know this, that the events of that evening have considerably increased my appetite for peace, and if the Yankees will not attack us any more I shall be perfectly satisfied to let them alone. It was a terrible struggle, and we lost heavily, though victory was with us, as we drove the enemy from his chosen position, and slept at night within one hundred yards of their army and beyond their line of battle in the evening. All night could be heard the groans of the wounded and dying of both armies, forming a sequel of horror and agony to the deadly struggle over which night had kindly thrown its mantle. Saddest of all, our dead were left unburied, and many of our wounded upon the field to be taken in charge by the enemy.

During the night the enemy were reinforced, and as our strength would not justify us in trying the issue of another battle, a retreat was ordered, and at daylight next morning commenced a retreat for this place. As we marched through the town the enemy began to shell, directing their aim, as we judged, at the headquarters of Gen. Price, but the old hero was not at home, but on the road directing our march. The retreat, made in the face of a foe outnumbering us by odds, was perhaps more brilliant than a victory; and General Maury, whose division brought up the rear, deserves the highest honor for the skill and courage displayed under circumstances so perilous.

The enemy pressed our rear all day on the 20th, until General Maury planted a battery commanding the road, and as their cavalry closed upon us, sent a volley into their ranks, which settled the [illegible] of about sixty of them, and taught them caution for the balance of the route. During the entire retreat we lost but four or five wagons, which broke down on the road, and were left. Acts of vandalism, disgraceful to the army, were, however, perpetrated along the road, which made me blush to own such men as my countrymen.

Cornfields were laid waste, potato patches robbed, barn-yard and smoke-houses despoiled, hogs killed, and all kinds of outrages perpetrated in broad daylight, and in full view of officers. I doubted, on the march out and on the retreat, whether I was in an army of brave men, fighting for their country, or merely following a band of armed marauders, who are as terrible to their friends as foes. I once thought General Bragg too severe in his discipline, but I am satisfied none but the severest discipline will restrain men upon a march.

The settlements through which we passed were made to pay heavy tribute to the rapacity of our soldiers; and I have no doubt that women and children will cry for the bread which has been rudely taken from them by those who should have protected and defended them. This plunder, too, was without excuse, for rations were regularly issued every night, and though the men did not get their meals as punctually as in camp, still there was no absolute suffering to justify such conduct, and it deserves the severest reprobation.

The Exemption Bill, As Passed by the Confederate Senate.

The following is the Exemption bill as passed by the Confederate Senate on the 21st. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Clay, Davis, Haynes, Hill, Henry, Lewis, Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Peyton, Preston, Semmes, Sparrow, Wigfall, Yancey—16.

Nays—Messrs. Burnett, Clark, Dortch—3.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice-President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate States Government, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and assistants and clerks in any other postoffice than the general postoffice, and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States; the members of both Houses of Congress of the Confederate States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchants marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; the president, superintendent, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number in any locality but that of the seat of Government of any the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks and mechanics of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers therein employed; all foremen, pressmen and journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers having at least 500 bona fide subscribers, the public printer and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers; all physicians who now are and have been in the actual practice of the profession for the last five years; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, and wagon makers, millers and wheelwrights, skilled and actual trades, while so actually employed; provided that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation in the above trades, which affidavit, in case of such [illegible] facie evidence of the facts therein stated; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; citizens, mechanics and employés in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also, all artisans in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contract with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance and other munitions of war; provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau or some other ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States, or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may notify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defense, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, engineers, mechanics and miners, employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, not to embrace laborers, teamsters, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: Provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue while the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations; Provided, further, that such members of the military of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the Executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted; Provided, that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption hereby declared shall expire.

2. That the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

A Stringent Order from General Sherman.

General Sherman, the Federal commandant at Memphis, has issued the following stringent order:

Headquarters of the Fifth Division, Army of Tennessee,
Memphis, September 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 254.

Whereas, Many families of known rebels and Confederates in arms against us have been permitted to reside in peace and comfort in Memphis; and whereas, the Confederate authorities either sanction or permit the firing on unarmed boats carrying passengers and goods for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Memphis; it is ordered, that for every boat so fired on, ten families must be expelled from Memphis.

The Provost Marshal will extend the list, already prepared, so as to have on it at least thirty names; and on every occasion when a boat is fired on, will draw by lot ten names, who will be forthwith notified, and allowed three days to remove to a distance of twenty-five miles from Memphis.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Acting A. A. G.

Still Later News.

The *True Delta* published last evening a copious selection of news gathered from Southern sources, from which we cull the following latest intelligence:

A friend has just favored us with a copy of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of Thursday, 2d instant, containing two days later intelligence than was given in the extra published by us this morning. Some portions of the news is important. The dispatch from the Baltimore paper would indicate that some strategic movement on the part of the Federals is afoot in Virginia. The position of affairs at Louisville remain about as at last advices—Buell was fortifying and Bragg's forces some twelve miles from the city. There are various items of general interest from other points.

