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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 5 Front Levee street, corn, oats and cheese; at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 Camp street, navy bread.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hams; at the same hour and same place, drugs, medicines and sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Ann, tinware establishment.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sale mart, furniture.

Those in want of furniture, pianos or a sewing machine may suit themselves by attending the sale of McCerren & Landry, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, 16th inst., at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Front Levee street, corn, oats and cheese; at 11 o'clock, at store No. 26 Camp street, navy bread; also, at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, No. 47 Camp street, furniture and flour.

The National Advocate published the following in its second edition of yesterday:

Southern News.

The Battle of Corinth--Terrible Slaughter on Both Sides--The Loss 5000 on Each side--Partial List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

[From the Memphis (Grenada) Appeal, October 8.]

Mobile, October 7.--A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, October 7, M., says:

The battle at Corinth was very bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks, and also gaining the town. The enemy held out stubbornly on his left, until reinforcements arrived, when, on a sudden, they fell upon Van Dorn with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our position and retire.

The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and the slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes: "Maury's division, composed of Phipher's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, has not more than four hundred and fifty left."

Gen. Martin, of the Fourth Brigade, chiefly Mississippians, was killed; also Col. Rogers, of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed, and Gen. Cabell injured by a fall from his horse.

Ten thousand fresh Federals, from Bolivar, harassed Maury's division, which was in advance in the retrograde movement.

The army is represented to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one General was sanguine of success before the attack, which is due to him.

No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

ADDITIONAL FROM CORINTH.

Mobile, October 8.--Special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, October 7th, says:

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price attacked them in their entrenchments at 9 A. M. on Friday, driving them out and capturing nine pieces of artillery. They continued slowly driving them back until nightfall.

Our loss was heavy during the day--Phipher's and Greene's brigades suffering most. General Martin was killed; Colonels McFarland, Irwin and Moore were seriously wounded.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy opened with heavy artillery, which occasioned but small loss. At 8 o'clock we advanced, capturing several siege guns, Greene's brigade again suffering heavily, being the first to enter the town.

Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College hill. The enemy reserved their fire until the brigade was within forty yards. They then opened a murderous fire, repulsing them with great loss.

Information was received that the enemy at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching via Pocahontas, on our rear, and a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M., which was effected, being somewhat disorderly, but bringing off part of the captured artillery and our wounded and baggage.

We fell back ten miles to Cypress creek.

At 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Colonel Adams commenced skirmishing with the Yankee infantry force at Pocahontas, and fell back one mile, when he was reinforced by Whitfield's legion and a section of artillery, and afterward Maury's division, which was also reinforced, but the whole of this force proved insufficient, and were driven back--the enemy burning the bridge and trapping Moore's brigade and four pieces of artillery.

Van Dorn and Villipigue coming up, recaptured Moore's brigade with a brigade of the enemy and thirteen pieces of artillery.

The enemy was driven back to Matamoras, and our army continued its retreat toward Ripley, over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at five thousand, the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be over-estimated, as stragglers were numbered by the thousands, and the retreat not very orderly. We captured three hundred and fifty prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off. The enemy made no attempt to follow us from Corinth, nor the Bolivar forces after their defeat at Davis's bridge.

Van Dorn was conspicuous for daring, and Price, as usual, felt at home in the leaden shower, each escaping unhurt.

Price's command were the first in the intrenchments. Maury's division suffered the heaviest loss. Gen. Cabell's sustained a severe loss, and acted most gallantly.

The enemy fought determinedly and maneuvered splendidly. Rosecrans commanded.

Our army is perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

The killing of Cols. Rogers and Adams, and Gen. Moore is contradicted.

Lieutenant Farrington, of Captain Wade's battery, of St. Louis, is among the killed. He was in the heat of battle, doing a soldier's duty.

LOSSES AT CORINTH.

Mr. Dill sends us from Holy Springs the following lists of casualties, reported in that city as having occurred at Corinth:

Killed--Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi; Major Joseph P. Vaughn, Sixth Missouri; Lieut. Col. Manpin, First Missouri Cavalry; Captains Taylor, McKinney and Kelsey, and Lieuts. Gibbs, Blewitt, Franklin, Cook and Murphy, of the Sixth Missouri.

Wounded--Col. Moore, Forty-third Mississippi; Col. McFarlane, Fourth Missouri; Col. Eugene Erwin and Lieut.-Col. Hedgepeth, Sixth Missouri; Col. Pritchard, Second Missouri; Lieut. Col. Terrell, Seventh Mississippi Battalion.

The Sixth Missouri also suffered heavy additional losses, as will be seen by the following list:

Company Officers Wounded--Capts. Cooper, Parsons, Woodsmaer, Duncan, Woodward and Hickey, and Lieuts. Fiser, (mortally) Parish, (dangerously) Cooper, Going, Clemmons, Holtclaw, Sloan, Dickey and Lyle.

Of the casualties in the same regiment among the non commissioned officers, the following are reported:

Killed--Sergeant Yoes, Company A; Corporal Wood, Company C; Corporal Moss, Company E; and Sergeants Weidmeier and Browning, Company F.

Wounded--Sergeants Irwin and Payne, and Corporal Nichols, Company A; Sergeants Prather and Hickman, and Corporal Casey, Company B; Sergeant Tyler and Corporal Swearingen, Company C; Sergeants Franklin and Fulkerson, Company E; Sergeants Howard and Elliott, Company F; Sergeant Francis and Corporal Herndon, Company G; Sergeant Hughes, Company H; and Sergeant Moss and Corporal Scammell, Company K.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond, October 7.--In the Senate, the House bill to provide shoes for the army was passed. Also, the House bill to establish places of rendezvous in each Congressional District, for the examination by surgeons of conscripts.

The residue of the session was occupied by a discussion on Constitutional questions arising from the consideration of the bill to punish insurrection or rebellion against the Confederate States, and to extend the provisions of the sequestration act to all persons within the Confederate Government. The former was indefinitely postponed, and the other laid on the table.

In the House, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the President to receive into service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

Mr. Boudinot, Delegate from the Cherokee Nation, was admitted to a seat within the House.

A bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was discussed until adjournment.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

We are again compelled to go to press without any definite particulars of the battle of Corinth. In addition to what appears in our telegraph columns, we have only rumors brought from Holly Springs, by passengers who arrived on the last train. These are, however, much more favorable than previous advices from the same direction had led us to anticipate, and only place our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, at between four and five thousand.

CENTRAL AFRICA.--Undeterred by the fate of Park, Laing, and other travelers, the renowned lion-killer, M. Jules Gerard, is, we hear, projecting an expedition into Central Africa. The objects of the explorer are to find a favorable place to establish an independent settlement between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger, for the purpose of promoting the influence and extending the relations between Europe and Africa. The explorer also contemplates an attempt to reach Algeria from Timbuctoo. For this purpose they will start from the African coast at a point between the Senegal and Sierra Leone in next October, and in the first instance will make for Timbo, and thence through Sego and Jenneh will push on to Timbuctoo.

