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TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

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Ignorance and Superstition.

Having before us the numerous examples of learned men being slaves to superstitions of various kinds, with which history supplies us, it will by many, perhaps, be deemed too broad an assertion to say that superstition can reign only were ignorance prevails. Men will not enter into all the numerous considerations involved in the general proposition. It is enough for the many that so-called learned men have been superstitious to overthrow it at once. To argue that these men were ignorant on the subjects with which their superstitions were connected, if even so learned on others; to attempt to show that many so-called superstitions are in fact only monomanical delusions, would be far too metaphysical to be pleasing to the general reader.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to think, however, whatever may be the amount of ignorance which prevails amongst us, that our people are prepared for a resuscitation of so ridiculous a proposition as that there is such a connection between meteorological phenomena and futurity, as that they foreshadow particular coming events. A man need never have heard or read of the technical phrase, *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, to understand that it is nothing but fallacy to argue that because a phenomenon appears previously to an event, there is between them any relation whatever of cause and effect, or of sign and thing signified. That the phenomenon should attract public attention is natural enough, and that it should cause a profound impression—in proportion to its importance—on the superstitious—no less so. But that at this day, men should be called on by any one having authority as it were, to touch and lead them, to believe in meteorological omens, does, indeed, excite our special wonder. At the same time we should be surprised to find that even yet and here some may be found ready and zealous enough to adopt and support the absurdity. For the honor of our people, we do hope and believe, however, that they will be but few and far between.

To suppose that besides any fable happens to be related by any historian, from Herodotus to Abbott, we are nevertheless bound to receive it as a fact, is to deliver our judgments over to destruction. Many doubtless still believe all the mythological stories they read at school with an undoubting faith. For them it would be gross heresy to question the story of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf, and of their founding the city of Rome. And to question the origin of the Greeks from their gods and heroes, would open up to them a forbidden world of thought and laborious examination. But others are not to be bound down to any absurdity because a Tacitus or a Josephus relates it; and that each of them does relate far more than would be necessary to stamp them with paltry credulity and unscrupulous assertion is as well known to those who have really studied them, as that they wrote at all; and that their writings have been added to, altered, interpolated, and expunged, to suit various purposes.

But, admitting the stories told by these writers about the prodigies presignifying the ruin of the Jews to be true, in the name of that common sense, which the world may be led to think is taking leave of us, what necessary connection is there between the prodigies and the events? One came first, the other came afterwards, that is all! And still more wonderingly we may ask, what sanitary connection is shown between them and the death of Your Roman Emperors even in the brief period of two years?

Really we should not have conceived it possible that at this day, such nonsense could have been advanced with the solemnity of the *Pirogyne*. Yet what follows is even more inexcusable. It is known now, to the veriest scoliast, that the appearance of comets may be premeditated with as much accuracy as the rising or setting of the sun or moon, or the time of high water or neap-tide. To suppose that her appearance has any causal effect upon mundane events, is to suppose that there could at first be proofs. To believe that Heaven could premeditate some dire event on its behalf, popular, is to believe that in precisely the time it has once planned its passage round its orbit, some other wind event will be ready for it to prefigure, and so with Encke's, and other comets, and Biela's, and Donati's, and of all others which have been calculated. Great events might be premeditated to follow them. And, doubtless, there will be, for the world is so full of accidents! Tell us that effect follows cause, or that signs indicate a sign, but simply as a fact of frequent related to each other. Comets are seen yearly, at least, now, and perhaps, indeed, oftener, almost naturally, then, no event of importance will transpire without one or more of them. Ninety-nine per cent of dire disaster, as our ancestors, they would have the world return to believing them to be, being seen before their occurrence.

In support of the extraordinary superstitions which we are called upon to revive, some statements are made, which are not correct. Philosophers have never denied certain influences to the moon. But they have shown the folly of many of the superstitious notions of her influence; and no philosopher has proved them wrong. On the other hand they have detected and illustrated influences of the moon of which "peasants and tillers of the ground" never dreamed. And the difference between philosophers and them is precisely this, that the former believe only that which is proved; the latter anything that chimes in with their ignorance and prejudices, and cannot readily be disproved to them. For instance, the farmers of England had their ignorance and prejudices, as well as their dislike to increased expenditure, so firmly opposed to improvement, that Sir Robert Peel could not induce them to adopt the iron plough. After in vain trying for some time to induce them to do so, he put the question to one of them, why they refused to use it. The answer was, "Why, you see, we farmers have a notion that iron ploughs bring weeds." Ridiculous as was the notion, the farmers firmly held it, until time gradually showed its fallacy; and all attempts to reason it out of them signally failed. So, too, it will be where ignorance, prejudice, and interest, combine in support of any other superstition. Let us hope they will not degrade us as a whole so much as to give any serious support to the notion of "Phenomena preceding great public calamities."