Subjoined are the dispatches published in the *Appeal*:

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Richmond, October 1.—We have information from Fredericksburg to date. The Baltimore Sun of the 29th ult. quotes gold in New York on the previous Saturday at 121 to 121½, and foreign exchange 132½.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The New York *Herald* of the 29th says: Buell is in Louisville fortifying, and Bragg's forces are twelve miles off.

FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Mobile, October 2.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Charleston, September 30, says: We have no news from our army, which is believed to be resting near Winchester and receiving daily accessions of recruits. Active movements are anticipated at an early day. On Friday last a thousand Yankee cavalry visited Manassas Junction, and subsequently proceeded to Warrenton, where a large number of our sick were in hospitals, and captured and paroled all the sick and wounded.

The telegraph office at Warrenton has been recently closed.

YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

The epidemic is rapidly increasing in Wilmington; twenty-nine new cases were reported on Saturday, and forty-five on Sunday. Several of the most prominent physicians and citizens are among its victims.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE ARMY.

Winchester, September 30.—Telegraphic communication has been opened to this place.

Our army is quietly resting and receiving conscript recruits and stragglers. It is in better condition to-day than when it entered Maryland.

Since the affair of Shepardstown the enemy have shown no disposition to cross the Potomac.

The weather is favorable to the wounded, and many are being sent to Richmond and Staunton.

BUELL REPORTED DEGRADED.

Richmond, October 2.—The Baltimore *American* of Monday afternoon says it has been reported that General Buell has been relieved from his command and assigned to Indianapolis, to organize the paroled prisoners into regiments.

SPECULATION IN NEW YORK.

Stocks were rampant in New York on Monday, and prices went up three per cent. at first call.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Sigel had advanced to Warrenton, and was preparing to cut off all communications between the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond. The *American* says there are also intimations of renewed activity on the James river, indicating that the present apparent suspension of operations is only preparatory to a systematic movement that will proceed important results.

The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived at New York. The defeat of Pope at Manassas was universally regarded in England and France as fatal to the Union.

A powerful ram was openly being built in the Mersey, to be used in opening the blockade of Charleston.

YELLOW FEVER AT GALVESTON.

Reports from Galveston say that the yellow fever is raging fearfully there.

GENERAL BULL NELSON KILLED.

The *Enquirer* has received New York dates of the 30th. Bull Nelson was shot in the Galt House, in Louisville, on Monday, by General Jefferson C. Davis. He expired in a few moments.

GOLD ADVANCING.

On the 30th gold advanced in New York to 23½.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolutions relative to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation were referred, reported a bill to provide for redress, retaliation, &c., which, with other bills and resolutions on the subject, were made the order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock.

The remainder of the day's session was occupied in the discussion of the resolutions relative to martial law and provost marshals.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wigfall, was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Military law of the Confederate States is, by the constitution and enactments of Congress, limited to one land and naval force, and the militia when in active service and to such other persons as are within the lines of any army corps, division, or brigade of any of the Confederate States; and that no officer of the government of the Confederate States has any constitutional or legal right to declare the establishment of, or to enforce martial law over any citizen of the territories of the Confederate States.

In the House, Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, submitted a preamble denouncing Lincoln's proclamation, and a resolution prescribing mode of retaliation against the enemy. Mr. Chilton, of Alabama submitted a similar resolution. Both were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution recognizing the practical neutrality of California and Oregon, and the territory of Washington; proposing their independence of the United States, and the formation of a league between said States.

The Senate exemption was further amended and passed.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Sentiments of the Northern Press.

We continue the extracts from our Northern exchanges to show the sentiments of the press in regard to the Emancipation proclamation:

[From the Providence Post.]

IT HAS BEEN TRIED.

The Abolitionists demand that the President issue a proclamation emancipating all the slaves of the South. Our reply to their demand has been, first, that the President has *no right*, under the Constitution of the country, or under the laws of nations as interpreted and contended for by this Government, to issue such a proclamation; and secondly, that such a measure, even if it should be tolerated by the other civilized powers of the world, would not tend to promote the re-establishment of Federal authority in the seceded States.

We have said that this experiment, so revolting to the civilization of the present age, has been twice tried, on a small scale, in our own country; that in both instances the sentiment of our country revolted at so barbarous a measure; and that in both, the influence was favorable to the cause it was intended to injure. Both in the war of the Revolution and in the war of 1812, proclamations were issued offering freedom to all slaves who might join the British camps or come within their lines, and were responded to by a very few of the most degraded of our colored population. Yet such was the effect of this proof of barbarism and madness upon our own people, that the cause of our country was actually promoted by it.

We have referred to the controversy which grew out of this measure by officers of the British government in the war of 1812-15, and have quoted the language of John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, and speaking for the Government, as follows: "They (the British) had no right to make any such (emancipation) promises to the negroes. The principle is, that the emancipation of an enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate war. As relates to the owners, it is a destruction of private property nowhere warranted by the usages of war." Again, five years afterwards, Mr. Adams most emphatically denies the right of a belligerent to emancipate slaves. He says: "No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood, and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate." This is John Quincy Adams, in 1815 and 1820!