From the South.

Under this heading the New York Herald of the 3d instant, among other items of Southern intelligence, publishes the following:

Conciliation and the Northwestern States by the Rebels.

The following is the majority report of the Rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the resolutions lately introduced into their Congress touching the conduct of the war and the tender of conciliatory measures to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country as soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept in a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the cruel and ferocious war which they are now waging, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be), shall have once fanned their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it may be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discern the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your Committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is an undoubted fact that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded to a considerable extent in infusing the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and its great tributaries; and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea, by well known acts of legislation, yet your Committee is assured, that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehensions in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties) to contribute freely both in men and money to the prosecution of a war which, if successful with those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have, of late, become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolution referred to this Committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, and calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to obtain the terms of a just and honorable peace from the government of the latter, or [illegible] that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

The following is the latest Southern news, from Northern sources, culled from the same paper:

Washington, October 3.--The Richmond *Whig* of September 30th contains the following:

In the Confederate Senate on the 29th of September, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares--

'That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated parts of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free,'

--Is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an executive one to be regulated by circumstances. But it was proper that the Legislative Department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the "black flag" and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, said that he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the "black flag." If that flag had been raised at Manassas a while ago, the war would have been at an end.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, moved that the pending resolution, together with the resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a select committee of three, and he made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Barnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This was agreed to.

General Beauregard, September 24th, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says:

"In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command to sustain it successfully. But to maintain our posts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irremediable disaster, it is essential that all should yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating in superior authority."

LINCOLN AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, October 1.]

Abraham Lincoln's proclamation, ordaining servile insurrection in the Confederate States, has not been, for a moment, misunderstood either North or South. After undertaking to destroy four thousand millions of our property at a dash of the pen, Lincoln proceeds to say:

"And the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

This is as much as to bid the slaves rise in insurrection, with the assurance of the aid of the whole military and naval power of the United States. The New York Times, while applauding the wisdom of the proclamation, says:

"From now till the 1st of January--the day when this proclamation shall take effect--is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We certainly hope, however, that by that time the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked."

Deliberately and with full purpose our enemies have entered upon this step.

Is there any one who has not reflected upon the nature of the agency which Lincoln now invokes? A servile war is necessarily one of extermination, and the peculiar character of the negro adds to its inevitable horrors. Released from authority, he is at once a savage; and the very innocence which drives him to his own destruction, stimulates him to the darkest excesses.

Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The Rinal's new programme will necessarily destroy all bound between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the character and the magnitude of the hostilities. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making giant preparations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. If we do, we are safe now and ever. If we do not, we shall be lost. But we will do it, and we will not be lost. What says Congress and the Executive?

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 30.]

The Yankee Government has at last laid aside all disguise. Lincoln openly proclaims the abolition of slavery throughout the entire South, wherever a slave is held. The time for issuing this proclamation has been singularly well chosen. It is when the discharge of Pope's last officer has left our Government, for the present, entirely without the means of retaliation. It is singularly consistent with the behavior of Lincoln when Pope's infamous proclamation was issued. That document was not sent forth until Lincoln had assured himself that the cartel either had been or would be signed.

For the proclamation itself, it does not in the least alter the character of the war. It has been an abolition contest from the beginning, and is no more an abolition contest now than it was at first. The Yankees have stolen and set free all the negroes who were willing to go, wherever their soldiers have had possession of the country. It is best for us, indeed, that the mask should be entirely laid aside, since the people, no longer deluded into the belief that their slave property will be respected, will be careful hereafter to remove it beyond the reach of danger. This document is merely curious, from the clear demonstration which it affords of the entire possession which the abolition party has taken of the Federal Government, that the utter prostration of the last remnant of what used with so much unction to be termed by the canting knaves of New England, "the bulwark of our liberties"--we mean that ridiculous old Constitution of the United States, which no party ever paid any attention to when they were strong enough to disregard it, and from which no party too weak to justify its position with the sword ever received the slightest protection. That the whole North will acquiesce in this last kick at the expiring Constitution, cannot be doubted. Experience has proved that we have nothing to hope from any party in that quarter. Eager as they may be to cut each others throats, they are still more eager to cut ours, and to that pious work, we may be assured, they will devote themselves with all their energy. They are already calling for a million more of men, and the probability is that they will have them long before Christmas. We must make up our minds to meet these men and to beat them, as we both can and will if they come here.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 30.]

We learn from Rev. W. A. Crocker, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, who left the army on Saturday, that no change of note had taken place in its position. The army had been strengthened by at least thirty thousand men, by the return of stragglers and furloughed men. The roads are filled with soldiers returning to their commands.

The *True Delta* published last evening, in the shape of an extra, the following:

A friend has kindly placed at our disposal a copy of the Memphis (Grenada, Miss.) *Appeal* of Thursday, October 9, containing one day's later Northern and Southern intelligence than was published in our regular afternoon edition. All that is important will be found in the summary below.

FEDERAL REPORTS FROM CORINTH.

Richmond, October 8, 1862.--The New York *Herald* of the 6th, which has been received, contains a dispatch from the West, claiming a great Federal victory at Corinth.

It seems that on Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans's right, while Van Dorn and Lovell attacked his left. The charge was made with great determination. Van Dorn led his column over an abatis on the left up to within fifty yards of a ditch. They were exposed all the time to a scattering fire of grape and canister, and finally driven back.

General Hackelman, of the Federal army, was killed, and Gen. Oglesby badly wounded.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th has dispatches from Kentucky which state that Bragg evacuated Bardstown on the 4th, and that Crittenden's corps was in pursuit. Bragg was moving toward Lexington.

BENNETT DENOUNCES THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York *Herald* editorially pronounces the Federal administration a failure, and vehemently opposes the election of Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for Governor. It says that the Constitution, once so sacred in American eyes, is no longer regarded as better than the prophecies in an old almanac.

FEDERALS IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Mobile, October 8.--A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, Oct. 7, says: The Federal prisoners taken at Pocahontas report that over fifty thousand Federal reinforcements, new levies, are now in West Tennessee, mostly along the line of railroad from Corinth to Columbus, Kentucky.

PRISONERS PAROLED BY BUELL.

Augusta, October 8.--A letter received here this morning, from Col. John Forsyth, dated Bardstown, Ky., September 17th, says that himself, Wickliffe, and others, were taken prisoners by a scouting party of Federals, and sent to Gen. Buell, at Cave City, but they were subsequently released on parole.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond, October 8.--In the Senate, the bill relative to the Confederate Bible Society was passed.

