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DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10.

THE LOPEZ REFRESHMENT SALOON.—The elegant and popular establishment of M. D. Lopez, corner of Canal and Dauphine, which has been a favor to resort during the summer season, is now prepared to furnish its customers with every variety of light refreshment for the winter. Special attention is given to lunches for ladies. The coffee, chocolate and cakes of Mr. Lopez are widely and deservedly renowned. He continues his old and well known house at the corner of Canal and Chartres.

A Financial Gallery.

We read in the New York Times of the 29th September:

The "crash" so long predicted in these columns has at length begun. The currency, measuring by gold as its standard, has risen, in value forty per cent, within a few days; that every person who receives money in wages or salary, or in any form in which payment is used, has nearly half as much income again as he had before. The purchasing power of the dollar ought to have risen forty per cent. Those who had accumulated stores of produce and provisions, or cotton and woollen fabrics, or manufactures, will generally find themselves worth forty per cent less than they thought the minutes.

The conclusion conveyed in the last sentence above is apparently true but actually fallacious. If the essence of commerce were not exchange, it might follow that such a fall in prices would make vendors proportionately poorer. But the principle of exchange establishes an equation by which the loss on one hand is offset to the gain on another hand. The decrease in prices does not express a decrease in relative value. The same value remains; though nominally lower it is substantially unchanged. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, may be compelled to sell at 40 per cent less than they sold at formerly. But their goods have gone down only because currency has gone up, and the 40 per cent they lose in price they regain in the advanced worth of the money with which the price is paid. The contents of a barrel will not be less because you may call it a bushel, nor can you reduce the length of a yard by calling it a foot. In like manner your dollar's worth of goods yesterday is still for practical purposes your dollar's worth to day, though, according to the rise in currency, it may be 60, 40, or even 25 cents to-day.

It is one of the fundamental maxims of political economy that every producer is a consumer, every buyer a vendor. Under this maxim it would be impossible for the consuming or producing, the selling or buying classes, to suffer any peculiar loss by the increase or diminution of the medium of exchange, for the reason that, as before remarked, what is lost in one characteristic recovers it in another. But very different would be the result if prices had suddenly risen or fallen in consequence of a material disturbance of the relations of supply and demand, of the ratio between consumption and production. Such an event is always fraught with inevitable revulsion in trade, and disaster to particular classes of the commercial world. And very different also must be the case at this time with those speculators in commodities of any kind, who have purchased on credit in the hope of realizing a permanent benefit by re-selling rapidly at enormous additions to cost and paying for their purchases in a fallen currency. The sort of speculation, however, has not been very extended. There was, indeed, scarcely any credit in the old sense of the word. The financial future was too uncertain to admit of time sales, except in an exceedingly limited and guarded form. Cash payment has been the rule, trust the exception. The extent to which purchasers have availed themselves of this exception will be the measure of the inconvenience and distress resulting from a general decrease in prices—and the exceptional injuries thus incurred will afford a splendid vindication of the solid, enduring and unfailing advantages of the cash system as a fixed rule of commercial dealings, in whatever condition, either in peace or war.

One Day Later from the North, via the River.

Defeat of Early on the Strasburg Pike, With Loss of 16 Guns and 1500 Prisoners.

EARLY RETREATING TO MOUNT JACKSON

The Army of the James River in Motion

Gen. Ord's Advance upon Richmond—Desperate Fighting for Possession of Burkes—Grant's Forces repulsed within 4 miles of Richmond

Movements of Forrest and Hounsom.

Gold in New York on the 1st 189 and 193 1-2.

We have, by the arrival of the steamer John Hancock, Memphis dates of the 1st inst., covering Northern dispatches of the 1st

Cairo, October 1.—News has been received here from New York to this morning. There has been another grand success on the Mississippi river, almost equalling that at Winchester. The enemy was driven precipitately, leaving cannon, baggage, and all matter of military importance behind. The Sixth Corps captured two battle flags, and Crook's Corps two more. Sixteen pieces of cannon were captured, and about 1500 prisoners. Casualties in the Nineteenth Corps amount to 50 killed and wounded. In the Sixth about 100. Nearly all the enemy's killed and wounded fell under our hands. Early retreated towards Mount Jackson, to which place he was closely pursued, fighting step by step, and was finally compelled to evacuate that place in the night. In the morning our forces were after them again.

Movements for the next few days are to be of the most important character.

The army is in the finest spirits, and equal to the most formidable undertaking.

A movement has been organized and kept thus far with the greatest possible secrecy, and it is thought that it will end in the accomplishment of a great and important object of the campaign.

