THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1862.

Sales at Auction, To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, shoulders, potatoes, onions, codfish and sundries.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Magazine street, Rhenish wine and sundries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee, choice apples; at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 70 Gravier street, potatoes.

By Julian Neville, at 10 o'clock, a coffee-stand and restaurant on Poydras street.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Customhouse street, dry goods and clothing.

The United States Mail steamship Matanzas, Captain Leissegang, left her wharf at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, for New York, via Matanzas, with the United States mails and the following passengers:

For Matanzas—Mrs. Gicavlos, Mr. A. Barbarin, Mrs. Cammock and two daughters, Mr. E. Gaubet del Isle, Mr. Bennet, Mr. L. Landreau, T. R. Fresca, Pedro Rosas del Medal, and F. Schwartz.

For New York—Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. L. H. Mott, Mrs. A. A. Fraser and three children, Mrs. Williamson and two children, Mrs. Price, James F. Otis and lady, W. Chambellan and lady, F. Avegno and lady, E. Lapeyre, Manuel Argeo, Mr. Baldwin, T. H. Hadley, T. F. Asturedant, N. Sirovenne, George Chapman, T. R. Cox, A. Miller, C. H. Wilson, H. Marks, T. F. Marsan, C. Sherman, G. S. Slocomb, F. P. Buddin, E. Morse, J. Howe, A. Howe, J. Preston, Hy Cone, B. Barnes, S. Rowland, Mr. Plantman, M. Mahony, W. Tirrell, R. W. Mills, M. Golden, T. Cupp, Mr. McCormick, Mary Taylor, W. H. Homan, Mrs. W. Krull, C. F. Seghers, and H. A. Wilson.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain Jas. D. Phillips, left her wharf at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Mrs. F. E. Waterman, M. Strauss, Wm. Brown, H. H. Ellis, J. W. Horton, Mrs. W. S. Horton, Miss B. B. Horton, N. F. Safford, Jas. F. Post, W. Blanchard, G. Garrett, L. Folger, T. N. Stake, C. R. Merritt, and 12 in the steerage.

Mr. R. T. Montgomery sells, today, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee street, 100 barrels choice Baldwin and Greening apples; at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a good assortment of furniture, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at No. 70 Gravier street, 85 barrels potatoes. See advertisements.

GARIBALDI.

Whatever may be the result of the policy which Garibaldi has so fearlessly advocated in Italy, it is quite certain that his personal influence and interference with it are, for a considerable time, at an end. The nature of his wound, will, beyond a peradventure, prevent the possibility of his active energies being available for months. It will require several of them, even under the most favorable circumstances, to enable him to use his limb, and it is but little short of certain that it will be impossible to save him from being afflicted with an immoveable joint, and a consequent halt, for life.

There is no occasion, therefore, to take into consideration that he is yet a prisoner in the hands of Victor Emmanuel, and that it is not known what disposition is likely to be made of him. For merely personal reasons this question may be very interesting. But as far as political affairs are concerned, it may safely be assumed that he can have little or no further influence over them. It is not at all probable that Victor Emmanuel would desire, or Louis Napoleon sanction, any such treatment of him, as would be calculated to martyrize him and to imbue Italians with such feelings as should induce them to seek another leader under whom to prosecute his views, and avenge cruelty towards him. They are both far too politic, and too hatue, to take any such false step as that. And without some such error, he is politically crushed. Whether his will ever reappear on the stage of political action is a question lying too deeply *in gremio temporis*, to warrant any attempt at present to extract it. In a few short weeks he will be scarcely named in connection with current events.

And how different might have been his career, had he, as he been said, a patriot, and growing up a disciple of Young Italy, he from the very beginning of his public career, adopted extreme principles and suffered for them. A long exile did not secure for him the experience that might have been gathered by reflective wisdom from his residence in South American States. Indeed, if anything, he became less judicious, less prudent, than ever, and when the movements of 1848 shook the thrones of despotic European courts, he returned to Italy, only to blaze awhile, to dazzle by his audacity, to turn against the king under whom he went to fight, to lose the cause in which he was engaged, and to retire to obscurity. In 1859, he reappeared, again to blaze, again to dazzle by his audacity, again to vow eternal allegiance to a king—Victor Emmanuel,—again to violate his voluntarily sworn friendship, again to lose the cause in which he engaged, and again to retire, this time mortified and humbled at finding that those who had used him as a tool, no longer recognized him after he had achieved results, of which, although they had never overtly uncouraged him in his efforts to attain them, they were prompt to avail themselves on their accomplishment. Yet after a while he once more reappeared, and now he sought to conquer Rome and Venice for Italy, as he previously had the Two Sicilies; but this time in spite of the imperative and prudent opposition of Victor Emmanuel and his ministers, and of Louis Napoleon, and his legions. Not again he blazed, again his audacity dazzled, again he lost the cause for which he fought, and at Aspromonte he in all probability received the death blow to his political life.

