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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1862.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Capt. Thompson, left her wharf, at five o'clock last evening, for New York, via Havana, with a fair freight, $50,000 in specie, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—W Lopenzer, lady and child, H Hanson, J Murphy and lady, C A Field, F A Gerard, Bourke, Mrs J T Anderson, sister and two children, Chas E Laidlaw, S H Kennedy, Mrs T O Kearney and two children, Mrs Quinnal and family, H S Keen, Hu Kennedy and family, L W Bodge, H Zybelbier, C W Limburger, Jas McGovern, Lesser I Cohn, Mrs de Mouton, two daughters and servant, John D Gaynor, Lieut J T Huppel, F Wagner, lady and child, Julius Train, Mr Elliridge, Mr Eaton, J Haith, and sixty eight in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA—Mr Thomson and family, Mr Carrillo, Pedro Olivera, A de Silva, lady and daughter, Mrs J H Lamond and servant, Dr Lewis, Jos Dutsch, A Secker, W H Rexst, Victor Pradon, and sixteen in the steerage.

THE STEAMER TRADE WIND.—We learn through a passenger who arrived here on the Matanzas, that the Trade Wind left New York on the 1st of October, as advertised. We can not conceive the causes of her delay. The steamer may have been compelled to put in some harbor in consequence of rough weather.

The attention of dealers in salt is particularly invited to R. T. Montgomery's sale of a large quantity of coarse Liverpool salt, which takes place this day, (Friday) the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at schooner Virginia Antoinette, foot of Toulouse street. This promises to be an important sale, as but little has been offered of late at public sale, and is now much required in this market; every sack will be positively disposed of at this sale, and should not fail to attract all interested in the article of salt. See advertisement.

DEATH OF A LOUISIANA SOLDIER IN ILLINOIS.—Auguste Boudreaux, of the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment, died at the military prison in Alton, Illinois, a fortnight since.

The Latest News Through Southern Sources.

The *True Delta* published last evening an extra, containing very interesting news from various points in the South. We present below some of the most interesting items. This news is taken from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 10th instant:

Important from Virginia—McClellan's Whole Army on Virginia Soil—Gen. Lee in Strong Position.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 1st contains the following important information from the army of Northern Virginia:

We have reason to believe that McClellan's whole army are again upon Virginia soil. They are said to have crossed the Potomac on Sunday at three different points—Harper's Ferry, Shepardstown and Williamsport. Our forces fell back before the advance of the enemy, and were at last accounts in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, a commanding position, ten miles north of Winchester.

That General Lee has allowed the enemy an undisputed pass of the river, when he could so easily have commanded the fords with his artillery, seems to anger well for his confidence in his ability to meet him in open field, and that he desires to draw him on to a selected battle field. Another great battle, perhaps the decisive conflict of the campaign, is believed to be imminent. The telegraph is in operation between Richmond and Winchester, and any hour may bring us intelligence that the great conflict has begun.

If the representations made by persons who should be well informed, are to be credited, our prospects of a victory are more than ordinarily cheering. Our army is numerically stronger and in all respects in better condition, than when it crossed the Rapidan in August, while its prestige, heightened by successive victories, is superb.

By through passengers who reached here yesterday, direct from Winchester, we learn that on Sunday last Longstreet's division, having approached to within four miles of Winchester, suddenly countermarched and returned in the direction of Bunker Hill. The cause or object of this movement had not transpired.

The *Appeal* says of the latest news from Virginia:

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

Our latest newspaper account from the army in Northern Virginia is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 23, which gives intelligence as late as the previous Sunday. Our forces were then in position at and around Bunker Hill and Hill Creek, a strong position ten miles north of Winchester, our right flank resting upon Opequon creek. The previous reports of the excellent condition and increased numerical force of our army are confirmed. It is believed we confront the enemy here with double the number of troops we carried into action at Sharpsburg.

McClellan's headquarters were, at the same date, at Martinsburg. With the main body of his force he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, while detached corps crossed lower down at Shepardstown and Harper's Ferry.