New York, October 1.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 29th says, rumors of a heavy battle near Petersburg have been rife here for two days, and have caused great excitement, but on inquiry learned that nothing more than the usual picket firing has taken place. No pitched battle has been fought still, everything is in preparation, and the time is not far distant when a battle must come off. Reinforcements for the front are arriving daily. Another correspondent says the Army of James River is in motion. The Charleston *Mercury* says Beauregard has accepted the command of Hood's army. Gold 93½.

Nashville, September 30.—Late advices report Gen. Hounsom at Tullahoma. The road and wires are in working order to that point. Forrest has twenty two wagon loads of ammunition and nine pieces of artillery captured at Athens.

DEPARTING BEFORE PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

Washington, October 1.—The War Department has received dispatches from Sheridan, giving the details of his success and full operations since his last report. They are dated Harrisonburg, Virginia, October 7th to 9th. Secretary Stanton says no report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburg, later than my telegram of last night, has reached the Department.

Washington, October 1.—Ex-Governor Denison was the morning sworn into office, and entered upon the duties of Post Master General.

The following additional particulars have been received from a party who was captured in the fight at Cooper's Ford:

The 13th corps, with two small divisions, pushed toward Richmond Tuesday morning, fighting their way, and driving the enemy's front until they reached Cooper's Ford. Here were heavy works, extending for miles around. The rebel gunboats were in the rear, and below them the rebel garrison, through small, had been reinforced from Richmond. Our division (General Stannard's) took the entrenchments, and then swinging around inside and in the rear of the other works, drove them out before them. While this was going on, reinforcements came down from Richmond, which were all driven back. In the brigade which did this last every brigade commander was killed or wounded.

Gen. Burbard was killed. Gen. Stephenson and Donohoe were wounded, but not dangerously. This division behaved most gallantly, losing 500 officers and men killed and wounded. The works taken were the strongest so far seen around Richmond. We have a stronghold near Richmond, and Gen. Grant will, it is believed, keep it. Henry Sghaug was going on when our informant left.

The latest reports from our army on the north side of the James represent everything as highly encouraging.

Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning (late not given) having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

New York, October 1—5 P. M.—Gold 189.

The steamer Boston for Hamburg, and City of London, for Liverpool, took near half a million in specie.

Gen. Early Reported to have Gone to Lynchburg.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, Friday, September 30.—The following dispatch is just received from our correspondent, in the Valley:

Martinsburg, Va., Thursday September 29, 6 P. M.—Early is continuing his retreat. It is reported that an incendiary fire has set Gen. Lexington turnpike which leads him by the only direct route to Lynchburg. It has been, however, been thought more probable that he would turn to the eastward from Staunton, and make straight to Gordonsville, in order to on Lee. Should it prove that he is really gone to Lynchburg, then leaving Sheridan free either to follow him or turn to Charlottesville, and thus place himself on the interior lines with reference to Richmond, it will serve to show that the rebels regard the possession of Lynchburg and the defense of its stores of ammunition and provision of an importance not second to the defense of Richmond itself. A day or two more settle the question, and go far towards determining the future of the campaign against Richmond.

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, trustworthy, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent replied that their boys were all honest, though they were orphans, and ordered him to the New Jerusalem, if he wanted to get his order filled.

General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter celebrity, is in poor health, and contemplates a trip to the Mediterranean for his health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North

Arrival of the Hon. Stickney at Morganza.

[From the Times Extra of last Evening.]

Important from Virginia — Grant's Lines Within Five or Six Miles of Richmond—He Commands the Lower Rebel Pontoon Bridge Across the James—Boats and Cabinet Reported Fled from Richmond—But One Pontoon Bridge Left Over the James—Military Dictator of all Rebellion

Our Recent Losses on the James—Pursuit of Gen. Early beyond Staunton—Never a Victory more Complete

Forrest's Operations in Tennessee—Successes of General Gillem—Gold Closed in New York, on the 3d, at 189 1-2.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

Morganza, October 3, 10 A. M.—The steamer Ben Stickney passed down this A. M. with his Memphis dates of the 4th.

The following is taken from the St. Louis *Union*:

Louisville, October 3.—The following is just received:

Carter's Station, October 1st.—To General Schofield: We arrived about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found the enemy under Gen. Vaughn strongly intrenched on both sides of the river. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing all the afternoon, and until 12 at noon today, the enemy was driven out of his forts and fled towards Zionville. I will burn the bridge and destroy the railroad from this point and present the resources of East Tennessee from being used in the cause of rebellion. Our artillery fired to ward of 200 rounds.