With such influence, with such energies, with such patriotism, as he displayed throughout his long and eventful course, what might but Garibaldi have done for Italy and for free men elsewhere, had his judgment and prudence tempered his actions! Though assured by that reverence to whose person and interests he had solemnly pledged the most faithful devotion, though exhorted by his most trusted friends to believe though warned by the explicit declarations of the Emperor of the French—that the end at which he aimed was being surely and safely, if slowly and temperately, compassed by themselves—he refused to listen—compromised them and that cause—the gaining of Rome and Venice for Italy, ruined himself and his followers, and in all likelihood planted fresh seeds of distrust and hatred of liberty, in minds from which it was hoped they were to be extirpated and eradicated.

Such is a brief sketch of the salient points in Garibaldi's character. As far as he himself is personally concerned, it may yet prove of interest to know it, but as a lesson with respect to others of equal and perhaps superior value may be gathered from it. It carries with it an assurance, that let Garibaldi reappear when he may, and where he may, rashness will stamp his course, and defeat almost certainly attend it. Let him not reappear at all, and he will never be able to free the lustre of his high motives, his patriotism, his bravery, his disinterestedness, from the shade that his rashness will ever cast upon it. It has been said in excuse of his latest *fiasco*, that he understood the proclamations of Victor Emmanuel, the letters of his friends, and the declarations of Louis Napoleon, a mere pretence, intended to pacify foreign powers, but not in the least to influence him. But even granting this to be so, he is not excused. Nothing but rashness could have led him, in the face of the peremptory fact, to so egregious a blunder, and, as Talleyrand has said, a political blunder is worse than a crime.

Altogether it will, perhaps, be better for Garibaldi's peace and comfort, better for liberty and the world, and better for his status in history, that the remainder of his career should be spent in privacy, to which his sixty six years of life may well be supposed to entitle him.

ISSUE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS TO MEET A CONTRACT FOR SIX IRON-CLAD VESSELS OF WAR.—The New York *Tribune* publishes the following among its miscellaneous items of news from Richmond:

AN ACT to authorize an issue of Confederate States Bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six iron-clad Vessels of War and Steam Engines and Boilers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, in addition to the amount heretofore authorized to be issued, $3,500,000 of Confederate State Bonds, under the provisions and conditions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," approved August 19, 1861, and by the further supplemental acts to the above cited act, approved December 19, 1861, to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six iron-clad vessels of war and six steam engines and boilers complete, to be constructed abroad, and such bonds, when issued, shall be delivered to the persons entitled to them under the above recited contract.

Approved September 19, 1862.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,516.

The Political Canvass in Pennsylvania.

The New York *Post* furnishes us with the following intelligence touching the fall elections in Pennsylvania, and speculates as follows on the prospects of the candidates. The next arrival from the North will doubtless bring us the result of the election. In the meantime it may interest our readers to know the condition of the political contest in that State. Says the *Post*:

The election in our neighbor State, Pennsylvania, takes place on Tuesday next, October 14th. There are but two sets of candidates before the people, and the issue is much the same as in this State. The submissionists of Pennsylvania are active and unscrupulous, but they are met and exposed at every turn by the Union men.

The majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are Unionmen. Buchanan's total majority in 1856 was only 1925, and in 1859 the Republican ticket was elected by about 18,000 majority. In 1860 Governor Curtin received 262,403 votes, a majority of 32,164, while Mr. Lincoln's vote was 268,030 to 178,871 fusion, 16,765 Douglas, and 12,776 Bell-Everett.