But we are not to-day dealing with what transpired during or subsequent to the war of 1812. We wish to call the reader's attention to the war of the Revolution. In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the British Governor of Virginia, having been expelled from that colony by the people, after playing the part of spy and tyrant, undertook to regain his authority and promote the interests of the British Government, by offering freedom to all slaves who would rise and assist him. How well he succeeded, let history decide. We quote from that excellent authority, extolled by Jefferson and the elder Adams, Botta's "History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America," edition of 1826, volume 1st, page 230:

"Lord Dunmore proclaimed martial law; the effect of which would have been to suspend all civil authority in the province. He exhorted the loyalists to repair to the royal standard; to retain in their hands the contributions due to the crown, as well as other taxes, until the re-establishment of peace. Moreover, he declared free all slaves or servants, black or white, provided they should take arms and join the royal troops.

"This proclamation, and especially the clause concerning slaves, proved that Lord Dunmore was a man extremely deficient in prudence and moderation, but produced none of the effects he had expected. In the colonies, and even in all other countries, an universal cry arose against a measure which tended to disturb society in its very foundations, to engender mortal suspicion, and to excite a race naturally ferocious, to vengeance and to murder. In fact, this step of the Governor was not merely useless—it was pernicious; it irritated the minds of the greater number, and gained over none."

Such is the testimony of History. It is undeniable. It stands unquestioned. It shows us that this experiment of emancipating slaves by proclamation was tried, eighty-seven years ago, and proved a failure. The only negroes who fought bravely, with individual exceptions, were a regiment of slaves, organized in Rhode Island, who fought for and by the side of their masters. Of the few who were enlisted by Lord Dunmore, and were pressed into a fight at Norfolk, Botta says: "They behaved very shabbily, and saved themselves by flight."

We ask Republicans to look calmly at the testimony we here present—testimony which seems to us to brand, not only as impolitic, but as infamous, the measure now proposed by such men as Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner—a measure which would be declared inhuman not merely in the Southern States, but in all other countries, as "tending to disturb society in its very foundations, to destroy domestic security, to engender mortal suspicions, and to excite a race, naturally ferocious, to vengeance and to murder."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

It will be in vain to contend against the dividing effect which the proclamation will produce at the North. The President does not expect his new policy to be supported by the conservative men of the country, who believe it to be unconstitutional and wrong. He therefore looks to the radical wing of the Republicans for the sole support of the Administration. While all the loyal men of the nation will sustain with heart and hand, with blood and treasure, the Government of the United States, those who sustain the Administration in this course now marked out will be only the one party which is now known as the radical party, and all others must necessarily co-operate against it. The war is indefinitely prolonged already by radical demonstrations, and it may be by this new policy extended into years of darkness and blood. All who believe the proclamation to be disastrous in its necessary effects, will unite in the elections which are approaching, to proclaim, by a louder voice than the voice of a President—namely, by the great voice of the people at the ballot box—that this is not their wisdom, not their policy, not their method of treating the Constitution. In view of the certainty of this opposition party being strong in the field, the radical men will have to bring up all their forces to sustain the Administration. It would be little more than a fiasco, a terrible one in history, an awful one for the good old land in which we live, if the proclamation should prove to be one of *preterea nihil*, and the people should vote in large majority that the President had exceeded his powers and met their disapproval, and if at the same time the rebellion should not be damaged by it.

[From the Newburyport Herald.]

We say, then, that the proclamation is one of universal emancipation—nothing more and nothing less, and the war hereafter must be for just what the rebels charged it to be originally—a war for the abolition of slavery. Now, next after words is the action—next after the proclamation is its enforcement. The slaves are to be free just as far as we can make them free; and how far that will be we shall know when the war ends, be that in one year or a dozen. To foretell which may be to-morrow is now more uncertain than ever, for, beyond this present moment nobody can see one hour—nobody can peer one inch. From this time we feel our way till some new light appears.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Radicals—represented by Greeley in the *Tribune* and Beecher in the *Independent*—have been inexorable in their demands. At first they pressed and coaxed—but failing, in this policy and learning better the President's weak side, next they bullied and threatened—and this proclamation, or rather this notice of a future proclamation, has been literally extorted from Mr. Lincoln's fears—his fears that, without some such concession, the loyalty of the Abolitionists could not be relied on, and the Federal Government might be assailed by the extremists of both sections of the Union. President Lincoln may know more than we do of the character and purposes of these men, and how much is to be feared from their coldness to, or desertion of the Union cause, in case their one idea of negro emancipation is not embraced. He may be the best judge of the necessity of purchasing their loyalty during the present dark days of the Republic. It is quite evident that he yields reluctantly to the demands and yields as little as he thinks will suffice to hold them back from open abandonment of the Administration. He denies their demand of immediate emancipation, but holds them to their loyalty by a promise of future emancipation. Nevertheless, the proclamation, to the extent to which it goes, and although not all the radicals demanded, is a triumph for them, and Greeley & Co. are jubilant over it. It will encourage to greater exertions. Having learned the secret to coerce the President, their "pressure" upon him will be redoubled, and he will be bullied and threatened whenever he dares to resist the counsels of those who speak through the *Tribune* and *Independent*. Greeley and Beecher, by their audacity and violence, in truth govern the Administration through its fears, and will continue to do so until the thunders of public opinion shall awake the President to a sense of "pressure" from a different quarter. Conservative and Union loving citizens may utter a voice through the fall elections which will break the spell of this malign influence.