A. C. GILLEM.

Gen. Schofield has also received information that Gen. Burbridge captured the salt works near Abingdon, Va., with but little resistance.

R. B. Livingston, Chief United States Military Police, has been placed in close confinement, by orders of Lieut. Col. Hammond, and Geo. A. Green appointed in his place.

New York, Oct. 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says:

Our lines now extend from Chapin's Bluff to the White Oak Swamp, at a distance of from five to six miles from Richmond, and from the Bluff we can hear the enemy's lower pontoon bridge across the James River.

The regiments most warmly engaged were the 117th New York, 5th Maine, 81st New York, 10th and 8th Connecticut, 17th and 142d New York, and 36th Illinois, Fifteen colored division.

Our loss is estimated at 700.

The *Tribune's* special says it is reported that Torbert's command captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton. A great many rebels, with, after the Winchester fight, scattered around the mountains, are coming in and deliver themselves up. Some very large numbers of stragglers are also picked. It is reported and believed that a force of rebel cavalry had taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there.

One of Hannaburg say Early had but four pieces of artillery and but 2000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton, however, he had two batteries of five pieces each in reserve. His troops had lost their regimental organization, and were retreating pell mell for some place of safety.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says Mosby has sent word to his command that he will be unable to join them, owing to a wound. Major White takes his place.

The *Herald's* Tenth Corps correspondence says rebel prisoners report that Davis and his Cabinet had fled from Richmond.

The *Bilig* was the only Richmond paper published on the 30th, owing to the general panic and rush of people to leave.

Lee is said to be acting independently of instructions. He is, in fact, military dictator of all rebellion, so far as related to the direction of Wolf dom be called. It is thought he will concentrate his forces and fight the death struggle here.

The *World's* special says the aggregate loss in the Tenth Corps was between 1000 and 1300. In the Eighteenth Corps between 800 and 1000 in killed, wounded and missing. Of this number about 200 were captured, 300 killed and the remainder not accounted for. The line of works taken from the enemy are those on their extreme front. Beside which they have two very strong lines defended by double rows of abatis and armed with heavy guns, the capture of which, if attempted, will require a long and arduous stage, and be attended, no doubt, with immense loss of life.

New York, October 3.—Gold opened at 1239. After selling down to 1034 it closed at 1040.

Nashville, October 3.—The wires are down to-day south of Murfreesboro on the Chattanooga Railroad, and south of Franklin, on the Columbia and Athens Road.

Forrest, with about 3000 men, was at Spring Hill yesterday afternoon. It is reported that he designs attempting the capture of Columbia. The probabilities are that there has been fighting there to-day.

The train from Chattanooga reached here to-day without interruption.

Report of the Council of War in the Case of Gen. Page—Gen. Page was guilty in the opinion of the council of destroying armament and munitions after surrendering Fort Morgan—Opinion approved by Maj. Gen. Canby.

The annexed publication explains itself:

New Orleans, October 1, 1864.

Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, etc.

General—The Council of War, convened in this city by your order of the 14th September, to investigate certain allegations circulated against me for a violation of the laws of war, at the time of the surrender of Fort Morgan, on the 9th August, have finished the proceedings, I now respectfully request that you will furnish me with a copy of the findings of the court, which I understand, I am entitled to as a prisoner of war, that it be officially published in the newspapers of this city.

I have the honor to be respectfully, etc., your obedient servant, R. S. PAGE,

Brigadier General C. S. Army.

Headquarters Mil. Div. West Mississippi, New Orleans, October 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Gen. Page may, himself, if he so desires, cause the publication of the above.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

Headq'rs Military Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 59.

By direction of a Council of War convened at New Orleans, by virtue of the following orders:

Headq'rs Military Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., September 1, 1864.

Special Orders No. 11.

3. A council of war, to be composed of Major General R. A. Hurlbut, United States Volunteers, Brigadier General James Totten, M. S. M., and Lieutenant Commander S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, members, and Captain De Witt Clinton, Aide de Camp, Recorder, will assemble in the city of New Orleans, La., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, for the purpose of investigating the allegations against Brigadier General R. L. Page, Confederate States Army, for violation of the laws of war, in destroying or injuring the work, armament and munitions at Fort Morgan, Ala., of which he was then commander, after he had abandoned the defense of the Fort and indicated his intention to surrender by hoisting the white flag.

The council will report the facts and express its opinion upon the matters submitted to it, and be authorized to adjourn to Fort Morgan, or other points in Mobile Bay, if it should be found necessary or expedient to do so.