The First Congressional District has been generally Democratic, the Douglas men and Breckinridgers dividing the vote pretty evenly. In the election for Congress in 1860 the Democratic majority was 1462; in 1858, when the vote was not so full, it was 682. The loyal Democrats have nominated Mr. Edward G. Webb, a gentleman past the prime of life, of high character and the noblest patriotism. The People's party has concurred in this selection. The Breckinridge candidate is Samuel J. Randall, one of the most devoted Locomptonites in the State, and the fiercest opponent of Judge Douglas. He is a thorough anti-war man; and his defeat is needed for a rebuke to his party. There is reason to believe that it will be effected.

In the Second District, Charles O'Neil is the Republican candidate. He is a warm supporter of Lincoln's policy, including the proclamation. The Breckinridge nominee is Chas. J. Biddle. He was elected a year ago to fill the seat of Edward Ivy Morris, as a non-partisan war candidate. The *Post* adds:

"But his career was discreditable; he denounced the war as a 'Black Republican job,' compared the loyal States to the 'sick man of Turkey,' and voted steadily with Burnett, Voorhies, Vallandingham, and Ben Wood."

In the Third District, Leonard Myers, Jr., is the Republican candidate. John Kline is his opponent.

In the Fourth, the candidates are Wm. D. Kelly, (Rep.) the present incumbent, and James B. Nicholson, formerly a Douglas Democrat, whom the *Post* styles a Submissionist. He is at present the nominee of the Breckinridge Democrats.

In the Fifth District, the candidates are, M. Russell Thayer, (Rep.) and Charles W. Carrigan, qualified by the *Post* as "the most notorious secession sympathizer in Pennsylvania." Save the *Post*, it "opposes the President's proclamation and the vigorous prosecution of the war." The Republican majority in this District, in 1861, was 836.

The candidates in the Sixth District are David Krouse, (Rep.) formerly a Douglas Democrat, and John D. Stiles, a Breckinridge Democrat, elected last June to succeed Mr. Cooper. He is opposed to the war, and declares himself "opposed to emancipation under any circumstances whatever." Two years ago, this District gave 951 Democratic majority on the Congressional vote, and 1081 on the Presidential.

In the Seventh District John M Broomall, (Rep.) said Gen. George A. McCall, (Breckinridge Dem.) are the candidates.

In the Eighth District (Berks county) a Democratic stronghold, the Douglas Democrats have nominated Joel B. Weaver. The opposition candidate is Sydenham E. Ancona, a Vallandigham man.

In the Ninth District, (Lancaster) the home of James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens is the Republican candidate. George M. Steinman is his competitor. He is warmly supported by the ex President.

In the Tenth District James H. Campbell is the Republican nominee, his opponent is Myer Shoner, a Breckinridge Democrat. Campbell is the present incumbent.

In the Eleventh District Captain E. H. Roch is the Republican nominee. Philip Johnson, the present incumbent, is the Democratic nominee. This District is strongly Democratic, giving from 1500 to 2500 Democratic majority. Gusmalia A. Grow, the Speaker of the House, is the Representative candidate in the Twelfth District. Close Democrat, the Democratic nominee. This District is considered doubtful. It gave Lincoln a majority of 5107. Two Republican candidates contest the Thirteenth District, E. S. Lindsin, an Administration Republican, is the candidate of the radicals, and H. M. Tracy that of the conservatives. He will receive the Breckinridge vote.

In the Fourteenth, the Harrisburgh District, John J. Patterson is the Republican candidate, and Wm. A. Miller, the Democratic candidate.

In the Fifteenth, or York District, the contest is between two Breckinridge Democrats—John Bailey, the present member, and Adam J. Glossbrenner.

In the Sixteenth (Chambersburgh) District, the Republicans have nominated Edward McPherson. A. H. Caffroth is the opposing candidate.

In the Seventeenth District, Samuel Steele Blair is again the Republican nominee. Archibald McAllister is his opponent. This District gave Republican majorities in the last elections.

In the Eighteenth District, two Republican candidates divide the choice. Wm. H. Armstrong is the regular Republican nominee. Jas. S. Hale, the present member, also a Republican, is his opponent. He is supported by the Breckinridge Democrats.

In the Nineteenth District, there are three candidates. The Republicans are divided between G. W. Schofield and Milton C. Kortwright. Wm. Patton is the Democratic nominee. This District gives strong Republican majorities. This division of the party will decrease the majority considerable.