SOLEMN MASS AT ST. THERESA'S CHURCH.—High mass will be celebrated at St. Theresa's Church, on Sunday, the feast of the Patroness of that place of worship. A fine mass, taken and adapted from Donizetti's Martyrs, will be sung under the direction of the celebrated organist, Theod. Von La Hache. A collection will be taken up on the occasion for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp street.

The bark R. A. Allen, Capt. Patten, cleared yesterday for Bordeaux with a good freight and the following passengers:

Jos. Chenet, Mme. E. Chenet, a lady friend and two children.

The bark Parmelia Flood, Capt. Anderson, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a large freight and the following passengers:

Mrs. Davenport, Miss Davenport, Mr. Kennedy, lady and two children, Mr. Brimbard, Dr. N. L. Dickey and 13 in the steerage.

The Draft in Pennsylvania Again Postponed.

Governor Curtin has issued an order postponing the draft in Pennsylvania until the 16th of October. His proclamation says:

"The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State was nobly and promptly responded to, and thus thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations pending for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the postponement of the draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery and others, embracing a large than one third of the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft with justice to these citizens, at the time explained, nor for some days thereafter.

In Philadelphia and several other sections of the State where temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the proper credits to be allowed for persons in the service without sending to the respective rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to those districts the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made.

The Press on the Proclamation

We have made very copious extracts from our exchanges, in order to show how the emancipation proclamation is received in different parts of the North. Continuing our extracts this morning we present the following:

The subjoined extract is the translation of the *Courrier des Etats Unis'* article, by the New York *Evening Post*:

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis of this city.]

Although many errors of many kinds have been committed since the day when the American Union began rolling down the slope which promises to lead it to the abyss, there have been none as gratuitous and complete as the proclamation of Mr Lincoln.

The insurrection of the South has now passed beyond the point when any promise or any menace can affect it. It will await the 1st of January, 1863, without being in the slightest degree perturbed about the abolition decree just proclaimed; or rather, feeling as it does at present, the prospect opened by this decree will inspire in it a redoubled ardor and animosity. Consequently, the presidential proclamation is either a sword stroke in water, or a jet of oil on fire. It is, moreover, impolitic, as is every act which involves a great danger without balancing it by a manifest utility.

[The editor then argues that if carried out, the proclamation will bring about a servile insurrection, which, after shedding white blood, can only be terminated by shedding the blood of the negroes themselves, and adds:]

And nevertheless we seek in vain for another explanation. Mr. Lincoln is evidently not inspired by principle, for, far from striking at the root of the slavery institution, he reaffirms, on the contrary, its legitimate constitutionality. He goes even further: he offers the protection of the government as the premium and recompense to the slaveholders who will range themselves under his banner. He allows involuntary servitude wherever it will exist under his starry banner, but menaces it wherever he can find it under the protection of another standard. It is then only as a means of war he has made the decree, and his abolitionism is not a proclamation of human liberty, but simply an arm which he will wield against his enemies.

We do not know whether the idea of influencing the European mind in favor of the Federal cause has something to do with this fatal manifesto. But if it is so, the error has been great, and great will be the deception. The men who in Europe cling to the maxim "let the country rather than a principle perish," would perhaps blindly applaud a radical and general abolition decree; but they will be the first to repudiate a partial emancipation inspired only by the need of seeking, among the freed, auxiliaries in a work of blood.

If Mr Lincoln wished to act on principle he should have reaffirmed the institution of slavery wherever it exists, if he wished to act from policy he should have menaced no fraction of it. In trying to balance himself between these two inflexible alternatives he has only done a thing which is neither the work of a man acting from conviction (some unwarranted), nor of a statesman. He has again allowed himself to be led astray by that unhappy habit which party struggles have made a second nature with him, and which consists in bringing into play in the government of a nation the expediency and balancing which manage an electoral convention.

[From the Rochester Union]

We have heard very directly and through reliable channels, that Mr. Slidell was accustomed to say last winter in Paris, that a speech in Congress by Charles Sumner, Thad. Stevens, and others of the ultra stamp, was worth more to the South than a victory in the field. And we know, from an intelligent and well known Democrat, that a very large element in his State is swayed to and fro from Union to Secession sympathies and *vice versa*, accordingly as the tendency of the Government for the time being was towards a conservative or a radical policy. And now it is possible that adequately to appreciate the vantage-ground accruing to the rebels from the proclamation in the free States, we cannot perceive; since here the whole people already sustain the government against the rebels.