The resolution reported some days since from the Committee on Judiciary, declaring that any exercise of authority over the citizens of the Confederate States was illegal and void, was also passed.

In the House, the bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, was further discussed, and a session taken until to-night.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Mobile, October 9.--A dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, October 8th, says: All the sick and wounded are being sent over the Mississippi Central Railroad. It will be some days before the lists can be obtained.

Fears are entertained that the enemy may make a demonstration on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but it is doubtful.

Battles at Corinth--First Federal Accounts.

We have already given the Southern account of the Corinth affair, to the effect that there had been a fight, and that Rosecrans had evacuated the place and fallen back. We have since learned that a gentleman, who had an opportunity to learn the facts at Columbus on Sunday, had reported that it was true that Corinth had been evacuated by Rosecrans; he had fallen back about five miles, but that it was a strategic movement only, in order to draw Price on to more certain destruction. He also reports Grant with a large force, and Hurlbut with his division, were marching to the assistance of Rosecrans, and he anticipated that before this Price's army has met with a most severe defeat, and perhaps a large part of it captured.

We conversed last night with a Memphian who was at Jackson, Tenn., on Friday night, and who left at an early hour Saturday morning. He says it was reported there that a fight was in progress at Corinth, but the result he could not learn, only that the people there seemed to feel very apprehensive about the affair. When he left there was a movement of troops in progress at Jackson.

LATEST.--Since the above was written the steamer Belle Memphis has arrived from above, and by her Gen. Sherman received the following important dispatch.

To Gen. Sherman:

Columbus, October 5.--Last Saturday the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. They are now in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly officers, but there is no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackelman was killed, and Oglesby dangerously wounded.

Rosecrans is in pursuit of the enemy, and should they attempt to move toward Bolivar, he will pursue them. Hurlbut, with five or six thousand effective men, is with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1000 prisoners, besides all their wounded, are in our hands.

This is the substance of dispatches from Grant to Halleck, just received.

[Signed] W. H. HILLYER.

A gentleman who was in Columbus yesterday, was furnished with the substance of two dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, as follows:

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

Jackson, 7½ o'clock, A. M.--Rosecrans has had a very severe fight with Price and Van Dorn. Loss heavy on both sides, with a signal victory for the Union troops. We have taken about 150 prisoners, and all the wounded of the Confederates.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Jackson, 9:30 A. M.--Hurlbut is engaged with the enemy at Bolivar this morning. He was reinforced last night with five thousand men.

From Virginia--Later War News.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th contains the following war news:

From gentlemen who on Friday last left the army of Northern Virginia, whose exact position we do not care to indicate, we learn that the enemy now occupy Williamsport and Harper's Ferry in force, his pickets from the latter place extending as far as Halltown, in the direction of Winchester. The main body, however, are believed to be in and around Williamsport. From the Virginia side their drills and reviews are daily observed by our men.

Late Northern papers give accounts of the landing of large bodies of their men at Williamsport. These statements are put forth merely for effect, to keep up the idea in the North that McClellan is "driving the rebels to the wall."

A number of soldiers, who left Warrenton yesterday, reached here last evening. They report that no Yankees have yet made their appearance at that place, although there have been several false alarms consequent and stampedes among the citizens and convalescent soldiers.

The telegraph is now working both to Warrenton and Winchester.

We hear nothing more of aggressive movements of Yankees at Suffolk, or on the Peninsula.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

The Petersburg *Express* has late intelligence, through private letters, from General Lee's command. The army is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, at a point which shall be nameless, but they are in fine spirits, and rapidly recuperating from the fatigues and exhaustion caused by the rapid marches and hard fighting which terminated with the battle at Sharpsburg. We are pleased to learn that active measures have been inaugurated by Gen. Lee, which will soon supply our troops with an abundance of shoes, and a good winter outfit of clothing, including blankets, &c. The army is being rapidly increased by returning convalescents and stragglers. The latter having become ashamed of shirking, are now hurrying on to join their respective commands. Our losses at Sharpsburg, though heavy, were not one third as great as those of the enemy, and we still have an army to confront McClellan whenever he offers battle, that will give him as much work to do as he can well manage.

THE FEDERALS PUSHING ON.

The Staunton (Va) *Spectator* of the 30th, says that the enemy, relying upon their vast superiority in numbers, are pushing their forces into several parts of this State. It understands that they are now in force at Shepherdstown, and also at Halltown, half way between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry; and east of the Blue Ridge, that they are in Leesburg, and also at Bristoe Station, eight miles from Manassas, toward the Rappahannock river. On Friday evening last the divisions of General Jackson and Longstreet commenced their retrograde march from Martinsburg toward Winchester. It is supposed that our forces will concentrate at Bunker's Hill, nine miles from Winchester, the place chosen by General Johnston last summer at which to meet the command of Gen. Patterson. Bunker's Hill is the converging point of three turnpikes--one from Charlestown, one from Martinsburg, and from the Northwest. The present signs indicate that a great battle will be fought in a short time in the lower part of the valley.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Passengers from Memphis yesterday evening report that on Friday and Saturday [illegible] from five to eight thousand troops left the city to reinforce Rosecrans at Corinth.

They also state that within the past few days some ten boat loads of troops have passed up the river from Helena, their destination said to be Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The force left at Memphis is from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and that at Helena about one brigade.

Address of the Northern Governors to the President of the United States.

The following is a copy of the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of the Governors of some of the Northern States, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed; and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the chief executive magistrate of the nation, the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the national government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission. And impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be kept constantly on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who allowed the possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and therefore the right to establish martial law or military Government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable intellectually and morally of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tool of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battles, and in favor of rebel masters being permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the right and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now presenting to our chief magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SALOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
[illegible], his representative,
W. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

INSURGENT [illegible].--A private letter from Mr. Charles Wright, on the gunboat Benton, on the Mississippi River, to his sister in this city, gives an amusing account of an interview with a backwoodsman up the Yazoo river, who had never heard of the troubles about secession, and received his first intimation that war was raging from the force on the gunboat. He had been in the swamps for two years. When he met our [illegible] as may well be supposed. He was on his way, at the time, to Vicksburg to secure a market for his lumber.

[*Rochester Ex.*

[illegible].--Under the head of exports is included a quantity of walnut hatchets, to St. Domingo. This article, for which a great demand exists in Hayti, is destined to be employed as a [illegible] by the ladies.--*Punch.*

FROM EUROPE.

The New York *Herald* of the 3d instant publishes with the following European intelligence, obtained by the mails of the Europa, which reached New York from Boston on the evening of the 1st. The *Herald* says:

By the Europa we receive intelligence of the death of the Earl of Ellesmere at Bridgewater, Scotland; Mrs. Livingstone, wife of the African explorer, on the banks of the Zambesi, in Africa, and of Marshal de Castellane, a distinguished soldier of France, in his native country.