The Feeling in New York on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Says the *World* of the 26th: The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing under date of September 23, gives the following truthful account of the feeling in this city on that day:

It would be the merest affectation in the world to say that President Lincoln's proclamation has not produced a profounder impression upon the public mind—aye, and upon the public heart, too—than any event which has transpired since the war began. The news of the great battles and brilliant victories, from time to time, has set us all rejoicing—the rejoicings returning into external manifestations of joy—but the tremendous issues involved in this proclamation has set us all thinking.

On every side the hope is expressed that the effect of it will *not* be to introduce feuds into the army; that it will *not* divide public sentiment at the North; that it will not discourage the conservative element among us; and, above all, that it will not add to the rebel unity and desperation, and, therefore, the rebel strength throughout the whole South, especially in Kentucky and the rest of the border States.

Seldom, indeed has so *thoughtful* a day ever been visible in New York. Men feel we have reached a new crisis, and the talk is in accordance with their feelings. The emancipationists are jubilant, and confidently predict that the rebellion will now forthwith subside. God grant they may not be mistaken.

The New York *World* of the 26th September contains the following:

THIS CITY AND THE DRAFT.—It is now settled that a draft will certainly take place on the 10th of October next, and that unless this city does better than it has done for some time past, quite a number will be impressed into the ranks under the operation of the law. This need not be. As yet no effort has been made to organize nine months regiments, as in other States, yet, as we have repeatedly said, a brigade of five regiments could easily be raised in this city, provided a proper effort was made by the proper persons. With the quota of New Jersey full, and with the two calls filled in Connecticut, it would not look well for New York city, with its teeming population and great wealth, to be behind-hand. No! and effort must be made, and at once, to fill up the quota of this city, and save us the shame and distress of a draft.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accident on the Wharf.—We hear it reported that while the crowd was on the levee on Wednesday watching the Laurel Hill, a lady fell through one of the innumerable holes in the wharf, and seriously hurt herself. We have not been able to authenticate the report and should like to know that it is incorrect, as different versions of its consequences induce us to believe it may be. One version is that the lady had both of her arms broken; another that her spine was fractured.

Faithless Guardians.—Officer McNamara was arrested in the Fourth District on Wednesday, on the charge of sleeping on the banquette while on duty, and allowing his hat and badge to be taken from him.

Officer Shea, of the same district, is also reported for sleeping on the banquette while on duty.

The good folks of the Garden District must be cultivating [illegible] [illegible].

Assaulting a Slave.—Robert Hutchinson was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting E. B. [illegible] slave boy.

The Robbery of $20,000—Patrick O'Donnell yesterday acknowledged that he had really perpetrated this audacious robbery, and has given information which has led to the recovery of the whole of the money, within $3,900. And this it is believed will yet be also recovered. The facts of the case appear to be that after having secured his booty, he became so excited by the magnitude of his exploit that he really did not know what to do with the bag and its contents. Reflecting, however, that one of his brothers-in-law had had something to do with tight cases of a similar character, he made his way to his brother-in-law's house, and there left his tormenting burthen in there. The immediate effect of this appears to have been a consultation with another brother-in-law and a sister in law, and a resolution to divide the spoils between the three brothers-in-law, the share of each being about $6600. One of the brothers-in-law, however, as soon as he heard of the arrest of O'Donnell, got alarmed, and pretending to have found the bag cut open, with one of the one-third shares in it, at Pooham's(?) Stables, at the corner of White and Calliope streets, took it to the First District police station. And it is presumed that the hearing of these developments is what led O'Donnell to confess the whole transaction. A sister-in-law was closeted with O'Donnell yesterday morning, and subsequently went to see a Catholic minister. Officers Whitley and [illegible] deserve much credit for the manner in which they ferretted this matter out. This will be the better appreciated, when we state as a fact, that it was at one time proposed to release O'Donnell as positively having had nothing to do with the matter! He and his two brothers-in-law, yet a fourth man, and his sister in law, are all in custody; and the result will no doubt be, as we have said, the recovery of the whole of the money.

Court of Military Commission.—In this Court, yesterday, Captain Magruder(?) presiding, the charge of murder against Juan Gonzales was opened. The homicide took place in Donaldsonville, and deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted on him with a dagger. The evidence, as far as taken, showed that a son of accused had offended deceased by shooting something at him from a pop-gun. Deceased, whose name was Philip Brasso, though it has been given as Breez, went with a number of people to Gonzales about it. Gonzales asked him why he had brought so many people with him; and said there was no need of this, as if his son had done nothing wrong, he would punish him. He said, however, that he could attend to one man himself. Gonzales replied that he was good enough for one. And after a few more words they got into a scuffle, when deceased received two stabs with a dagger. Accused admitted having struck deceased two or three times, but said nothing about the stabbing.