In the Twentieth District, Amos Myers is the Republican candidate, against Gaylord Church, Democrat.

In the Twenty first District, Wm. M. Stewart is the Republican candidate. His opponent is John L. Dawson. He was the president of the Democratic State Convention in 1858. This district is nearly balanced.

In the Twenty second District James K. Moorhead is the Republican nominee. His competitor is George P. Hamilton.

In the Twenty third District, Thomas W. Pomeroy is the Republican nominee. Jacob Geigler is his opponent.

In the Twenty fourth District the contest will be very close, the majority being only 147 two years ago. John W. Wallace is the Republican candidate, and Jesse Lazear the Democratic nominee. Both are members of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The *Advocate* republishes the following:

Mutiny at Bayou Lafourche.

The community were yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tappan, Jr., killed in an attempt to quell a mutiny amongst a party of his men on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles from Thibodeaux, La. They had barricaded their camp and defied their officers. He, with a captain and lieutenant went boldly into the camp, and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wild set of oystermen and boatmen—men without manliness or magnanimity. They immediately took refuge under the guns of the enemy, with whom they had a concerted plan of treachery. The loyal soldiers and people have turned out to take the wretches, designing to deal with them as with self-styled guerillas. Tappan was a member of the Convention of Louisiana, when the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the Legislature. He was formerly District Attorney of the City of New Orleans. As a distinguished lawyer and public speaker, and no less a patriot and soldier, the people of his own city and State will lament his death. The community, among whom he once resided, will share the feeling, and none will fail to sympathize with his father, Gen. B. S. Tappan of this city, in the loss of a noble and affectionate son. Capt. Tappan left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

MARRIAGE IN BORNEO.—Marriage, which generally succeeds a lengthened routine of ceremonial courtship peculiar to these people, is celebrated with great pomp and considerable originality. The bride and bridegroom are conducted from opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is to be performed. They are seated on two bars of iron, symbolical of the vigorous and lasting blessings in store for them. A cigar and betel leaf, carefully prepared with areca nut, are put into the hands of each. One of the officiating priests advances, waves two fowls over the heads of the betrothed, and in a long address to the Supreme Being, and a short one to the couple, calls down eternal blessings on them, implores that peace and happiness may attend the union, and gives some temporal advice, sometimes of a character more medical than saintly. The spiritual part being thus concluded, the material succeeds. The heads of the affianced are knocked against each other three or four times; then the bridegroom puts his betel leaf and his cigar into the mouth of the bride, and she puts her betel leaf and her cigar into the mouth of the bridegroom; and thus they are acknowledged a wedded couple with the sanction of their religion. At a later period of the nuptial evening, fowls are killed, the blood caught in two cups, and form in color the priest foretells the future happiness or misery of the newly married pair. The ceremony is closed by a feast, much dancing and noisy music.

CLERICAL JOKE.—A dignified clergyman, possessor of a coal mine, respecting which he was likelyito have a law suit, sent for an attorney in order to have his advice. The lawyer was curious to see a coal pit, and was led down by a rope. Before he was lowered, he said to the parson: "Doctor, your knowledge is not confined to the surface of the world, but you have likewise penetrated to its most inmost recesses. How far may it be from this to hell?" "I don't know exactly," answered he, gravely, "but if you let go your hold, you'll be there in a minute."

The number of emigrants who left Ireland from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 1st of August, 1862, including males and females, was 1,273,629. Many of them, however, went only to Great Britain, and would return again. The number of persons who stated it to be their intention to leave the country permanently during the first seven months of this year was 45,889, being an increase of 891 over the number who emigrated within the same period in 1861.

The Pyrenees Crossed by Railway Trains.

On the 23d of August, the first railway train drawn by locomotive engines, crossed the chain of the Cantabrian Pyrenees, over the northern division of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway, from the seaport of Bilbao to the town of Miranda, on the Ebro. On the 22d, the Minister of Public Works for Spain made his inspection from Miranda to Bilbao, returning on the 23d the passage across the mountains being made by trains running also in both directions each day. The distance from Bilbao to Miranda is about sixty six English miles, of which more than forty miles are in ascending from the coast to the summit, which is 2163 feet above the sea, being the highest pass in the whole range of the Pyrenees. The northern slopes are almost universally steep. Here the difficulties to be overcome are concentrated.