The American War News

Under this heading the *Herald* gives very copious extracts from the European exchanges. For the present we can only find room for the following:

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND--ENGLAND'S REJOICINGS AND ANTICIPATIONS.

[From the London Post, (Government organ) Sept. 18.]

A new phase has opened in the American war. The South has commenced the invasion of the North. The Potomac has been crossed, and a numerous and well appointed army, flushed with victory and sanguine of success, is marching without opposition across Maryland. The news brought by the City of Washington is the most important that has reached us since the commencement of the war. Former mails told us of victories gained by the Confederate arms; but we now learn the fruits of these victories. The invaders of the past twelve months have been driven out of Virginia, and now, crippled and paralyzed, find themselves unable to defend their own territory. In what will doubtless prove a futile attempt to save Washington, they will be obliged to abandon without a struggle the State of which it forms a part. Unable to oppose the advance of the Confederates in Virginia, the Federal army could hope for no better fortune in the plains of Maryland. Behind the fortifications of Washington it may for a time lie in comparative security; but, when the surrounding country has acknowledged the prowess of the enemy, it will be found that even "impregnable" bulwarks cannot guarantee the safety of the Federal capital.

From no quarter does the Federal Government receive good tidings. The day of adversity has at length come. It remains to be seen whether those to whom the conduct of public affairs is entrusted are equal to the occasion.

B. DISRAELI ON THE WAR--"THE STRUGGLE HAS INCREASED HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE ENERGY OF HUMAN NATURE."

[From the London Post, September 18.]

The annual meeting of the Northwest Bucks Agricultural Association was held yesterday at Buckingham. In the afternoon the usual dinner took place at the Town Hall, and was attended by more than two hundred persons. The Hon. Percy Barrington occupied the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M. P., Sir John Hay, Bart., M. P., and Mr. Hubbard, M. P., for the borough.

During his after-dinner speech, Mr. Disraeli said: It is impossible for me to consider the condition of the manufacturing population in the north of England at a moment when we ourselves are daily experiencing great blessings, without a conviction that the time may come when it may be our duty to assist our fellow-countrymen. It is quite unnecessary on this occasion to speculate in any way on the causes of that unexampled distress; but it is a distress which, we must remember, has not been occasioned by any folly of their own, or by any visitation of Providence, but by the passions of men. (Cheers.) I would not presume under any circumstances to offer any opinion on the duration of the terrible cause of that unexampled visitation. But I cannot but remember that at all times civil wars have been very long wars, and that all wars in history that partake of the character of civil wars, such, for example, as the thirty years' war, or the celebrated struggle between Athens and Lacedemon, were wars of unexampled duration; and wars which began from indefinite causes and without any precise object, are generally those that are the longest. Hitherto the manufacturing population of England in the north have been sustained, in their great calamity, by the beneficent action of the existing acts of Parliament, and by the natural and spontaneous charity of those who are locally connected with those districts. But if this war continues it is impossible to conceal from ourselves that there must be an appeal to a more extensive area than that of the counties specially connected with Lancashire and Yorkshire. I am sure that if that occasion should arise, the great landed interest in all parts of the country will remember what they owe to their suffering fellow countrymen; that they will, under those circumstances, not only consider whether they were their best customers, but will remember they are brethren in misfortune--(cheers)--and in so doing they will not only fulfil a high duty, but experience the noblest gratification. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible for us as Englishmen to view what has passed in America without feelings of no ordinary emotion. Far be it from me to use any expression, here or elsewhere, which could be offensive to either of the parties in that country who are embarked in this fearful and almost unprecedented struggle which is now going on, but whatever happens there--whatever may be the fate of the United States--it may be said that they have certainly increased our confidence in the energy of human nature, and that is a great exploit to have performed. But, gentlemen, I think we must all feel that this history has taught us that for a powerful and enduring community something else is wanted than confidence in the energy of human nature. I think that Englishmen cannot but remember at this moment that, while those who have preceded us have achieved as great results as ever were accomplished in America, our predecessors did establish this State and this society upon sounder and truer principles. (Cheers.) Your fathers' land, gentlemen, where freedom and order go hand in hand (cheers)--and proved that it can be at this moment, when experience has proved in so transcendent a manner that we have solved the most difficult problem in politics, and have combined not only freedom and order, but, as I venture to say, we have combined freedom with order, but progress with tradition. (Cheers.) This has been the source of our strength; and though it does not become us, in a time so violent a manner to America, a terrible war we treat them with respect in their awful struggle, let us as Englishmen be proud of that strong society of which we are members, and the strength of which can only be attributed to the wisdom of the principles on which it is established. (Loud cheers.)

MR. HUBBARD, M. P., ON RECOGNITION.

In reply to the toast of the "Borough Members," Mr. Hubbard said:--With regard to the war in America, he said last year that he thought that war would not be of long duration. He confessed he was so far a false prophet that he was sanguine enough to suppose the war would end in a few months, whereas it was still carried on with unabated fierceness; and if he ventured to renew his prophecy he now did, it was because he saw all the means which must eventually bring the war to a termination--the utter exhaustion and inability of the Northern States to carry on the war for want of means and money, and of the munitions of war. The United States was unlike Switzerland, which could carry on war without money, because every man there was a soldier for the defence of his house and his hearth. But in the United States men only fought because they were paid. There the Government relied chiefly on imported Irishmen and Germans, and they fought only so long as they obtained remuneration. (Hear, hear.) Without wishing that this country should make a premature recognition of the Southern States, he must say that by the unparalleled fortitude, perseverance and martial ability they had evinced, they had shown that they were well worthy to govern themselves. This country must so far appreciate those efforts that, when the proper time came, she would, without wishing to infringe any international law, or to involve herself in any quarrel it was desirable to avoid, gladly hail the opportunity for recognizing the independence of the Southern States. (Cheers.)

THE "THUNDERER" ON EMANCIPATION.

[From the London Times, Sept. 18.]