The Rochester *Democrat* (Dem.) a few days ago very pointedly called attention to the fact that the negroes seem to consider this [quasi military] service willingly, although perfectly aware that their masters fight for the perpetuity and severity of their bondage. It is not that they serve armies waiting in a cause in which they have no interest, but it is that they expressly for the immortality of their slaveholders.

Assuming this to be true, how can we expect this proclamation to rouse the slaves? It is a circumstance not without significance that not withstanding "the negroes are perfectly aware of the fact cited by the *Democrat*, there have been fewer (if an the average) of slave insurrections and attempts at insurrection since this war begun.

On the whole perhaps it were as well that such a proclamation should be issued. The rebels would forever persist in declaring that the Northern people were just down to a level of any time by the very simple experiment of a paper manifesto awarding freedom to the slave. Now we have the manifesto, and we shall see whether it possesses the magic power that has been attributed to it by its advocates. Let us hope, rather for our sake, lest we, not they, will be disappointed in its results.

It is spiry, rational, and perhaps it is not a pity, that the President had not read the history of Cuffee the Great, just before he sat down to write his proclamation! One passage in that history inculcates a moral which the elect of the people, journeying to the Canaan of the returns which they have imposed on his power, as well as the monarch, absolute by the grace of God, may ponder with profit. Has the President never read it—or having read, has he forgotten it?

[From the Boston Transcript]

The effect of the proclamation on the rebellious States it may be difficult to see. In Europe it will immensely benefit our cause. England and France will hesitate to intervene, when intervention would plainly be to throw their influence in favor of slavery. The proclamation must be regarded simply as a war measure. Whatever disaster it may at first provoke at the North, it will, we think, finally be considered as a measure which could not safely have been longer postponed.

[From the Boston Courier]

Mr. Lincoln may think it worth while to keep up this show of compliance to the radicals, but he cannot help being aware that such documents as the last proclamation of his can penetrate but a little way over the Southern border, and can excite only derision where they penetrate. As to freeing slaves by such a paper *pronunciamento*—it will have no more effect upon the slaves in the Southern States, than if Mr. Lincoln should order the north wind to blow continually over the Southern fields, in order to produce a change in the atmosphere, or in the usual crops of that region of the country. At all events, whatever fruits may follow from a document so uncertain in scope and point of time, the country may safely wait for the lapse of the months yet in store—confident that they will come at least, whatever consequences may tend to vary the course of coming events.

"In reality, we do not now recall any fact, to show that Mr. Lincoln's proclamations have had the slightest influence in the South, whatever consequences may have resulted from their promulgation in the North. Of this fact he seemed well aware himself, when he informed the "Progressive Friends" that a document of this species must fall still-born at the very outskirts of hostility, of which we had no practical hold; and to our judgment the moment for such a manifesto would seem even less propitious now, than at that period. He seems also to have forgotten another statement made by him, we believe, on the same occasion, that such a proclamation would lose the Government 50,000 soldiers from the Border States. If, however, the radicals are satisfied with a prolongation of their agonies through a period so liable to mutations as the coming quarter, we do not know why our composure should be disturbed or impaired. In fine, notwithstanding any number or species of proclamations, we rest our true Union faith upon these following plain propositions: If the rebellion is speedily brought to a close, slavery in the States will remain undisturbed. If the war proceed through Mr. Lincoln's Administration, slavery will remain equally undisturbed. If separation of the States should be the result, then certainly it will continue undisturbed.

The following is taken from the New York *Express*:

The President's last Proclamation.