In the present case they have been surmounted by winding along the shoulders of the mountains, with heavy works of excavation, tunneling and embankments, until the railway resembles a turnpike road more than such a line as is usually considered should be made to enable a locomotive engine to travel over it with speed and safety, and dragging heavy loads. The average rate of ascent from the sea is fifty four feet per mile; the maximum is seventy six feet. The predominant curvature has a radius of three hundred yards only, and these curves are constantly reversing. There are two points on the line at the entrance of the Concha or Basin of Orduna, (the ancient capital of the province of Biscay) distant only six hundred yards apart, measured horizontally across the neck or gorge of the basin, which are distant fully eight and a half miles from each other in traveling along the line, and which differ four hundred and fifty six feet in level. A technical description of the railway would be out of place here, and it would occupy pages to paint in words the grandeur of the mountain scenery, seen, as it was seen, in full perfection, under the beautiful sunny sky which beamed over each day's passage of the trains.

The changes of view were almost as rapid as the motion of the locomotive engine, owing to the tortuous character of the course followed by the engineer by the ragged country traversed. The last glimpse of the northern landscape which the passengers had was over the liquid waterfall, and down the deep dark gorge in the bottom of the ravine into which it fell; after which the carriages rushed into the summit tunnel to emerge into a wide meadow with a gently falling stream. But the descent on the southern side is very gradual; the average rate from the summit to the Ebro being less than 24 feet to a mile. The valley being wide, the curves being also much easier. The most remarkable point in the descent is the pass or gorge of the Techas, through which flows the river Bayas at the village of Subijana Morillos, where Wellington had his headquarters a night before the battle of Vittoria, in the summer of 1813.

The time occupied by the trains between Bilbao and Miranda is two hours and three quarters. To the powerful locomotives of this railway, the sharp curves and steep gradients in ascending from the north to the summit appear to make no difference with trains of seven or eight carriages.

On the occasion of the crossing of the mountains on the 23d of August, there was the usual *coctage* of authorities, and officials meeting the Minister of Public Works and the gentlemen of his party. The usual breakfast was set out, but there were no toasts and no speeches. Upon arriving in Bilbao, a small steamer took the distinguished group down the mouth of the river (Nervion), which was good evidence of the deep bay of Bilbao, where it is proposed to construct a breakwater more than a mile in length, within which nearly 1000 sail of shipping need anchorage will be attainable—in fact, a secure harbor, so much required at the extremity of the Bay of Biscay.

The Southern division of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway (which is to be completed by the early part of the year 1863), proceeds eastward from Miranda for nearly ninety miles, always on the right or south bank of the Ebro, for strategic though not for engineering reasons. In its course are passed many places of historical celebrity or interest—Haro, Briones, Cenicero, Navarete, Logrono, Calahorra, Alfaro, and various others. Between Alfaro and Tudela this railway joins the Saragossa, Sabinena and Zaragoza line, now in operation, and the line from Zaragoza to Barcelona was opened last year.

The amount expended and to be expended on the one hundred and five miles of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway is about £3,000,000 sterling. The sixty six miles from Bilbao to Miranda (including the twenty miles of the most difficult of railway works known, principally through the Pyrenees) have cost, merely for construction, more than £1,000,000; the eighty miles along the Ebro have been made for four fifths of the sum. The rest of the money has been spent on stations, rolling stock, management, &c. The total, with all paid and capital account closed, is £16,000 per English mile, and is within the capital of the company. The whole of this capital is Spanish money, mostly subscribed by Bilbao, and its commercial connections.

In the Engineering Court at the International Exhibition there is to be seen a very fine and accurate model, on a large scale, of the issues of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway across the Pyrenees. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect topographical and geological model yet exhibited.