The Northern papers republish a lengthy article of the London *Times* on the subject of the "pressure" of the Radicals of the North upon the President of the United States, for a proclamation of emancipation, since issued. The article is too lengthy to allow its republication by us, we can only offer our readers this morning a few extracts from it:

As every succeeding week has made it more evident that the Northern armies will be unable to subdue the Confederate States, one counsel has been more and more pertinaciously urged on Mr. Lincoln by a desperate faction at the North and their allies on this side of the ocean. An invasion of the Southern territory by an army of 400,000 men, the blockade and attempted destruction of the Southern harbors, the occupation of Southern towns with a rule of singular barbarity and insolence, the ravages of large districts, either by the connivance or under the direct orders of the Federal commanders, have failed to achieve the subjection of the seceding territories. It is now demanded that the Federal Government shall raise the negro population of the Southern States against the whites, as a means of turning the tide of war. Having come every opinion and every prediction of their own, the partisans of this miserable war are compelled to admit that their only hope lies in exciting a servile insurrection which may harass their enemies by bringing devastation into every Southern home. While the victorious soldiers of the South are driving before them armies far more numerous and far better equipped than their own, the political party which is thus foiled in its attempt at subjugation hopes to avenge itself by inciting four millions of blacks to murder, lust and rapine upon the unguarded plantations of the South.

In war mankind are not scrupulous, and this war, as all wars of Government founded, has engendered more than the usual bitterness and hatred. The politicians who worshipped the Union, and who to that vast and ambitious idol would sacrifice liberty, honor and even common humanity, may be expected to listen to any counsel, however wild and cruel. [illegible] war for empire, and, that failing, a war for vengeance on those who have made empire impossible. A republic which should extend over the whole of North America, which should aggrandize itself by the spoil of England and of degenerate Mexico, which should dictate to Europe with the authority of an united continent, was the dream of American politicians, and numbers of them are ready for any deed by which the South may be coerced or ruined. There are thousands who in the fierceness of their anger have declared that they would make the seceding States a vast wilderness, that they would burn every homestead and drive out every family to perish sooner than let two Governments exist on the Territory of the Union. In the opinion of these men the star of their country's destiny has fallen from the heavens if the principle of establishing an American nationality strong enough to overawe and rule the world be abandoned. That among such patriots there should be found many clamorous for the instigation of a negro revolt is not surprising, but that on this side of the Atlantic, among men who are not maddened by the passions of war and by foiled ambition, there should be found some to approve such diabolical warfare, is certainly a matter of wonder.

The slave insurrection which the Federals and their European admirers wish to excite, would, if successful, be, without a doubt, the ruin, not only of the white population of the South, but of the negroes themselves. Slaughtered and slaughtering, they would wage for months and years a war of extermination with the whites, and all traces of civilization would disappear over great regions of the South; and in places where the negro race is numerous, as in parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, we may conceive it possible that they would extirpate the white population as completely as in St. Domingo. The white women and children and the older men, who remain in the country districts would either perish or have to flee into the larger towns, where the ruling race might make a stand. But it is only in such thickly slave filled districts that there would be any chance of a result so unpleasantly in accordance with the Northern hopes. In nearly all the States the negroes form a minority of the population, and though the flower of the white race has gone to the war, there would be enough left at home to take a deadly vengeance on the unarmed and unskillful blacks. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first result of any serious attempt at insurrection on the part of the negroes would be the destruction of thousands of the unfortunate creatures at the hands of the whites. In the border States, where the negroes would be most acted upon by Northern emissaries, but where they are few in number in comparison with the whites, they would most assuredly be exterminated in every spot where they attempted a rising.

But who are the men who advise the commission of this great crime--who would rise up against their own estranged brethren a population whom they believe to be ready to carry on the most horrible of wars? They are the people of the Northern States, whose President has told a negro deputation that the African race cannot be permitted even to live intermingled with his own. They are the people of Illinois, who will not permit a man with a drop of colored blood in his veins to enter their State. They are the politicians who are for deporting whole populations of free negroes to the most pestilential regions about the Isthmus, on the ground that white men feel an unconquerable and invincible antipathy to the mere presence of blacks among them.

The idea of the Republicans is to organize a series of Cawnpores as a legitimate device of warfare. We are happy to believe that in this matter they are reckoning without any real knowledge of the race which they would make their instrument. Enough has appeared to convince observant persons that the negroes are attached to the white race, and that, though individuals may occasionally suffer under the tyranny of a master and resent it, yet, as a body, they bear no hatred to the whites. The history of the war shows this, and the excessive confidence of the Confederates proves that they were aware how much they could trust their negroes. All through the contest these have been working cheerfully, and, wherever they have been brought into contact with the Federals, it has only been to show their good will to the Confederate cause. The negro thinks as much of his State as the white man, and the complete ignorance of their country's movements in which the Federal commanders have been kept is a proof that the colored people have remained throughout true to their own section of the Union. Indeed, it is difficult to see that any proclamation of a beleaguered fugitive President can have greater effect than the inducements given to revolt by such Generals as Butler and Phelps.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the mails of the steamship Mexico, received yesterday, we are put in possession of nine days later news from Mexico than that received through Northern sources. We gather the following from the *Prensa de la Habana*:

By the arrival of the French transport La Meuse we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 24th ult.

The *Vera Cruzano* has resumed its publication under the title of the Official Organ of the Department.

On the 19th General Woll entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor and Commandant-General of Vera Cruz.

The report of the death of Gen. Zaragoza is confirmed.

On the 21st the transport-of-war Turenne and the steam transports Chaptal and Ionne arrived at Sacrificios--the first having on board Gen. Forey. The Chaptal and Ionne arrived on the following day, to land forces which were on board. Speaking of Gen. Forey, the *Vera Cruzano* says:

"Gen. Forey, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary corps in Mexico, as we stated, arrived at Sacrificios on board the Turenne, yesterday, and occupied in this city the house which had been prepared for him. The high position of this officer, and the personal instructions which we know he has received from the Emperor, are a guarantee of the important changes which will be effected in the present condition of affairs."

After giving a sketch of the character and military attainments of Gen. Forey, the *Vera Cruzano* goes on to say:

Previous to Gen. Forey's arrival, the following proclamation was issued:

Mexicans--In charging me with the command of the new army which I will shortly join, the Emperor Napoleon has committed to me the mission of informing you of his real intentions. When, a few months since, Spain, England and France, undergoing the same necessities, were compelled to unite for a single purpose, the Government of the Emperor did not send to Mexico but a small force, leaving to that nation that received the greatest outrage the management of affairs to exact the reparation of their common grievances. But, through a fatality which was unforeseen, the positions of affairs is changed, and France has been left alone to defend what she considers to be the interest of all. This new position did not induce her to withdraw. Convinced of the justness of her claims, strengthened by her intentions favorable to the rejuvenation of Mexico, she has persevered, and will persevere more than ever, in the conduct which she has marked out for herself. I have not come to war against the Mexican people, but against a handful of men, who, unscrupulous and shameless, have trampled under foot the law of nations, and have ruled by measures of the most sanguinary terror, and who to maintain themselves were not loathe to sell to the foreigner the territory of their country.

They have attempted to excite against us the national pride, striving to create in your minds the belief that we had come among you to impose upon the people a government of our choice. Far from this; when the people of Mexico will have been liberated by our arms, they appoint freely the government of their election. "I bear supreme orders to declare this to you."