II. The members of the council named in the above order will be notified by the senior member, Major Hurlbut, of the decision of Maj. Gen. Canby, on the foregoing report.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Asst. Adj't Gen.

The council have submitted the following as the facts, to wit:

That the white flag was hoisted in the citadel of Fort Morgan about the hour of six o'clock on the morning of the 23d of August last.

That no public property was destroyed after that time.

That the spare gun carriages were destroyed by chopping and sawing, several days before the surrender.

That about ninety thousand pounds of powder were destroyed on the night of the 22d of August last, while the citadel was on fire.

That on the evening of the 22d of August last, about sunset, General Page ordered the heavy guns on the Fort to be spiked, which was done more or less effectually.

That the surrendering report of the 23d of August, eighteen guns were found spiked at their trunnions, and that the flank casemate guns do not appear to have been spiked.

That at a different inspection made by Captain J. J. Williamson, acting ordnance officer, on the last mentioned day, one gun was found in condition to be fired, and a shell had been buried in the chamber, some of the guns were double and treble shotted, one being double and treble shotted, one being double loaded with percussion shells, the second shell with the mass down, and in another gun a shell was driven home and the spike clinched on the shot.

That no quartermaster or commissary stores were destroyed or injured, except from the effect of our fire.

OPINION.

The council, being limited by the terms of the order convening it, and the rule laid down in paragraph one hundred and forty-four of General Orders number one hundred, from the Adjutant General's Office, dated April 24th, 1863, is of opinion that Brig. Gen. R. L. Page, Confederate States Army, is not guilty of a violation of the laws of war.

II. The finding and opinion of the Council of War in the foregoing case are approved, and the Council dissolved.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

Miscellaneous.

"I am deeply interested," said St. Augustine, "to know whether women will join on the last day to women! for it is to be feared in that case that they may continue to tempt us before the throne of Heaven itself."

A jockey who immediately turned his finger by taking up his tools from the fire, and broke into pieces by letting it fall, observed that it was time and to lose the place other having won the heat.

Mr. Jones calls upon the gentleman who advertised to restore all pocketbooks, and wishes to restore a valuable landscape which was stolen from him two years ago.

The Wanted *Herald* says a farmer up in that region had sold his crop of apple tree twigs to be made into blue-vined pipes. Sour apples.

(From the New York Tribune, 27 Sept.)

McClellan Privately to the Scottish.

The secret conference between our copperhead leaders and British gentlemen of the blockade running and republic-squelching persuasion, which were held at our principal watering places last summer, seem to have been as full of holes as a skimmer. Through one of these private interviews at Saratoga, the real position of McClellan, as shaped in New York and accepted in Richmond have leaked out. Unquestionably McClellan has been in an attitude—to take the North off the rebellion and let it get on its feet again; and in favor of a convention of the States, in which the North would be outvoted, the war smothered, and the South again made dominant. But to the English report of McClellan's politics:

Saratoga Springs (August 29) correspondence of the London Post.

The McClellan party is undoubtedly very strong, and it is the only party which has, and has had for some time, a thorough organization, and he finds it think that there are few men who can carry so much personal influence.—There is a strong feeling in his favor throughout the country. He is regarded as an injured man, and the people are anxious that justice should be done him. He must poll a larger party vote than any other man, and were he a candidate government could not so successfully control the ballot box as the Republicans, as the done in different parts of the country at former elections.

As for his principles, it is difficult to say what they are. Avowedly, McClellan is a Unionist. Openly he professes to be willing to give the South every necessary guarantee, provided the Southern States consent to return into the Union; privately he assures those friends who discourage the prosecution of the war, that he desires peace, and that he will advocate an armistice and a Convention of the States should he receive the nomination at Chicago—

He urges, as a reason for not openly avowing the sentiments, that the people are not yet ready to hear them, and considers it impolitic to take any step too decidedly in advance of the popular feeling. He feels assured, however, that the triumph of the Democratic party must end in peace, for he says that it even it wished to carry on the war there would be no army of any magnitude left at the disposal of the Government by the 4th day of March next. What these opinions and professions are worth is hard to say. Facts are not a few which distrust McClellan, and who fail to place confidence in the assurance of a man who was one of the first in the commencement of this revolution to set the example of the worst of civil and military, as he did by the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature, who has made all the reputation he has as a war man by the prosecution of the war, and who is still drawing pay from the Republican Government as an officer of the army now engaged in carrying on a war which he pretends to regard as ruinous to the country.

Letter from Gen Cass in Favor of McClellan.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Sept. 28.—The following important letter from General Cass, supporting the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, was read this evening before the McClellan Club of the 1st ward, that being the ward in which General Cass resides:

DETROIT, 1ST WARD, Sept. 28, 1864.