AN ENTERPRISING SERVANT GIRL.—*Her numerous Robberies and Arrest.*—For the past eighteen months, the police have been on the lookout for a young woman named Ellen Wagner, who for the past six years has been carrying on a system of robberies, and by the aid of accomplices who were homebreakers, had succeeded in robbing a large number of families both in this and other cities throughout the country. Her plan was to answer advertisements for help, and accept situations as nurse, chambermaid, cook, &c., in families advertising. After procuring a situation she would remain long enough in the house to ascertain where the jewelry and silver was kept, and then would decamp for another place. Within a few days after she left, the house would be entered by burglars and the valuables carried off. In the way she has been instrumental in robbing a large number of families, not only in this city, but in Boston, and at the fashionable watering places. She employed numerous aliases, as McNair, McNab, Davis, Brown, Smith, &c., and has already been identified by Mrs Wells, of No 115 West 14th street, Mr. Bonhotte, of No. 205 Clinton street, Brooklyn, A. H. Day, of Stamford, Connecticut, James Carroll, of No. 56 East Broadway, and others, as a runaway servant from their houses. Detectives Farley, of this city, and Frost, of Brooklyn, traced her, yesterday, to a boarding house in Bleecker street, where she was passing herself off as the wife of Lieut Col. Davis, of the U. S. Army. She was boarding at the house, and had with her about $700 worth of stolen jewelry and clothing, which the officers seized. On her arrest she was locked up at the police headquarters, where those who have been robbed through her instrumentality are requested to call. She is only about twenty years of age.

[*New York Journal of Commerce.*

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MASTER BY HIS SLAVES.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 8th instant, says:

We have already announced the murder of General Samuel Worthington, of Mason county, Kentucky, by a couple of his slaves. It seems that General Worthington was about to chastise the negroes for riding a couple of his horses all night, when one of them seized his musket while the other beat his brains out with a club. The murderers then buried the body of their victim in a corn field, where it was accidentally discovered a few hours afterward. The negroes were arrested, and when the particulars of the murder became generally known, there was great excitement, and it was decided, at one time, to hang the slaves "without judge or jury; but better counsels prevailed, and the murderers are now confined in jail at Maysville.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Tribune* announces the death of the 1st Confederate prisoner remaining at Camp Douglas. His name was Dozier, an old man, belonging to the Alabama Regiment. It adds:

"He stated in his last moment's that he had now two sons in the rebel army, besides four who had been killed in the rebel service. He was an inveterate traitor, and maintained his treason boldly to the last minute. He declared that he was dying of grief because he had been so unsuccessful in his attempts to root out the Yankees. The surgeon insists, however, that he died of diarrhea, which is probably the case, accelerated, perhaps, by his profound melancholy."

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The Baltimore *American* complains of the managers of the recent election there, and says:

The combined vote of Messrs. Chapman and Fickey (Union) for Mayor is about 10,000, whilst a full vote of the city cannot, even at the present time, be less than 25,000. In fact there appears to have been not less than 5000 true Union men who did not vote at all, whilst the disloyal seem to have taken no part in this family quarrel.

Our opposition to the successful ticket arose entirely to the species of political management on which it was placed in nomination, viewing it as the re-inauguration of a system that will bring forth bad fruits hereafter, and has brought disgrace on our city in times past.

The *American* also charges fraud and deceit in the election of the Board of Trade. The Union men elected as Directors have resigned in consequence.

A WIFE MURDERS HER HUSBAND IN NEW YORK.—The trial of a woman, named Mary Real, is going on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York; she is charged with having murdered her husband, with whom, it appears, she had contracted a secret marriage.

THE HORSE "ETHAN ALLEN" INJURED.—The celebrated horse "Ethan Allen" recently took fright at the cars near Niagara, and started off with a sulky attached to him. The sulky was smashed against the cars, and the horse ran on to the bridge across Spring avenue, which not being planked, he fell through the stringers, bruising himself badly.

FOUND.—Two Letters have been found; one directed to Mr. E. A. S*****; the other to W*****. They will be given up to any person who may show a right to them, by proving that they are his or her property. Apply at the office of this paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Red Bill Case.—By one of those inevitable errors, which will force themselves on us, in spite even of our position, knowledge and best intentions, we yesterday named another party instead of "William Wilson, *alias* Red Bill, Jr.," as being on trial before the Military Commissioner. Wilson, in the actual party accused, whatever may be his innocence or culpability, and we cannot but regret having named another in his stead. Heaven knows it would give us ineffably more pleasure to be able to report the proved innocence of the actually accused, than thus accidentally to have named one in no way concerned in the case!

Inquest.—Coroner Beach, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the man elsewhere noticed as having been found at Stocker's office, McGite Landing. The evidence was to the report that he was a native of England, a spiritualist by belief, and a painter by trade; and that he had been informed by the spirits that he must not remain in the hospital, or he would die in it, wherefore he went out of it and died out of it! The verdict attributed his death to diarrhea.