Two war proclamations, in one week, from the President of the United States, are among the startling events of the war. The second is almost the necessary coincidence of the first, but a third, the President, or his Secretary of State for him, will soon have to proclaim, in order to let the people know what is meant by being "guilty of any disloyal practice." Who is to be judge of this offence? In what must the offence consist? And so, in regard to discouraging volunteer enlistments!" Both of these clauses need illustration and discrimination. A great many people honestly believe that the effect of the President's proclamation prospectively emancipating all the slaves in the cotton States, no matter who owns them, "discourages enlistments;" and if "the nine hundred thousand reserves" promised by the *Tribune* in the event of the proclamation, are not forthcoming, will they not have good reason for their belief? And the same may be said of the proclamation dated on the 24th instant, the memorable date, by the way, of three State Republican Conventions, and of the meeting of sixteen Governors at Altoona. It is done to the tune of thousands of loyal citizens who mean to uphold the Government, while they oppose certain leading measures of the Administration, to define the offences set forth in the last proclamation. The Constitution defines what treason is, and we fall back upon it and the laws passed in pursuance of it, as the supreme law of the land. It says "the freedom of speech or of the press" shall not be abridged. It declares "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." It also provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." These are but the partial guarantees of the freest Constitution and the best Government the world has ever known. How far the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* for the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, reaches all those constitutional guarantees, we do not propose to discuss. But the loyal people of the country, one and all, have a right to know what how far they are at liberty to disclose the public acts of the President of the United States, and of the Congress of the United States, without having themselves liable to be "imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, or military prison," which the military power of the Government or the State police, acting under the authority of the President, may control. If such citizens cannot have the freedom of thought, pen and of speech, and if these inestimable privileges are to be confined to those who have declared the Constitution a covenant with death and a compact with hell, at least give them the privilege of *light*.

So much again for the recent proclamations. The last, we have said, may be a necessity of the first, and certainly is, if it is to become a "disloyal practice" to discuss the public acts of the President of the United States. As it is, the best and most loyal men in the land may, sin ignorantly, and therefore it is that they ask for light.

Through all the dark and troubled night
The prayer of Ajax is for light.

Even the unjust commands of the Executive, while the war lasts, may be kept secret in time of war, by those who regard rebellion, disunion, and secession, as we do, as the sum of all human evils; but even then, let us suggest to the President, if that is not treason, that he is erring just where Mr. Buchanan erred at the commencement of his Administration. The one consented to be borne down by the Southern Rebels—by the Mildells, the Toombses, the Mason, the Thompsons, and the Davises. They became his advisers, his directors, and his masters. The pressure, as the President calls it, came from these extreme elements; and in an unlimed hour for the country, he yielded to their demands, just as Mr Lincoln is yielding to the demands of the Radicals of the North. The consequence of Mr. Buchanan's folly and imbecility, the country knows and deplores. What will be the fruits of Mr Lincoln's policy in yielding to the Radical pressure around him, God only knows, but no man can govern wisely or well, who takes counsel of his fears—who is the victim of pressure, who departs from the well known landmarks established by the framers of the Constitution and the organizers of the Government. While the President warns the people, let him be warned also by those who show their love of country and of the Government most and best, while entreating him, as the constituted head of the Government, not to take the land in the permanent division and destruction of the Government.

Letter from Richmond.

GENERALS BRANCH, STARKE AND LEE—HOW AND WHERE THEY FELL.

"Dixie," the Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writes as follows of Generals Branch, Starke and Lee, who were killed in the late battles in Maryland:

Of our loss in the recent engagement, beyond the number of few prominent officers, we only know that it was very heavy, and that the Confederacy will mourn afresh throughout her wide borders for the death of her best and bravest sons. General L. O'Brien Branch, of North Carolina, who was among the killed, was better known in the army, perhaps, as a soldier, though he has displayed many admirable qualities as a commander, and rendered important and distinguished services. His conduct at Hanover Courthouse, where our army received the only decided check of the last summer in the operations before Richmond, though severely criticised at the time by writers in the daily press, was said by competent military critics to have been not only gallant but masterly. As a member of the old United States Congress, he was a man of rank in the last days of the ancient republic.

General William E Starke, who fell while rallying a wavering regiment of his brigade, with the regimental colors in his hands, was but recently promoted to a brigadership, but had served with the greatest honor as colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia, and reaped some of the brightest laurels of the war upon the most perilous ridges of battle. Before the commencement of hostilities, he was a cotton broker in New Orleans, and established a high repute as a man of intelligence and integrity. But a few weeks ago I saw him, in the full glow of health, though bowed down by sorrow, at the funeral of his son, a noble young fellow, of nineteen years of age, who died of wounds received in the battle of the Seven Pines. Father and son are now again united in death. It was to them a brief separation indeed!