The brave men who have joined us deserve our special protection; but in the name of the Emperor, I call, without distinction of party, upon all who desire the independence of their country, and the integrity of their territory, to join us.

It is not a part of the policy of France to intervene, for the sake of personal interest, in the intestine dissensions of foreign nations; but when for legitimate reasons she is compelled to interpose her authority, she does so in the interest of the country over which she exercises that power.

Remember, Mexicans, that wherever she determines to have her banner float, in America as well as in Europe, she always represents the cause of the people and of civilization.

Vera Cruz, September 24, 1862.

(Signed) FOREY,
General of Division, Senator, and Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writes from that place under date of the 27th, as follows:

I understand that from the day of the departure of the frigate [illegible], to the 26th, there have been 7 cases of yellow fever on board, and 20 intermittent. There are never over 7 patients a day in the hospital; there is a case of vomito among them now and three others convalescing. The sanitary condition may therefore be considered good.

The *Heraldo Mexico* of the 27th says: A decree had been issued by which the Supreme Government, compelling every Mexican residing in the Federal district, who is above 17 and under 60 years of age, to devote one day of each week to work upon the fortifications, which are being constructed for the defence of the capital. This order had been received with manifestations of enthusiasm. Large numbers of persons were reporting at headquarters.

The same paper from which we copy the above, the *Heraldo Mexico* of the 27th ult says:

Day before yesterday it was ascertained that the French had left Orizaba. Their object, which at first was not known, seems to be to evacuate the quarters of that city, in order that the fresh troops expected from France may occupy them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court--Lieut. Colonel Kinsman.--Pat. O'Donnell, who was unable to resist the temptations of his worthy friend,

"laughing, bald John Barleycorn,"

after the manner in which his faithless "Norah Creenah" had treated him, came to grief yesterday. He could sing

"What dangers thou canst make us scorn!"

but to scorn them in fact was too much for his practical philosophy. He pronounced it no scorning matter when he had to mine for a V in his paper-yielding regions.

Officer Burns was arraigned on the charge of getting drunk and disorderly. It was referred to Col. French.

John Gordon, or, as his name is also given, Jordan, was arraigned on a charge of having snapped a pistol at John Arnold. The evidence showed, however, that the alleged pistol was only the case of a meerschaum pipe. There the laugh came in, and soon afterwards the accused went out rejoicing, and complainant slightly chopfallen.

Mr. Gardner Smith, the well known auctioneer, was arraigned on the charge of having concealed a fine rifle, found on his premises. He satisfied the Court that it had been left at his auction mart by some person whom he could not discover. It had been carefully packed in a barrel. He was dismissed. The rifle was confiscated.

Howard Conners, who indulges in drunkenness and disorderly conduct to an intolerable extent, was fined $25.

Mr. Trott was arraigned on the charge of having used forged passes for the purpose of endeavoring to get beyond the lines. It was proved, however, that the pass was genuine, and he was dismissed.

Achille Lefos and Philippe Roget were fined $20 each for crossing the lines without a pass. They are from the northern part of the State, and one of the gentlemen stated that having been in the city for some time, he had run short of money, and had vainly tried to get a pass to go home. Under the circumstances, he and his friend had endeavored to get off without one. They succeeded in getting beyond the lines, but afterwards got lost, and had to surrender to a cavalry company, in sight of which they got.

Richard Thomas was arraigned on a similar charge. He had gone to Mobile six weeks ago, when the regulations about passes were not so strict as they are, and returned in a similar way, without being captured, but he was arrested shortly after reaching this city. He was dismissed.

Scalded.--Edward Whitmore, first assistant, Chas. Wrighter, second assistant engineers, Benjamin Casey and Wm. Johnson firemen on the steamship Estrella, were badly scalded on Tuesday, by the escape of steam through a rat hole in the machinery, at which some operation was going on. The two firemen were taken to the Charity Hospital, though we heard nothing of them on our visits there.

Assault on an Officer.--Pat. Flannery was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting officer Hazard, on the steamboat landing, with intent to kill him.

Warehouse Entered and Robbed.--Mr. Conley yesterday reported at the First District police station that the warehouse of G. K. Beard, on Fulton street, had been entered during the previous night, and that two sacks of coffee and several market-baskets had been carried off by the thieves. Who they were is not yet ascertained.

Assaulting a Slave Girl.--Mr. Riddle was arrested on Canal street yesterday on the charge of assaulting the slave girl Jenny. No particulars are given.

Inquest.--Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest on the body of the man reported in our last issue to have been found in the river opposite Customhouse street. The body had been in the water some time, so that the flesh had decayed to such an extent as to render recognition impossible. The scalp had all but entirely disappeared, and the hands were beginning to be separated from the bones. The deceased appeared to have been a laboring man, having on brogans, a coarse, dark gray pants, and blue woolen shirt. The small portion of hair left on the skin was black. On the sleeve of shirt were marks of paint or similar substance, and altogether it was judged he might have belonged to some boat.

A witness stated that some days previously a man had been seen on the wharf walking towards the river, apparently gazing intently upon one of the gunboats, and keeping on advancing until he stepped off the wharf and fell into the river. Endeavors were made to save him, but they were unsuccessful. Notwithstanding a careful watch was kept, he was not seen to rise again. There was no evidence, however, to identify the body found as that of this man. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

Sent to the House of Refuge.--Edward McGloin, about sixteen years of age, was arrested on Tuesday, and ordered to be sent to the House of Refuge. His story is that his father--who owns a good deal of property about the city--turned him out of doors because he objected to going to school in a wretchedly ill-clad condition, that he then went and hired himself to a man whom he knew, to turn one of the canal bridges, that he was there employed when arrested. The father complains that he is intractable, and that he cannot manage him.

Recovered.--Officer Cohn, of the Picayune street station, reported himself on Tuesday as having recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted on him some time since, and is now ready for duty.

Assaulting a White Boy.--Jem, a slave of Mrs. Kaufman, was arrested in the First District on Tuesday, on the charge of assaulting a white boy.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 15, 1862.

We have again to notice a brisk speculative inquiry for Breadstuffs and Provisions to-day, and owing to the probability of light receipts, the stock is mostly withheld from the market anticipating a material advance on the present elevated prices. The market is bare of sugar and molasses. The receipts from the coast are entirely suspended. A supply would command very high prices.

COTTON.--At auction, a day or two since 7 bales [illegible].

TOBACCO.--There is a speculative inquiry for this article, and we hear of small sales at unprecedentedly high prices. The stock on sale is extremely light, and very firmly held.

SUGAR.--There is little or none in the market. A supply would meet with immediate sale at very high prices. A lot of 100 hhds. Common to Fair sold from store to-day at the advanced rate of [illegible] ₩ lb.