"*Dear Sir*—The state of my health has confined me to the house for some months, and prevents me from accepting your invitation to attend the meeting this evening of the McClellan Club of the 1st ward, but I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I approve the nomination of Gen McClellan, and shall vote for him at the next Presidential election, if able to attend the polls.

"Wishing that success may reward your exertions, I am, dear sir, respectfully yours.

"To W. S. BIDDLE. LEWIS CASS.

Horrors of the Civil War in Missouri.

MAJ. ORNSTON'S COMMAND ALMOST EXTERMINATED IN AN AMBUSH AND BATTLE

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 27 Sept.]

Information derived last night from the North Missouri railroad is more than confirmatory of the terrible news published yesterday morning in the *Democrat* in regard to the capture of a train and the murder of between thirty and forty of our boys by a guerrilla band under the notorious Bill Anderson.

Bill Anderson's band of guerrillas, numbered about 175 men, it seems, were being pursued by Major Johnson in command of about one hundred and fifty men detached from Colonel Kutzner's regiment of Northeast Missourians, including in which were also a few mountaineers from Pilots, Mouroe county. The guerrillas had been closed out of Monroe county and were on their way to the South, when they came from the town of Centralia, on the line of the railroad. They entered the town about seven o'clock. They were dressed in Federal uniforms and were well armed, mounted and equipped. The citizens at first took them for the State Militia. Shortly after their arrival a gravel construction train came along, which was seized and stopped. A few minutes later the passenger train from St. Louis arrived which they also immediately seized. These civilians who made some resistance were shot in the cars, and seven killed or wounded, and were left on board. The other passengers including between thirty and forty soldiers were all ordered out of the cars, and plundered of all their money and valuables. As soon as the stripping was completed the villains concentrated firing upon their captives, the unarmed soldiers, some of whom attempted to escape by rushing into the houses and out into the fields, but were pursued and shot down like wild game.

Twenty four of these soldiers were thus butchered, seven of whom were of the First Iowa cavalry, stationed at Monroe, and ten of whom were dismounted soldiers, veterans returning to their homes from Atlanta, after a faithful three years and four months service in the cause of their country, the first months being extra service generously given by them to the Government. After these men were thus murdered and shot down, their bodies were tossed, their heads cut off or hacked with sabres, and every possible indignity inflicted upon them. Mr. Hounsom, express agent at Centralia, was also among the killed. The Union soldiers were having been accomplished, the torch was applied to the depot, and the train containing the three wounded civilians was fired and started on its way up the road. It ran about six miles, when it stopped and was slowly consumed.

The band then passed on, and in about one hour was followed by Major Johnson and his command. Two or three miles beyond Centralia, in Boone county, on the farm of Mr. Fullen, wounded, of this city, Anderson had been lying in the bushes, and awaited his pursuers. As Major Johnson approaching the ambush, was fired upon. He immediately withdrew his command, dismounted them, and formed in line of battle. At this moment the guerrillas burst from their hiding place with three yells and rapid firing. Major Johnson's horses took fright and ran with him, and he was to wage the unequal contest on foot. They had delivered but one volley when the guerrillas were upon them, shooting, hacking and slaying to the right and left. The militia made no stand, scattered and fled in all directions. Eighteen of the men number, including Major Johnson, were killed in the very field where they dismounted. Ten others were found dead in the prairie toward Centralia. Out of the whole command of about 150 men, twenty five were all that, up to our latest advices had escaped. A number of the dead bodies were brought down yesterday to Mexico by the train. Others will be brought down to-day.

[From the New York Herald, 27th Sept.]

Endeavorers of the Partisan Press—Necessity for Moderation.

We would again warn the partisan press that the manner in which the rival claims of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan are being pressed is a disgrace to the enlightenment of our country and a source of serious peril to the public peace. The Lincoln papers assail the character of General McClellan with every spitefulness of obloquy. He is denounced as a "gunboat general," "a coward," "a traitor," and so forth, while all the many thousands of our soldiers and sailors who support him come in for a liberal sprinkling of the same abolition dirty water. The McClellan papers are not behind in the same unwholesome and disgraceful activity. Not content with challenging the personal honesty of our national Chief Magistrate, they have of late, both through their daily and weekly organs, put forth insinuations to the discredit of Mr. Lincoln's wife, charged her in one instance with accepting bribes, and in another with some paltry speculation in a crockery bill.