The sympathies of the whole country will flow out toward General Robert E. Lee, our commander-in-chief, in his poignant distress at the death of his brave son William H Fitzhugh Lee, of the Second Cavalry, but recently promoted from the position of colonel to that of brigadier-general. The only surviving boy had dismounted his regiment in battle, and was leading them on as infantry, when he fell at their head pierced by several balls. He was a graduate of the West Point military academy, and served for several years in the United States Cavalry service, in the far West, during the wars of the hostile Indians of the remote frontier, but upon his marriage, four or five years ago, he resigned his commission and settled upon his father's beautiful plantation on the Pamunkey, known as the "White House," the place where Washington was married and where some but descendants of the Curtis family live yet to dwell. His wife was grand daughter of the distinguished John Wickham, the acknowledged head of the Virginia bar in the days of Marshall and Wirt. Poor lady! the Yankees have burned down her home and slain her husband, and she is desolate indeed!

Alas! when the full returns of our loss shall be received, we shall recognize among the dead many other noble and gallant victims whose households will be made sad for a weary day.

THE LYNN CORDWAINERS.—The shoe business of Lynn is said to be more prosperous now than ever before. In fact, the only trouble the manufacturers have is to get workmen enough to fill their orders. The new machine for sewing the bottoms on the boots and shoes is a successful operation in many of the large establishments, and seems to be working wonders for the growth of this city. Before the introduction the shoes were sent out of town to be made—down into the State of Maine, and all through New Hampshire—and many shoemakers, unable to compete with the men in the country, who work at farming in the summer, have become shoemaks "in the winter for half-price, were deprived of work a large portion of the year. But now the shoes must be finished immediately after coming from the machine, and the shoemakers are moving into Lynn, instead of having the shoes moved to them.

PRIZE STEAMERS SOLD.—Judge Cadwalader having rejected the claim of Robert W. Simpson to the prize steamer Florida, which was under argument at the close of the past week, an order was made yesterday, both in respect to the Florida and the Bahama, previously condemned, to the effect that they be transferred to the Navy Department immediately upon the payment of $90,000 for the Bahama and $40,000 for the Florida, the sums at which they were respectively appraised. It is presumed that the terms of the order will be complied with at once, and the steamers taken in a few days to the Navy Yard for repairs. The Bahama is a new iron vessel, having been built but about a year. She was captured in an attempt to run into the harbor of Savannah—*Phil. Ledger, Sept. 23.*

The different fire companies of Philadelphia are preparing ambulances, in anticipation of the time when they will be intrusted with the entire convenance of sick and wounded to the hospitals, should it be decided to accept their service.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The $20,000 Robbery—Officers Kelso and Whitley have succeeded through the same influential means here to fore exerted in their sid, in recovering $3500 more of the $20,000 robbed from Paymaster Cuber. This leaves but $300 of the whole sum to be recovered, and they hope to get that. Two perseverance and skill they have thus far exhibited lead us to believe that they will succeed, as they well deserve.

Robbery by Nymphs—Nancy Rudder, Amelia Petrie and Lizzie Taylor, three *belles de jour*, who gladden the hearts of the dwellers and visitors of the neighborhood of Dauphin and Bienville streets, were arrested yesterday by officer Jacobs, on the charge of having robbed James Brown of some $100 or $150. The sum of $441 was found in their possession, and this is presumed to be of their plunder.

Res ored—Officer Long reports having restored to their peaceful home two mothers and five fatherless children who had been turned out of doors by a merciless landlord, and been compelled to go to the lock-up to seek shelter, while their few household goods were cast into the streets. The treatment of these poor people is stigmatized as most heartless and if all that is reported about it be true, that epithet is but mild. They live at the corner of Howard and Melpomene streets.

Intent to Rob.—Isaac Richard was arrested yesterday, on the charge of entering Eliza Brown's premises with intent to commit the crime of robbery.

Attempt at Highway Robbery—Two men were reported yesterday, on the charge of having attacked a naval officer on Commerce street, on Saturday night, with intent to rob him. Sergeant Mahon, on learning of the occurrence, went with a couple of officers to endeavor to capture the offenders, but did not succeed.

Suspicious.—James Fillson was arrested on Bienville street, last night, on the charge of being found in a house on that street, under suspicious circumstances.