MOLASSES.--The market is almost bare of this article. A supply would command very high prices. A lot of 100 bbls. plantation Fermenting (all the receipts) sold at the advanced rate of 58c ₩ gallon.

HAY.--300 bales sold from first hands, yesterday, at $60 ₩ ton. It is held to-day at $65, and retailed at $70.

BEEF.--100 bbls. Fulton market Beef sold from first hands at $12 ₩ bbl.

LARD.--30 kegs Prime sold at 16c ₩ lb. It is retailing at 18c.

BACON.--A lot of 25 tierces Sugar cured Hams sold at 16c ₩ lb. [illegible]

FLOUR.--We have heard of no sales to-day. The last reported were at $11 50 ₩ bbl. for choice Extra. The stock is very firmly held.

CORN.--Round lots are held at $1 ₩ bushel, which is the retail rate.

BRAN.--Round lots are held at $3 50 ₩ 100 lbs., which is the retail rate.

OATS.--The demand is supplied at $1@$1 10 ₩ bushel.

PORK.--Mess is firmly held at $15 50.

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

The following articles were received during the past three days, [illegible]

Exports, [illegible]

Arrived during the past three days, [illegible]

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, October 16, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 32 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 62 Beef cattle 12 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale 10 Beeves and 62 Hogs. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net [illegible]
[illegible]

P. J. [illegible] vs His Creditors and the Creditors of [illegible].

STATE OF LOUISIANA--THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

By order of Court. WM. C. DUNCAN, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 15, 1862.

Provost Marshal's Sale.

Contents of a Lumber Yard at Auction

BY THOMAS RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, October 18th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by order of Col. James H. French, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, at the lumber yard of John [illegible], corner [illegible]--

Assorted PINE LUMBER,
Assorted CYPRESS LUMBER,
[illegible]

Terms cash. oct16 3t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Lucy Frances, Gray, New York, Master
Bark Whistling Wind, Marks, Havana, Master
Bark Justice Story, Pifer, Vera Cruz, Jos Kelly
Schr Alice, (British) Hughs, Vera Cruz and Minatitlan, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK--Per bark Lucy Frances--4 bales cotton 50 bbls sugar 163 bbls molasses 13 bus tobacco [illegible]

HAVANA--Per bark Whistling Wind--[illegible]

VERA CRUZ--Per bark Justice Story--[illegible]

VERA CRUZ AND MINATITLAN--Per schr Alice--[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK--Per steamship Matanzas--[illegible]

RUATAN ISLAND--Per schr Coxo--Lot fish and fruit to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

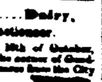
COAST--Per steamer Louisiana Belle--300 bbls molasses to Warneken & co 25 do T S Burbank--9 do do 3 do sugar Baily, Avery & co

AUCTION SALES.

Dairy........Dairy........Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 18th of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of [illegible] and Hancock streets, two squares from the City Railroad [illegible]--



16 Fine MILCH COWS,
2 HORSES,
1 MILK CART

The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms--Up to $100 cash; above $100, six months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. oct16

Corn, Oats and Cheese at Auction--For the benefit of whom it may concern.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at store No. 5, Front Levee street--

200 sacks CORN, more or less;
70 sacks OATS, do.;
40 boxes CHEESE.

Terms cash. oct16

Sundries......Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, October 16th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street--

Rio Coffee, Potatoes, Codfish, Mackerel in kits and barrels, Herrings, Empty Demijohns, Cheese, Beef, Champagne Cider, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, Cotton Rope, &c.

Terms cash. oct16

Hams! Hams!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, October 16th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern--

24 tierces HAMS.

Terms--Cash. oc 16

Drugs and Medicines.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, October 16th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern--

10 cases DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Terms cash. oct16

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the Management of Mrs. Charpaux.

209........Bayou Road........209

THE above Academy was opened on the 1st of October last.

Persons wishing to procure prospectuses will please apply at the Establishment.

24 Barrels Navy Bread at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at store No. 26 Camp street--

24 barrels NAVY BREAD.

Terms cash. oct16

1650 sacks Coarse Liverpool Salt at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, in [illegible]--

1650 sacks Coarse Liverpool SALT.

Terms cash. oct16

Sale on account of Departure.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets--

The stock in trade of a TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT and the Tools thereof.

Also--One lot of Household Furniture.

Terms--Cash. oct14 3t

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart--

Mahogany, Rosewood and Black Walnut Furniture, Bedsteads, Armoires, Bureaus, Book-cases, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Pianos, Clocks, Carpets, etc.

Terms cash. oct14

Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED by steamer--A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, comprising the following: Ladies' Kid, Goat and Calf Lace and Congress; Misses' do; Children's Kid, do; Men's Calf pegged and sewed Brogans, do Boots; Boys' and youths' pegged Brogans.

For sale by A. WESSON, Jr., [illegible] Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets. oct15 1m

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, Oct. 14th, 1862.

General Orders No. 14.

I. Judges of the District Courts for the parish of Orleans are authorized to hear and determine in a summary manner, upon petition of either party, all cases between landlord and tenant, and to grant such stay of proceedings, or render such judgments, after due inquiry into the circumstances of the parties and the equities of the case, as may be just and equitable.

II. Justices of the Peace are authorized to make similar orders and decrees, in cases within the limits of their jurisdiction.

By order of BRIG. GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, Ass't Adj't General. oct15 3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, October 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 13.

The Second, Third and Sixth 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 heretofore [illegible], the Provost Judges in said Parish will not hereafter take cognizance of or hear and determine any process or proceeding in matters of succession or estates of deceased persons, or any civil cases between party and party, not involving any question of a political or military character.

By order of BRIG. GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, Ass't Adj't General. oct14 3t

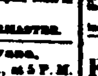
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, October 13, 1862.

Transportation and subsistence will be furnished to all discharged soldiers wishing to go North upon application at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, between the hours of ten and three. Discharge papers must in all cases accompany the application.

By order of the CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. oct15 3t

For New York, via Havana.

To sail on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 5 P. M.

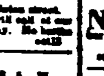


THE fast and splendid favorite steamship ROANOKE, John [illegible], Commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to WARMEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

N. B. Persons having baggage bonded will call at our office and settle before 12 o'clock on Monday. No baggage will be received after THAT TIME. oct13

For Havana.

SATURDAY, 18th October, at 8 A. M.



THE steamship NASSAU, Captain [illegible], will sail as above. For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. T. GRIFFIN, 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Parcels, packages, &c., received at the office, 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE from New York will commence discharging her cargo immediately. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk.

WARMEKEN & CO. Agents

Copartnership Notice.

THE copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of OLIVIER & ROMAN, is dissolved by mutual consent.