Unless these abominable practices of the partisan press are checked in time we shall most assuredly have scenes of violence before the close of next November. This is a revolutionary period, and the minds of men are inflamed by unwonted passions. As to the attacks upon Mrs. Lincoln, they only injure, and that seriously, the side from which they emanate. She has endeared and lived down, by her modest courtesy and gentleness, the slanders with which secession sympathizers at Washington assailed her on her advent to the White House.

As to the attacks upon General McClellan made by the Lincoln organs, they are foul and disgraceful beyond any parallel in partisan warfare.

How long do the chief organs of this Lincoln faction believe that they can with impunity pursue the work of vilifying General McClellan as a "coward, "poltroon," "traitor," and so forth, in a city which will, beyond any persuasion, vote from sixty to eighty thousand votes in his favor at the next election?

In the present inflamed and revolutionary condition of the public mind any spark may serve to kindle a conflagration that will not be extinguished without bloodshed. There will be fear, be attempts upon the offices of the newspapers engaged in these sanctimonious outpourings and we shall have the misfortune to see the odious of our Lincoln organ unpounded on a lamp post at the corner, while the editor of another Lincoln organ keeps him company on the lamppost opposite. Every act of violence thus committed in the democratic metropolis will be retaliated in some one or other of those rural districts in which the Lincoln men are strong, and, as the spokes of the whole abolitionism quarrel, the loyal States will be plunged into riot, anarchy and indiscriminate lynching. These consequences we regard as inevitable unless greater moderation of tone be immediately evinced by the partisan writers of the Lincoln and McClellan press.

The New "Holy Alliance,"

ELEMENTS OF A GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

[From the London Post, Sept. 9.]

The coarse attempt made by Russia, Austria and Prussia to restore the Holy Alliance, and which was for the first time exposed in these columns, had the effect of driving from the minds of both French and English statesmen all selfish considerations and awakening them to the common danger with which they were threatened. At present Europe appears tranquil because the policy of Russia in Poland and of great German Powers in Northern Europe has been crowned with success. But, if emboldened by this success, and confident in the position they have forced, the Holy Allies venture to pursue the policy which they have inaugurated they will discover that there is a limit to the forbearance with which their actions have hitherto been treated.

The time has not yet come to test the merits of the revived alliance, but when it does come we will be much mistaken if the alliance of the Western Powers does not prove sufficiently powerful to negative the influence which the former is enabled to exercise. Austria and Prussia have still much to do before the work they have inaugurated can be considered complete. Denmark is the common prey of both, and has not yet been intimidated into absolute subjection, and any attempt to coerce them would in fidelity induce them to seek the protection and assistance of the Western Powers. Europe is, as we have already observed, to all appearance tranquil, but, if the great work which Prussia and Austria have undertaken is to approach consummation, the period cannot be far distant when that tranquility may be disturbed.

Miss Siddell's Marriage.

A CURIOUS FRENCH MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE—ANTECEDENTS OF HER INTENDED HUSBAND, THE REBEL BANKER.

[Paris, Sept. 9, correspondence of Liverpool Journal.]

The marriage of M. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Siddell, is causing no small sensation.

M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mlle Odalie Laffite, (Charles Laffite's daughter) and the intercepted lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest order of picturesque interest. One of these curious circumstances which never happen but in France, is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce.

The guilty party being pursued by the offended husband was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the pur ure's wrath, and so, in spite of Christian morality, he resolved, according to the fashion observed in novels, but in quite a different sense, to place his pocket book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, "*Ah malheureux!* You have only taken two thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum. This will suffice you to go to further off—to Naples, perhaps—and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there!" And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and was led off.

So goes the legend, at least.

Mr. Bunting's Experience of Royal Obesity.

A good story, illustrative of the difficulty of a recipe for producing obesity, and also proves Mary of Cambridge, is going around. How far it is accurate, how far exaggerated, must be left for the account of readers to determine. It is simply narrated as heard, and as generally told.

The great prophet and high priest of leanness, who has made himself a name and a fortune by his day, was sent for by this illustrious lady, who is at once the best tempered and fiercest royal dragon in Europe, to expound his views on sugar and carbon, dry toast and claret, to her highness.

Mr. Bunting is, as is now pretty well known, an ex member of a funeral furnishing firm of great repute in St. James street, but it is ominous that, though he has given up business, he has still an interest in the concern. Never, like Cæsar, conquered, he had only to yield to the order of progress of that classic bully, the Shakspeare calls him, and come and be. He had acquired a disciple in the amiable lady whose good nature and good fortune are probably the only hindrances to her becoming, and she wished to see the once great man who practised the principles he taught. To her amazement, when Mr. Bunting was presented, he was fat, big and fifty more than half round, you time a cure. Why, here is a big man who lards the lean earth as he walks, a giant so big a mortality, a man behind me.