At this point the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

More Stolen Property Recovered.—Margaret Gallagher was arrested yesterday on the charge of having a variety of stolen property in her possession. Among the articles found by officer Bell, at her place on Julia street, were a pistol, two powder-horns, a box of caps, two dozen and odd silver spoons, a silver soup ladle, a gold watch and chain, gold sleeve buttons, gold seals, a number of breastpins, an air pump, a pair of handcuffs, a pair of metal knuckles, and a variety of male clothing.

More Jail Birds Caught.—Ignacio Santa Cruz, who rejoices in the significant alias of *Pajaro Verde* or "Green Bird," and Juan Montenegro, a couple of [illegible] who had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for a long period, were found roaming at large on Wednesday in the Second District, and were arrested as escaped convicts and fugitives from justice.

The Murder of Fahey.—Peter Keeney has again been arrested under a warrant for the murder of Patrick Fahey, on Constance street, in April last. He had been previously arrested on the charge, but released, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. It is to be presumed this has now been secured.

The Murderer Avellaneda.—It is stated that this wretch has written to Gen. Butler, asking to be pardoned, and promising, in consideration, to give information as to the places in which guerrilla parties conceal themselves in the vicinity of the Federal lines.

Accidentally Wounded.—Hugh Short was taken to the Charity Hospital on Wednesday, with a severe cut across the ankle, which he had accidentally inflicted on himself while using an axe, on board the tug boat Hassan(?). He is a native of Ireland, about 20 years of age.

Missing.—Sergeant Mahan, of the First District police, reports that Mr. M. E. Pittman left his residence, on St. Charles street, on Monday last, and has not since been heard of. It is feared he has met with some accident.

Obscene.—Fence Moss was arrested in the Second District on Wednesday, for making use of obscene language and insulting people on the streets.

Stolen Goods Found.—Officer Ball, of the Second District police, reports having found in the possession of the slave Georgiana, two towels, one pillow-case, and one pair of stockings, which she had stolen from her mistress, Mrs. Cambrier.

Non Compliance.—Mrs. Mary E. Heard, of 190 Tchoupitoulas street, was arrested on Wednesday, on the charge of refusing to comply with general order No. 76.

Violent.—David Evans and his wife were arrested on Bourbon street, on Wednesday, on the charge of violently assaulting Jas. Kelly.

Supposed Deserter.—John Hickey was arrested in the First District on Wednesday, on the charge of being a deserter.

The Knife.—Mrs. Flannery was arrested on Wednesday, on the charge of assaulting E. [illegible] with a knife.

Robbery by a Woman.—Mary Hennessy(?) was arrested on Camp street late on Wednesday night, on the charge of robbing E. B. [illegible]

Insulting Return.—Thos. Fidler was arrested yesterday on the charge of having made an insulting and defiant return under general order No. 76.

Dangerous.—James Cain was arrested yesterday on Julia street, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Concealed Weapons.—Officer Williams reports having found a double barrelled shot gun at the house of E. W. Derr, on Sixth street.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—G. Laudreaux was required to give bonds of $1000 to keep the peace towards Miss Emily Buchanan. This lady, it appears, had paid some $60 to get him out of a court scrape in which he got the other day; and this led, by some means or other, to his abusing and annoying her, so that she had to claim protection against him.

Edward Ely was sent to Fort Jackson for three months, for having taken twenty-five cents a piece from two Frenchmen, who he claimed to get registered. His pay also was ordered to be stopped.

John Harrison was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for having a sword in his possession in violation of military orders. He keeps a boarding-house, and on his premises were found several Confederate uniforms, belonging to former boarders.

James Burk, a soldier belonging to the Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, was sent to the Workhouse for a month, for getting drunk and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

Charles Lombard was sent to the Workhouse for three months, for his vagaries on the levee on Wednesday, as the Laurel Hill was about to depart. He used seditious language and carried a hand-dirk concealed.

Charles Dashwell, *alias* Tom O'Donnell, arrested as a fugitive from the State Penitentiary, whither he had been sent on a conviction for murder, showing that he had enlisted in the Second Louisiana Volunteers, was sent to the Parish Prison to await the orders of his Colonel.

Lafonde Dominique was sent to the Workhouse for a month, for supplying a soldier with liquor. He was employed in a distillery.

Richard Allen was arraigned on the charges of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and forcing his way on board the Laurel Hill. He was dismissed upon undertaking to enlist.

Robert Allison, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Battery, was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months, for so cruelly beating his wife that she was left insensible in the streets. The assault was committed [illegible]. He endeavored to excuse himself by saying that his wife sold liquor to soldiers, and he wished to prevent her.

Joseph Dente(?) and Thomas Murry, were fined $20 for fighting and employing weapons—the one a knife the other an iron bar—though fortunately without serious injury.

C. Rosenerants, accused of being a deserter from the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, was sent to the Parish Prison to await the orders of the Colonel.