Contraband Arms.—Officers Conway and Williams, report having found at Winston's restaurant, on Customhouse street, a cask of swords, which had been concealed there since the arrival of the Federal forces in the city.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman—The three nymphs noticed elsewhere, as having been arrested for robbing a guest, whom they had decoyed in their den on Saturday night, were arraigned to answer for their *dèsir*. In the first place let us state that, although the names of the culprits have been given us nearly right as may be—Nancy Rudder, Amelia Petrie and Elizabeth Taylor—the locality was not near Dauphine but Burgundy street, and then the victim's name was neither Brown nor Burgess, but Hobell. On passing the cave of the sprite, he was invited in, and soon afterwards induced to get and join in something to drink, and, perhaps, something else. How much time he passed with the fascinating trio, or how he passed it nobody of course cares to know, as the result could only be that the time passed. He would doubtless have been well satisfied, however, to find that this was all that had passed from him; but alas! it was not so. Some five hundred dollars had passed from his possession; and as he naturally enough thought that would be paying a great deal too dearly for that whistle, he went and sought the aid of officer Jacobs in an effort to secure that which is sometimes as difficult to recover as time itself—a man's lost money. Jacobs, however, is one of the keen and knowing ones, and managed the affair most handsomely. He pounced down upon the houses "like a thousand of bricks," in all the exalted import of that elegant phrase, for they could not get from undegrance he fell on them. He found the gentle Nancy, the queen of the *palais de joie*, in a very delicate part of the establishment, but never let her get out of his way until he had, with corresponding delicacy, found in her heaving bosom, and in her *hors sont qui mal y pense*—her stocking, the nice proportion of $411 50 of the lost money. Of the money lost, three $100 notes had been lent to Hobell by Mrs. Burgess, and these three notes were found on Nancy, besides which she owned the soft impeachment to the officer. There being nothing to convict the others, they were discharged, while Nancy was sent to the Workhouse for a year.

Officer Lee was arraigned on a charge of assaulting officer Ford. Ford had rung the bell of an auctioneer's establishment, and the other came up and asked what business he had there. Ford replied that it was none of his business, and this led to further words and a quarrel, and blows. The affair was reported to Colonel French.

G. Coleman, f. m. c., was arraigned on a charge of having called the watch, and disturbed the peace, all without cause. It appeared, however, that he had what he might well be excused for considering good cause. He had found his uxoriousness outrayed by a white man, and had called on the watch to arrest the latter for the trespass on his domestic hearth and felicity. Instead of this, however, the watchman arrested him. For this sample of "fantastic tricks before high heaven," the watchman was fined $10, and Coleman was discharged.

Mrs Connors, who struck a neighbor of hers over the eye with a bar of iron, and John Adams for being drunk and disorderly, were respectively fined $10.

Wm Newman, who having very bad habits himself, took a felonious fancy to the habit of somebody else, was given a habitation in the Parish Prison for a month.

Thos Fitzgerald, who was convicted of having struck Patrick Hill a violent blow on the jaw, and bitten him on the nose, was given the option himself of paying a fine of $15, or staying in the Parish Prison till somebody pult it.

Three white men and a darkey named Brown, were arraigned on a charge of fighting. It was shown, however, that the white men had attacked the shifty worthy, knocking off his cap, kicking it about, and alarming him fearfully, especially by the declaration of one of them declaring that General Van Dorn would be in the city in three days and would hang every d—d Yankee nigger. About this time an officer came up, and finding them all engaged apparently in the scrimmage, arrested the whole of them. The darkey on this showing was discharged. The Caucasians were fined $25 each, with the addition of a month in the Workhouse for the one who had indulged in the seditious brag.

Mr. Winston, at whose restaurant, in Customhouse street, a hogshead of swords, or sword blades, some 200 or 300 in all, had been found, satisfied the court that the hogshead had been left in his place by some thoughtless whom he had accommodated with permission, without knowing what was in it, and he was of course dismissed.

John Dowd, for striking John Leemy with a loaded whip over the temple, and a witness thereof, Michael Doughty, who took part in the affair, were fined $25 each. The difficulty took place in the Constitution coffee house, on the levee. Leemy is young, had applied a fowly opprobrious name to Dowd, on which the assault was committed. When the arrest was made Leemy was so badly cut, that he was covered with blood, and between the effects of whiskey and the blow, was nearly insensible. He was taken to the Charity Hospital. During the night he endeavored, while still half drunk, to get out of that institution, but was returned. Subsequently, however, on his issue up, he was discharged.

A large number of minor cases were disposed of as usual on Mondays. None of them appear to be to call for notice.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13—6 o'c.

There has again been a brisk speculative inquiry for all kinds of cotton, and about 3,000 bales changed hands, with the probability of light receipts yet to be distributing in favor of holders. The supply of sugar is also low, and the inquiry from the coast are entirely suspended.

COTTON.—Attention, today, has been in a lively manner attracted, and 1 bale Mid. Cotton sold at 60 cts. See Sales Cotton at 7½ p. m. for details of sales, and 1 bale, due at other quotations. Mid. Mobile sold at 60 cts.

SUGAR.—There is none in the market. There have been no receipts recently. A supply would command very high prices.