Heated by the order of introduction, Mr. Bunting appeared in the presence of royalty in his full size and proportions. In order that he might show the change that had taken place in his stature, intending (the whim was quaint, but as injured, unlucky) to divest himself of his extra dress to suit the occasion, he had hung up his hat, he commenced to open the topmost button of his waistcoat, proceeded to the second, and was about to go through the practical illustration, when he suddenly found the hat rung, and he was left—suddenly on the landing. The lady had watched his proceedings with much the same nervous anxiety that people watch the dressing of the heroine on the stage. She had seen that professor was an impostor before me. She feared he was demonstrated, and figure of the pretty surprise intended her, had herself waited out of the room leaving the fat gentleman discomfited.

Street fair "nuisances" are many—among which may be enumerated the man who creeps in the dress circle from upon his knee, allowing a dirty boot to wipe itself on your clothes, passing him, the man who gets in chewing the fragment of a cigar, and declines to throw it away because he is not smoking, and consequently scorches the whole conveyance, the man who sits always with the seat is crowded, the man who, in getting out, hits his feet so hard wipe the knees of every passer by, the man who, in getting in, treads over the whole of the man who in site up in drawing you into a conversation and boring you with his ideas political, the man who is deep in his copy of the illustrated London News, the man who frightens children in arms, the over dressed man who is afraid of being passed, the rowdy man who is afraid of being fired and started on the way up the road. It can about six miles, when it stopped and was slowly consumed.

The band then passed on, and in about one hour was followed by Major Johnson and his command. Two or three miles beyond Centralia, in Boone county, on the farm of Mr. Fullen, wounded, of this city, Anderson had been lying in the bushes, and awaited his pursuers. As Major Johnson approaching the ambush, was fired upon. He immediately withdrew his command, dismounted them, and formed in line of battle. At this moment the guerrillas burst from their hiding place with three yells and rapid firing. Major Johnson's horses took fright and ran with him, and he was to wage the unequal contest on foot. They had delivered but one volley when the guerrillas were upon them, shooting, hacking and slaying to the right and left. The militia made no stand, scattered and fled in all directions. Eighteen of the men number, including Major Johnson, were killed in the very field where they dismounted. Ten others were found dead in the prairie toward Centralia. Out of the whole command of about 150 men, twenty five were all that, up to our latest advices had escaped. A number of the dead bodies were brought down yesterday to Mexico by the train. Others will be brought down to-day.

[From the New York Herald, 27th Sept.]

Endeavorers of the Partisan Press—Necessity for Moderation.

We would again warn the partisan press that the manner in which the rival claims of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan are being pressed is a disgrace to the enlightenment of our country and a source of serious peril to the public peace. The Lincoln papers assail the character of General McClellan with every spitefulness of obloquy. He is denounced as a "gunboat general," "a coward," "a traitor," and so forth, while all the many thousands of our soldiers and sailors who support him come in for a liberal sprinkling of the same abolition dirty water. The McClellan papers are not behind in the same unwholesome and disgraceful activity. Not content with challenging the personal honesty of our national Chief Magistrate, they have of late, both through their daily and weekly organs, put forth insinuations to the discredit of Mr. Lincoln's wife, charged her in one instance with accepting bribes, and in another with some paltry speculation in a crockery bill.

Unless these abominable practices of the partisan press are checked in time we shall most assuredly have scenes of violence before the close of next November. This is a revolutionary period, and the minds of men are inflamed by unwonted passions. As to the attacks upon Mrs. Lincoln, they only injure, and that seriously, the side from which they emanate. She has endeared and lived down, by her modest courtesy and gentleness, the slanders with which secession sympathizers at Washington assailed her on her advent to the White House.

As to the attacks upon General McClellan made by the Lincoln organs, they are foul and disgraceful beyond any parallel in partisan warfare.

How long do the chief organs of this Lincoln faction believe that they can with impunity pursue the work of vilifying General McClellan as a "coward, "poltroon," "traitor," and so forth, in a city which will, beyond any persuasion, vote from sixty to eighty thousand votes in his favor at the next election?