Josh Coslin, a boy about 13 or 14 years old, who tried to get off on the Laurel Hill with the paroled Confederates, in opposition to his father's decision, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Mary Shotwell for using seditious language and being disorderly, was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

Flora Marks was fined $5 for insulting people on the streets.

Mrs. Coles who was sent to the Parish Prison on a charge of picking a man's pocket of a porte-monnaie, was brought up and released, as the porte-monnaie had been found on the street, where it had been dropped by the complainant.

Lena Hook who got very drunk, as is her wont, was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Mary Powers for getting somewhat inebriated, was sent to the same institution for a month.

Notice.—The authorities desire it to be understood that cases of mere insulting words will not be entertained in the Provost Court.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Thursday Evening, Oct. 9 1862.

Our general market has shown rather less animation during the past day or two. The stock of Provisions is firmly held for higher prices, owing to the probability of very light receipts, while the supply of Sugar and Molasses is quite exhausted, and the receipts from the coast appear to be almost entirely suspended.

COTTON—27 bales partly damaged by fire and water sold, at auction a day or two since, at the extreme rates of [illegible]. 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 the suspension of receipts, and to the extremely light stock, the sales have been confined to 150 hhds. at 10c. for Fully Fair, and 12c for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—There is none in first hands, and all in store [illegible] on the levee, say about 150 bbls. was sold at [illegible] for Fermenting.

FLOUR.—The stock is firmly held. The last sales reported were at [illegible] ₽ bbl for [illegible].

CORN—[illegible] sacks sold, from first hands to-day, at 75c. ₽ bushel.

COFFEE—61 sacks Rio sold at private sale at 35c. for damaged, and 38c. for sound.

HAY—[illegible] bales sold at [illegible] ₽ ton.

BUTTER—Is retailing at 75c ₽ lb; Lard at [illegible] ₽ lb; Bacon Shoulders at [illegible], Clear Sides [illegible], and Hams at [illegible] ₽ lb; Beef $12 ₽ bbl.

PORK—Good Mess is firmly held at $35 ₽ bbl.

FREIGHTS—We quote as the rates $1 80 ₽ bbl. of Sugar for Northern ports, and 75c ₽ bbl. of Molasses and [illegible] ₽ hhd. of Tobacco for Havre, and 30 shillings ₽ ton for Oil Cake to Liverpool.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day— [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hayden, Matamoros, Master
Bark Sissa, Tarver, Boston, Master
Bark Union, Tripp, Boston, Master
Brig John Hathaway, Cunningham, New York, Master
Schr Nathan Clifford, Shute, New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Catawba, Baker, from New York, via Key West, to U S Quartermaster—Quarantine Station.
Schr Virginia Antonetta, (British) Bishm, from Havana, 19th August, via Quarantine Station, to master.
Schr C Scribner, Hall, 30 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick.
Schr Columbia, from the Coast, to master.
Schr Tigre, from the Coast to master.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark La Jeune, from [illegible]
Bark Guardian, from New York
Bark G W Hall, Davis, from New York
Brig Alice Lee

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per bark Alice Tainter—[illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark Sissa—[illegible]
BREMEN—Per bark Union—[illegible] tobacco [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per brig Judge Hathaway—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per schr Nathan Clifford—[illegible] molasses [illegible]

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr S C Scribner—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per schr Virginia Antonietta—1659 sacks salt [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Columbia—65 bbls molasses 17 half do do to order
COAST—Per schr Tigre—66 bbls molasses 34 do sugar to order

For Havana. THE side-wheel steamship NASSAU, Captain Conklin, will be immediately dispatched as above. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to E. F. GRIFFIN, 17 Tchoupitoulas st. Parcels, packages, &c., received at the office, 17 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Sale. 300 BBLS. Old Mills, Extra Family Flour; 100 bbls cheap Bakers' Flour; [illegible]; 200 bbls Mess Pork; 200 sacks Oats. JEROME B. VAN HORNE, 65 Magazine street.

To Coalmen. WANTED, a good Coalman. Apply to H. BRISBI, At Mr. Brown's, No. 61 Chartres street.

LANDING and for sale by the undersigned— [illegible] F. AVET, 19 and 61 Old Levee st.

Exchange ON BORDEAUX and PARIS, small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, [illegible] October 8th, 1862. [illegible] C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans. REGULAR ELECTION. PURSUANT to Article IV, Sections 3d and 34, 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 Collector, to serve one year, will be held at the [illegible] Hall, on MONDAY NEXT, October 13th, 1862. The Poll will be open at 6 o'clock, and close at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely. All the members, who are in good standing with the Association, are hereby notified to attend the said election. By order of ANTONIO VIEIRA, President. H. BEAUDRY, Secretary pro tem.

200 BOXES STARCH, F. & G. Pfaff, Jr., a superior article for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

100 CASKS good ordinary family Claret, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 St. Louis street.

Exchange, ON LONDON AND PARIS, SOLD BY THE BANK OF LOUISIANA. 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 accepted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal. By order of HENRY C. DEMING, Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor. W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

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 commence running said Line on the 5th 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. 5747, 4145 and 5748, will be arrested and brought before the Provost Court for trial. The attention of the City Police is called to section 34 of the City Ordinance No. 5791. By order of HENRY C. DEMING, Col. U. S. Vols and Acting Mayor. W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

MELISSA CORDIAL BY THE CARMELITE MONKS. Patented.—This delightful Cordial possesses all the qualities proper to MELISSA BALM. Sold in Paris, only at No. 100 [illegible] street. Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT and D. PERES.