G. CHARLES OLIVIER, EMILE DUPLANTIER, for himself, and CHAS. ROMAN.

New Orleans, October 15th, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style and firm of OLIVIER & DUPLANTIER, to do a general Commission business.

G. CHARLES OLIVIER, EMILE DUPLANTIER.

New Orleans, October 15th, 1862. oct14 1w

WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, &c.--[illegible]

For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 St. Louis st.

[illegible] PER DOLLAR for every TEN lines, [illegible] first insertion, and [illegible] each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR [illegible] each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each and every insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible] advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription discontinued will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Hostetter's Bitters.

BLACK-HEARTED DECEPTION.

THE WORLD knows HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to be a positive antidote to the maladies of fever, and as the most powerful and healthful tonic ever advertised through the public press. What, then, must be thought of the fiend in human shape who uses the empty bottles, even filled with that sanitary benefit, as a cover for the vile compound [illegible]. Quantities of MURDEROUS RUM, distilled from spoiled molasses and medicated with [illegible], have been sold in the city of New Orleans, in Hostetter's bottles, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Citizens, shun this horrible stuff as you would shun the vomito or death. In the genuine there is an infallible preventive and recuperative principle. In the false trash, sold under its name, there is corruption, poison, and destruction. Steer clear of all [illegible] druggists, or respectable [illegible] and grocers, who are known to you. It is understood that a large amount of stuff purporting to be Hostetter's Bitters, has been at various times sold at auction in this city. It was spurious. The genuine preparation is never sold at auction. Merchants, beware, and always make purchases of the following agents in New Orleans, and you will get the genuine Bitters:

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
[illegible], below the French Market.
MORRISON & MACAULAY, Poydras street.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., [illegible] Common street.
G. R. MORRISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras street.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Customhouse street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
JAMES SYME, 134 Canal street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO. sep27 tf 51 Common street.

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork &c.

OSCAR BERCIER & CO. New Orleans, 27th August, 1862. au21

The Star of the East.

THE only true [illegible] the sublime arts of Astrology in New Orleans. She defies competition. Speaks from inspiration; can reveal your character, and the hidden mysteries of your past life; the present and future prospect. [illegible] Charts of life if desired. Fail not to visit her at No. [illegible] Baronne street, near Lafayette street. oct1 1m

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR New Orleans, La.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GROUNDS AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against negotiating, buying, discounting, or taking in payment or otherwise, a certain PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of $800, drawn by Pierre [illegible], to the order of himself, dated the 11th of June, 1862, and payable one year after date, stipulating to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from maturity till paid, [illegible] Dumaine, Notary, under same date, as no consideration was received for the same, and that said note was fraudulently obtained. Any person holding said note as agent or otherwise, is requested to surrender it to the undersigned who is agent of the drawer. A. DEZEURO, corner Esplanade and [illegible] streets. oct4 1m

Change.

CHANGE on Bordeaux, in small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 17 St. Louis street.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, September 26, 1862.

THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, cancelled by this Bank, and stolen in January last by Baton Rouge, as none of the said notes have been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.

The notes can be easily recognized, they are cross cut with the scissors used to cancel the checks. MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

100 dozen Brooms, 150 Cheese, 100 boxes Soap, 200 boxes Candles, 7 boxes Letter Paper. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Coffee! Coffee!

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO. oct7 No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved merchandise consigned to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York, by WILLIAM J. REID. sep12 tf 21 Magazine street.

Goods for the Mexican Market,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

IMPERIALES, VERONA AND JACONET HANDKERCHIEFS, BALL THREAD, AND REBOZOS. A. STURZENEGGER & CO. 16 Chartres street.

For Sale.

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY Lager Beer.

For sale by WILLIAM J REID, oct3 tf 21 Magazine street.

Exchange

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

Just Arrived.

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths, Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at CHARLES LOEFFLER'S, sep27 tf 126 Chartres st.

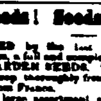
Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that from this date I will pay no debt contracted by [illegible]. JUSTO GARCIA Y LEON. New Orleans, October 1st, 1862.

Stolen.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT, the 12th instant, from the office, No. 24 Exchange Alley, a BLACK TIN CASH BOX, bearing the name of SAMUEL MORGAN painted on its front. The Box contains several valuable papers and other valuables. A liberal reward will be paid to whomsoever will return the same to the above office, No. 24 Exchange Alley. [illegible] Law Office.

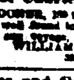
Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!



RECEIVED by the last Northern steamers, a full and complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. They are of the last crop, thoroughly fresh, and all imported from France.

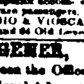
ALSO--A large assortment of Garden Seeds from the North. T. BACHTURA, oct1 1m 21 and 23 Ursulines street.

For Sale or Charter.



A FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER, 200 tons register, light draught, well found in every particular, and ready for any voyage, carried well. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, oct3 tf 38 Magazine st.

For Marseilles and Genoa.



THE fine, fast-sailing Italian ship CARIOCA, now loading for the above ports, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, Apply to PIAGGIO & VIOSCA Jr., 63 and 64 Old Levee street.

E. R. WAGENER,

No. 68 Camp street, between the Offices of the Picayune and National Advocate, Bookbinder and Stationer,

HAVING purchased the entire stock in trade of the above establishment--formerly Peter Mayer--is prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description. Also on hand and for sale at reduced prices, Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, Cap, Letter and Manilla, Straw and Printing Paper, Pens, Inks, Quills, and everything pertaining to the Stationery line.

Merchants, Teachers and Grocers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. oct11 1m

Wanted to Purchase.

FOUR HUNDRED HOGSHEADS SUGAR, from Prime to Choice, payable in Treasury Notes. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 38 Magazine st.

Office of the City Treasurer, New Orleans, September 15th, 1862.

NOTICE.--The time for the payment of City Taxes into this office is extended until the 15th of October next.

By order of the Board of Finance. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

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 into his hands. MME. DENNIS JACQUOT, Toulouse street, Between Burgundy and Rampart.

Lager Beer.

20 BARRELS SPEYER'S LAGER BEER for sale, apply to WILLIAM J REID, oct14 2t 38 Magazine street.

Corn Meal.

20 HALF BARRELS Kiln dried CORN MEAL for sale, apply to W. J. REID, oct14 2t 38 Magazine street.

House to Rent.

THE fine House and Store No. 133 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Apply to F. P. DUCONGE, oct8 tf Chartres street, No. 39.

For Rent.

THE comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 63 Rampart street, with gas fixtures, &c., will be rented to a good tenant, from 1st November next. Apply to F. A. GIRAUD, 12 Customhouse st.

Exchange,

ON LONDON AND PARIS, [illegible] BANK OF LOUISIANA [illegible] EUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.