MOLASSES.—A lot of 234 bbls, good plantation, sold at 17 cts. Prime Cuba, 18 cts. Prime Mobile, 20 cts.

FLOUR.—The stock is firmly held, and a few extra sales of prime fine have realized the usual price of $5 50. Superfine at $4, and 100 Low Extras at $4 25 @ $4 50.

OATS.—The last sales reported were at 45 @ 47 cts. Inclined to be retaining at 50 cts.

CORN.—Is receiving at 50 @ 52 cents.

COFFEE.—Prime Cuba last sales reported were at 22c. for Rio, and 23c. for Java.

HAY.—Round bales are held at $20 @ 22c. Is inclined to be retaining at $20.

LARD.—The retail demand is supplied at 19c. for Prime in kegs, and 20c. in tins.

PORK.—$15 5 @ bbl. for a lot of Mess was offered and refused today.

BACON.—The retail demand is supplied at 9c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 11@12c. @ lb. for Smoked Hams.

The following articles were sold at auction to day:—150 boxes Claret at $1 35 @ $5 10, from as low as $1 at 9 M. 3,000 Havana Wheels, at $1 @ $1 50 per gross, 1 boxes French Pickles at $1 50, 25 sacks Almonds at 10c. @ 12½c. 20 dozen Hams at 5c. for damaged, and 11½c. for sound, 25,000 Havana segars, 15 bbls damaged Clear Sides at 4½c. and 5½c. 25,000 Cigars at $2 @ $3 per M. 6 dozen Brooms at $3 @ $4 per dozen; 60 bbls damaged Potatoes at $1 75, and about 10 bbls. Ship-rime Flour at $7 50 for damaged and $8 12½ @ $8 50 @ bbl. for sound, and numerous lots sundries at fair prices.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, October 14, 1862.

Arrived Saturday 16 Beeves, 80 Hogs and 22 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 110 Beeves 34 Hogs and 22 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 19 Beeves and 19 Hogs. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $ lb net..... $@6 20
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, $ lb net..... 4@5
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, $ lb net..... 3@4
Veal, 1st quality, $ head..... 30@35
Veal, 2d quality, $ head..... 25@30
Hogs, $ lb, gross..... 12@12½
Milch Cows, $ head..... $40@$50
Sheep, 1st quality, $ head..... $@$

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 14, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, for New York, Master
Bark Parmelia Flood, Anderson, for Liverpool, Master
Bark R. A. Allen, Patton, for Bordeaux, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship De Soto, Walker, from a Cruise in the Gulf, to U S Gunboats in the stream.
Ship George W Patten, Mitchell, 18 days from Bath, Me., to master—Coal.
Ship Milan, Weeks, 16 days from New York, to master—Coal.
Brig Sam Antonio, Snow, 76 days from Philadelphia, to master—20 slat 20.
Schr Hiram, Cook, 20 days from New York, via Philadelphia, to master—20 slat 20.

TOWBOATS.

Lee Hix, Whitmore, from the Passes.
Ida, Clapp, from the Passes.
Boston, Gibbons, from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Lucille, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 10th inst., ships Kress, Sarah Clarke, New Brighton, Union, and Brig Roman—brought up ships George F Patten and Milan.

The Boston, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 10th inst., barks Belle, Ocean Eagle and brig J P Witherell—brought up brig San Antonio and schr Dilgo.

The Ida, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 11th inst., barks Pirginia, Isaac H Davis, and brig Flora Woodhouse—brought up bark Evelyn.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Caroline, from New York
Brig Allen Lane

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Hannibal—2 bbls and 169 hhds sugar, 125 bbls molasses, 30 bales gunny cloth, 2 pkgs mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Parmelia Flood—24 bales cotton, 14 bdls hides, 300 bbls 3301 sks oil cake, 6000 staves.

BORDEAUX—Per bark R A Allen—100,000 staves.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Milan—196 bbls flour 60 do crackers 500 bales hay 100 kegs whitelead 10 kegs lard 25 kegs butter 23 bbls pork 193 do brand 216 do potatoes 43 do beans 6 do cake oats 125 bxs candles to the f flow 100 do segars to G F Brett—L Sabatier—J T Moore & co—Dwyer & Howard—L A Guillemin—A D Gale & co—J Rose—Paul Juge Sis—J Vosbiel—L Lambert—J Wax—Schoff, Spence & co—J Lavalin—E Heath—X Gaudin—Geddes & Shakspeare—Blake & Tower—C F Buddecke & co—Arthur & co—Herwig & co—U S Quartermaster—and order.