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla, bond and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

Notice. STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to E. J. HART & CO.

Goods for the Mexican Market, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY THE UNDERSIGNED. IMPERIALES, VERONA AND JACCONET [illegible], BALL THREAD, AND [illegible]. A. GUERRERO & CO., 10 Chartres street.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of the late Gavino Ledda. 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 11th June, 1862, No. 18,890, 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—About 250,000 Claret Staves, in lots to suit purchasers.
Lot No. 1, 8,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less.
Lot No. 2, 8,000 Claret Staves, more or less.
Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, [illegible] Claret Staves, in lots of 20,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the three lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 6 and 7, [illegible] Claret Staves, more or less, St. Francis, in two lots of 10,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the two lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, 45,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less, in three lots of 15,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the three lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, 48,000 Hogshead Staves, more or less, in lots of 24,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the two lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
[illegible]
23—1 lot of Wheelbarrows.

ON TUESDAY, 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of Levee and Desire streets, Third District, about 230,000 Staves, in lots to suit purchasers.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—100,000 Tennessee Pipe Staves, more or less; five lots of 20,000 each, with the privilege for the first lot to take the five lots. The last lot to take the balance, more or less.
[illegible]
16—12 Wheelbarrows.

ON WEDNESDAY, 15th of October, 1862, in the parish of Jefferson, corner of Tchoupitoulas street and Napoleon avenue, about 120,000 Staves, in lots to suit purchasers.
[illegible]

Terms cash before delivery. [illegible]

Distillery. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 4 Jefferson street—A STILL of the capacity of 850 gallons, with complete rectifying apparatus and accessory, distilling eight barrels in twenty-four hours; seven Cisterns of 700 gallons each, two Pumps, &c. Terms cash. The establishment may be examined by calling at the Auctioneer's office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

Dairy.......Dairy.......Dairy. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Mr. [illegible]'s residence, at the corner of Craps and Tricou streets, near the Barracks, and 200 squares from the City Railroad— 25 Fine MILCH COWS. 2 HORSES. 1 MILK CART. The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy. 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 with the best and costly furniture, from the best manufacturers, and consequently is in excellent condition, and very little deteriorated in value. The sale, therefore, will afford an excellent opportunity of selecting from a large and varied stock. The goods to be delivered immediately after the sale. Terms cash in current notes.

The Contents of a Neatly Furnished House. BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer. Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st. ON MONDAY, 13th instant, (their regular sale day,) Consisting in part of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoires, Sofas, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery and Glass Ware, &c., and a variety of other Furniture. Also, two upright Pianos.

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 will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or 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.

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.

Hostetter's Bitters. BLACK-HEARTED DECEPTION. THE WORLD knows HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a positive antidote to the malaria of fever, and as the most powerful and healthful tonic ever advertised through the public press. What, then, must be the thought of the fiend in human shape who uses the empty bottles, once filled with that sanitary agent, as a cover for the foulest compound that was ever introduced under the disguise of remedies, into the stomach of man! Quantities of MURDEROUS RUM, distilled from spoiled molasses and medicated with [illegible], have been sold in the city of New Orleans, in Hostetter's bottles, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Citizens, shun this horrible stuff, as you would shun the vomito or death. In the genuine Bitters there is an infallible preventive and recuperative principle. In the false trash, sold under its name, there is corrosion, poison and destruction. Steer clear of it, and buy only of prominent druggists, or respectable hotel and saloon keepers, who are known to you. It is understood that a large amount of stuff, purporting to be Hostetter's Bitters, has been at various times sold at auction in this city. It was spurious. The genuine preparation is never sold at auction. Merchants, beware, and all who purchase of the following agents, in New Orleans, will get the genuine Bitters: J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street. E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. G. THEURER, below the French Market. NORTON & MACAULAY, Poydras street. J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 28 Common street. G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street. JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st. JOSEPH MAILLOT, 13 Crossman street. [illegible] & MEAD, 111 Chartres street. JAMES SYME, 134 Canal street. THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows: FROM THE CITY. FROM THE LAKE. [illegible] On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK. The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station, [illegible] cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, New Orleans, La. DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy. Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

To Draymen. THE Drayman, or Cartman, employed in removing yesterday evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the cigars and tobacco from the store No. 38 Front Levee street, is earnestly requested to call at my office. If the drayman or cartman is an honest man, he will promptly comply with my demand. EDMOND MEURISE, Attorney at Law, No. 29 Exchange Alley.

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 personal attention to in and out door sales.