In the present inflamed and revolutionary condition of the public mind any spark may serve to kindle a conflagration that will not be extinguished without bloodshed. There will be fear, be attempts upon the offices of the newspapers engaged in these sanctimonious outpourings and we shall have the misfortune to see the odious of our Lincoln organ unpounded on a lamp post at the corner, while the editor of another Lincoln organ keeps him company on the lamppost opposite. Every act of violence thus committed in the democratic metropolis will be retaliated in some one or other of those rural districts in which the Lincoln men are strong, and, as the spokes of the whole abolitionism quarrel, the loyal States will be plunged into riot, anarchy and indiscriminate lynching. These consequences we regard as inevitable unless greater moderation of tone be immediately evinced by the partisan writers of the Lincoln and McClellan press.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Julia, McCoy, from St Louis
Independence, Henry, from Lafourche
Selma, Dudley, from Morganza

BELOW, CLEARED UP

Bark Alcalde, from Philadelphia
Brig Ida Mulford

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Schr Maria (Spanish), Ben amoine, 15 days from Vera Cruz, in 6 days passed a barque and passengers
Schr Woodman (Bitter), Morrison, 7 days from Matanzas, in ballast, from Morgantza

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—Pd bale flour to T Prickett, one do do 142 do do 2 B Kemp—Ship Rose & H Kennedy & co—100 do flour Gurney & Hertz—order 4 do do do Gilfillan & Syms—4 do do Elliott & McKeown—200 do do Savage & Hunter—1 do do Gilfillan & Quartermaster—1 do do M Fielding, Wright & Hunter—1 do do Quartermaster—4 bbl apples Wolf, Lewis & co—4 do do Wolf—one bale cotton Hunter & co—1 do do J E Mills—30 bbl potatoes E A Upton—2 bbl apples Wolf, Lewis & co—2 do do Wolf—1 do do Hunter & co—1 do do J E Mills—1 do do Quartermaster—1 do do Quartermaster—174 do Moore & Lemos—1 do do Wolf—1 do do Lepine & Fortier—1 do do Moore & Magnan.

MONTANA—Per steamer Dakota—20 sacks rags and sundries.

MARRIED.

On the 8th of October, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel, MANUEL LINCOLN, of Mexico, to Miss RITA HAROTH, of New Orleans.

VERSTEG'S THEATRE,

DRAYER STREET.

Mr. J. H. Alexander, Manager. Mr. Barton Hill as Frank Heartwell.

Monday Evening, October 10, 1864.

The performance will commence with the popular Comedy, in 3 acts, called AT THE DARLING'S DAUGHTER. Full do Payments by Rose and Kate Winslow. To conclude with the Irish Farce, called Bunkum and Bumpkin or MAZAPPA.

Tickets and at the Box Office.

DIVINATION!

PREDICTIONS!

DISTANCE, ANNIHILATION!

By MADAME ADAM, Clairvoyant Medium, No. 95 St. Louis street.

Dr. HUARD,

FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Residence, No. 115 Royal street, below St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Dr. HUARD.

Consultations from 8 A. M. to 12 M. 10 ocl

Consultation Office,

DR. HUARD, of the Faculty of Paris, may be consulted at his residence, No. 115 Royal street, below St. Louis and Toulouse streets, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. 10 ocl

D. LOPEZ,

ICE CREAM SALOON

And Lunch for Ladies,

CORNER OF CANAL AND DAUPHIN STREETS

MR. D. LOPEZ begs leave to inform his patrons, that he has opened, on Canal street, at the corner of Dauphine, of the exhibition which has for some time been renovated by the population of New Orleans.

Ladies and gentlemen will find a comfortable refreshment, the superiority of the articles offered, and the attentive manner in which they will be served, will induce them to visit the establishment.

Every article can be ordered with the greatest punctuality.

LUNCH

CONFECTIONARY

SWEETMEATS

CREAMS AND SHERBETS.

CORDIALS

and FRUITS IN JUICE

Orders for any quantity of the above articles will be punctually attended to.

Ladies and gentlemen can be served with ICE CREAM and CAKES while sitting in their carriages.

Lopez at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

Butter.

LANDING from steamer Emily B Sinclair—100 firkins choice Jackson BUTTER. For sale by COURTIER & CO. 10 ocl 4. Old Levee.

Gin, Absynth.

20 PIPES HUNDLING'S DESERTER. Landing ex ship Charlton, and for sale by PIAGGIO BROS. 12 and 14 Old Levee street.

Port Wine.

25 QUARTS of Walter Port Wine, landing ex ship Fanny Eaton, and for sale by PIAGGIO BROS. 12 and 14 Old Levee street.

LOST,

SEVERAL PROMISSORY NOTES drawn to the order of, and endorsed by the undersigned, Turnbull, Gates, to the amount of thirty-one hundred dollars are lost or stolen. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the undersigned. H. M. LEA MARTIN.

MEDICAL.

DR. BIANCHI, Homeopathic Physician and