BATH—Per ship G F Patten—3300 bags table salt to master—1621 bales hay 50 bbls beef 40 do lard 7 bbls whiskey 1042 pkgs fish to H T Wendel.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig San Antonio—19 tons coal 73 bbls crackers 100 bbls flour 500 do corn meal 61 bbls beans 50 bbls beef 60 tcs hams 231 bbls potatoes 65 bxs candles 75 bbls onions 317 sks oats 57 bales hay and sundries to order.

NEW YORK—Per schr Dilgo—103 bbls pork 68 do beef 500 bales hay 100 kegs butter 332 tons ice 50 bxs cheese 5000 hooppoles 600 reams paper Cramer & co.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF
New Orleans, October 13, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 81.
All commanders of regiments, batteries and unattached companies will immediately send to Col J. W. Shaffer, A. Q. M., the number of discharged men they have to be sent home, and will have them ready to go North to the U. S. transport Michigan, which will leave on or about the 15th October.
By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. General. oct13

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, October 13, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 15.
The Second, Third and Fifth District Courts of New Orleans, in the Parish and City of New Orleans, having been organized by the authorities of the United States, and having jurisdiction of the causes hereinafter mentioned, the Provost Judges in said Parish will not hereafter take cognizance of or hear and determine any process or proceeding in matters of succession of estates of deceased persons, or any civil cases between party and party, nor have any question of a political or military character.
By order of BRIG. GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLS, Asst Adj't General. oct14 3t

NOTICE.
THE public is notified that from this day ALFRED MANDEVILLE ceases to be entrusted with my business, and I request those who owe me not to pay any money to his hands.
MME. DENNIS JACQUOT,
Toulouse street,
Between Burgundy and Rampart.

Notice.
THE sub is are hereby informed that from this date I will pay no debt contracted by Eulalie Sarmiento.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1862. oct14 3t

Stolen.
ON SUNDAY NIGHT, the 12th instant, from the office, No. 31 Exchange Alley, a BLACK TIN BANK B. X. bearing the name of SAMUEL MILLIGAN painted on its front. The Box contained several valuable papers and other valuables. A liberal reward will be paid to whomever will return the same to the above office, No. 31 Exchange Alley, E. Filleul's Law Office. oct13 2t

Copartnership Notice.
The copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of ROMAN, OLIVIER & CO., is dissolved by the retirement of CHARLES OLIVIER.
EMILE DUPLANTIER, for himself, and as Ex. Ex. ROMAN.
New Orleans, October 13th, 1862.
The under signed have formed a copartnership under the style and firm of OLIVIER & DUPLANTIER, to do a general Commission business.
CHARLES OLIVIER,
EMILE DUPLANTIER.
New Orleans, October 13th, 1862. oct14 1w

Lager Beer.
20 BARRELS SPEYER'S LAGER BEER for sale, apply to WILLIAM J. REID.
oct14 3t 34 Magazine street

Corn Meal.
20 HALF BARRELS Kiln dried CORN MEAL for sale, apply to W. J. REID.
oct14 3t 34 Magazine street

House to Rent.
THE fine House and Store No. 123 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Apply to
P. DUCONGE,
Chartres street, N. 29
oct13 1t

For Rent.
THE comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, No 69 Rampart street, with gas fixtures, &c. Will be rented low to a good tenant, from 1st November next. Apply to
P. A. GIRAUD,
14 Customhouse st
oct13 6t

Wanted,
A YOUNG man, speaking English and French, well acquainted with retail dry goods business. None need apply without good references. Apply to
JAMES HORAN,
Corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.
oct13 3t

For New York, via Havana.
To sail on THURSDAY, 16th inst, at 5 P. M
THE fast and splendid favorite steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, Commander, carrying the U S Mail will leave as above. For freight or passage apply to
WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Exchange street.
N. B. Persons having bespoke berths will call at our office as early before 12 noon on Monday. No berths will be retained after that time. oct13

For Havana.
THURSDAY, 16 October at 8 A. M.
THE steamship NASSAU, Captain Cousins, will sail as above. For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
S. T. GRIFFIN, 17 Tchoupitoulas st.
Parcels, packages, &c., received at the office, 17 Tchoupitoulas street. oct13 4t

Notice.
THE steamship ROANOKE from New York will commence discharging her cargo on Monday morning. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee at that time of day, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
WARNEKEN & CO.
oct13 Levee

Goods for the Mexican Market,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY THE UNDERSIGNED.