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been years in store— WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, PORT WINE, MADEIRA. Also—CHAMPAGNE, CLARET. SARDINES, CASTILE SOAP, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PICKLES, FANCY SOAPS, KETCHUPS, SCHNAPPS, BITTERS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c. E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE. THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against negotiating, buying, discounting, or taking in payment or otherwise, a certain PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of $600, drawn by Pierre Montet, to the order of himself, dated the 11th of June, 1862, and payable [illegible] per cent. per annum, from maturity till paid, endorsed No Varietur by [illegible] Ducatel, Notary, under same date, as no consideration was received for the same, and that said note was fraudulently obtained. Any person holding said note as agent or otherwise, is requested to announce it to the undersigned who is agent of the drawer. A. [illegible], corner Esplanade and [illegible] streets.

Change. CHANGE on Sardines, in small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 St. Louis street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is superior to 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. 68 Camp street, between the Offices of the Picayune and National Advocate, **Bookbinder and Stationer,** HAVING purchased the entire stock in trade of the above establishment—formerly Peter [illegible]—is prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description. Also on hand and for sale at reduced prices, Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, Cap, Letter and Manilla, Straw and Printing Paper, Pens, Inks, Quills, and everything pertaining to the Stationery line. Merchants, Teachers and Grocers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, September 3d, 1861. THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, cancelled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as none of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused. The notes can be easily recognized, they are cross cut with the hammer used to cancel the checks. MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

100 dozen Brooms, 100 Cheeses; 100 boxes Soap; 100 boxes Candles; 7 boxes Letter Paper. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! RECEIVED by the last Northern steamers, a full and complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. They are of the last crop, thoroughly fresh, and all imported from France. ALSO—A large assortment of Garden Seeds from the North. T. BACHILLER, 21 and 23 Gravier street.

To sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11th, at 9 A. M. FOR NEW YORK.—The fast and splendid steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. mail, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to WARMEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

For the Coast. THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to order for [illegible]

For Sale or Charter. A FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER, 150 tons register, light draught, well found in every particular, and ready for any voyage, carries well. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For Marseilles and Genoa. THE fine, fast-sailing Italian ship CARIOCA, now loading for the above ports, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations for the same, apply to PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

For Vera Cruz. THE fast-sailing bark JUSTICE STORY, John Tyler, master, will have quick dispatch for the above port, on SATURDAY next, 11th inst. For balance of freight or passage, apply from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., to L. JOUBLANC, No. 55 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Customhouse sts.

Treasury Notes. TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

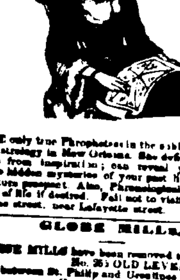
Sausages. LANDING ex steamer Matanzas—[illegible] boxes SAUSAGES, a superior article, for sale by F. & J. TARDOS, 6 Old Levee street.

Coffee! Coffee! 96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Just Arrived. COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE. A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths, Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at CHARLES LOEFFLER'S, 125 Chartres st.

Cash Advances. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved merchandise consigned to Messrs. Sanford, Thornton & Co., New York, by WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

The Star of the East.



THE only true Phrenologist in the sublime science of Astrology in New Orleans. She defies competition. Speaks from inspiration; can reveal your character, and the hidden mysteries of your past life, the present and future prospect. Also, Phrenological examinations, Charts of life if desired. Fail not to visit her at No. 160 Baronne street, near Lafayette street.

GLOBE MILLS. THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 253 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 [illegible]. 150 barrels Extra fancy brand Flour. 100 boxes English Dairy Cheese. 200 [illegible] Starch. 1000 reams Straw Paper, large size. 200 sacks Bran. 500 [illegible] Corn. WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

For Sale. 100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY **Lager Beer,** For sale by WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Wanted to Purchase. FOUR HUNDRED HOGSHEADS SUGAR, from Prime to Choice, payable in Treasury Notes. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

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 C. O. at the office of this paper.

Exchange. EXCHANGE on LONDON and NEW YORK in sums to suit purchasers, by WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Office of the City Treasurer. NEW ORLEANS, September 10th, 1862. NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes into this office is extended until the 15th of October 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 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.

Havana Cigars. JUST received, a splendid lot of the finest Havana brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Ingenuidad, Partagas, La Colonia, [illegible]. Also—Champions of the [illegible] brand, and Cigarette Paper. For sale by SCHMID & [illegible], 34 Chartres street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, [illegible] personally appeared A. Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, [illegible]. A. BROTHER, President. JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits [illegible]. The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved [illegible]. The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. ALEXANDER BROTHER, President. JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President. JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary. TRUSTEES: [illegible]

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] H. PEYCHAUD, President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary. [illegible] ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace. DIRECTORS: [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts. FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT [illegible] A. CHIAPELLA, President. W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. [illegible] DIRECTORS: John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co. J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co. F. B. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams. J. Goldsmith, [illegible]. M. J. Zunts, firm of Moore & Zunts. [illegible]. A. Chiapella. L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co. [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ Carondelet Street. New Orleans, August 21, 1861. THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium. DIRECTORS: P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co. [illegible] EMILE DeBUYS, President. [illegible]

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CIGARS [illegible]

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—[illegible] Soap, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.