Vulcanic.—Jerry Sullivan was arrested on Carondelet street, yesterday, on the charge of stealing some son of Vulcan's tools. He quite to run off with that celebrated red hot stove.

Found Dead.—Two reports have been entered on the books of the First District police station, since Thursday night, respecting the finding of the dead body of a white man in Stockel's office, 276 Moble Landing. He appears to be about fifty years of age. No further particulars are given. The Coroner has been notified.

In Contravention.—Louise Marial was arrested on Basin street Thursday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

Shameless.—James McPherson, f. m. c., and Mrs. Fisher were arrested on Basin street Thursday evening, for shamelessly outraging public decency.

Double Charge.—John Pittsgibon, of Co. B, Twenty sixth Maine Regiment, was arrested Thursday night, on the double charge of being absent from quarters without leave, and of trying to pass a counterfeit $1 bill.

Store Open.—Officer Sullivan reports having found the drug store at the corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets open at a quarter past 11 o'clock on Thursday night.

Lodged.—May Arthur went to the Second District police station on Thursday night to get lodging, but was found to be drunk and noisy, and will have to take the consequences.

No Lights.—James Norton was arrested on Customhouse street on Thursday night, for driving his carriage without having the lamps lighted.

Charge of Housebreaking.—Mrs. Prendergast was arrested in the Second District yesterday under a warrant, on the charge of breaking into Charles Leclerc's house.

No Passport.—J. T. and A. Rowsey were arrested on Thursday night, for trying to cross the lines without a passport.

Pseudo Officer.—Felix Pujoey was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of personating a police officer, and assuming constabulary functions without authority.

Theft.—Juan Valera will have to satisfy Judge Bell that he is not a thief. He was arrested yesterday on the charge of having entered Mr Silvestain's store, and stolen a silver watch and chain.

Love Thy Neighbor.—Mary Kenny, Mary Lofty and Catherine Counteay were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing lumber from the levee.

Provost Court—Judge Joseph M Bell.—Lawrence Lana and Daniel Biner, were arraigned on the charge of assaulting and robbing Bridget Whitehead, with her three children, was sent to the Parish Prison for four months, on the charge of robbing a soldier.

The Rowneys, elsewhere noticed, were let off on paying a fine of $25, each, as it was shown they had a license which let them to believe they were at liberty to go where they pleased.

Bridget Hanley was fined $25, for selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

The other cases, numerous though they were, were not worth reporting.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE WEEKLY,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1862.

SUGAR.—The receipts have fallen of this article, and the receipts from the Coast are not equal to the demand. A supply would meet with immediate sale at extremely low prices. Sales have been to a fair extent, on a small quantity recently, and we omit all quotations.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely light, and very little offering for sale. Sales yesterday of some about 70 bbls, all the receipts, at 30c ⅌ gallon for prime, and 27c ⅌ gallon for prime.

FLOUR.—We hear of small sales of good Extra at $5 75@$5 12½ ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT.—Good Red is selling at 1c ⅌ ⅌ bu.

CORN.—Sales of Prime to fancy at 70c ⅌ ⅌ bu.

BEEF.—We hear of small sales of Northern at $13 50 ⅌ barrel.

PORK.—Prime is selling at 16c ⅌ ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Smoked Shoulders and Clear Sides are selling at 14c ⅌ ⅌ lb, and Sugar-cured Hams at 15@16c. and 17c ⅌ ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—The stock is very light. We have received no Rio for some time. Sales of Rio, on the spot, at 45c ⅌ ⅌ lb, for sound Java.

WHISKY.—We hear of small sales at 45c ⅌ ⅌ gallon for bonded.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 24, 1862.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day:
Sugar, 75 hogsheads Cuba, at 2½ cents ⅌ ⅌ lb. Flour, 100 barrels Superfine, at $5 75 ⅌ barrel. Flour at $5 87½ ⅌ barrel. Corn, 1000 sacks Extra, at 65c. Corn, 1000 sacks Prime, at 70c. Corn, 1000 sacks Mixed, at 67½c. Corn, 1000 sacks Red, at 65c. Corn, 1000 sacks Prime Red, at 70c. Corn, 1000 sacks Prime White