FROM THE ARMY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

Near Winchester, Va., September 26—In a late letter my estimate of our loss in the battle of Sharpsburg was six or eight thousand men, and the enemy's five times as great. That estimate of our loss is vindicated by the subsequent official reports from prominent quarters, and we have seen the confession of the New York *Tribune*, that "The Grand Army" sustained the loss of *twenty-eight thousand men!*

The force which crossed the river near Shepardstown, upon the rear of our army, was part of Fitz John Porter's division. It was permitted to follow some mile or two from the river, when it was attacked by Gen. A. P. Hill's division, in Jackson's corps, and driven back into the river and over it with heavy loss. The action was severe and gallantly sustained by our forces, with but little loss.

Gen. Hill has borne a distinguished part in all the late battles, as an officer of the very highest merit, and commands a division which ranks among the best of our army. Since that affair our forces have been quiet, the men engaged in refitting and repairing baggage and equipage. Each day is making large accessions to the army; stragglers, men from hospitals, and conscripts, hurrying onward to fill up our exhausted and decimated ranks. Half a few thousand of the stragglers now making haste to join the army, been where they ought to have been, on Wednesday of the great battle, we would have made our victory a complete rout of the enemy's forces.

What the next movement of our army is to be I will advise you presently; but that it will prove best in the premises, those who know Gen. Lee will confidently anticipate. IRIS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond, October 9—In the Senate a bill was passed to pay the officers of the Confederate Navy who were arrested and imprisoned by the Lincoln Government for resigning their commissions in the United States service.

At 12 o'clock the Senate went into secret session, and so remained until adjournment.

In the House a bill was passed to provide compensation for collectors of the war tax.

Eliza C. Boudinot, delegate elect from the Cherokee Nation, was admitted to all the privileges of a Territorial Representative.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed. The first section provides that all Treasury notes issued after the 1st of December next shall be made bearable only in bonds at six per cent. per annum, but in all other respects similar to the bonds bearing eight per cent. The second section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority, by public notice, to require holders of Treasury notes to fund the same in eight per cent. bonds, within four months from the date of such notice, and all notes which shall not be presented for bonding, shall thereafter be entitled to be fundable only in six per cent. bonds.

The House also passed a bill empowering the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever, in his judgment, public safety may require it, such suspension to apply only to arrests made by the authority of the Confederate Government, or for offenses against the same.

The Battle at Corinth.

THE CAUSE OF THE CONFEDERATES DEFEAT.

The *Mississippian* says of the Confederate retreat from Corinth:

We are informed by a very intelligent gentleman that the bridge across Cypress Creek, about ten miles from Corinth, was burnt by the enemy, and that our forces were not aware of its destruction until they arrived at the creek on their retreat. They were then forced to run down the creek and cross on a hill dam where the enemy had taken a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops at this point is said to have been terrible. The enemy pushed no further than this mill. It would appear from the statement that the retreat by the bridge was not properly guarded by our officers.

The other oversight is said to be the neglect to destroy the railroad leading from Corinth to Columbus and Cairo, which enabled the enemy to run in reinforcements, unmolested, during the entire night previous to our retreat.

Our informant was not applied to of what route our trains took, but was assured that they were all safe in good condition.

THE ENEMY IN TEXAS.

In the debate in the Senate, last Thursday, on the bill, in relation to the organization of bands of partisan rangers, Mr. Oldham stated that he had received information from an officer in the engineer department, that the enemy had obtained a footing upon the Texas coast, having taken possession of the Aransas Pass. This is between Mustang and St. Joseph's Islands, being the next pass north of Corpus Christi.

On the 22 instant the Confederate Senate passed a bill fixing the penalty of death on any United States soldier, commissioned or non-commissioned, who shall attempt to pass, or be found in possession of, counterfeit Confederate notes. The House has since perfected the law, let the dealers in the article at Memphis beware.

Speech of the Hon. Jas. Brooks

BEFORE

The Democratic Union Association.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

[Expressly Reported for the Weekly Cascadian.]

From the lengthy report of this speech, delivered before the Democratic Union Association of New York, on the 20th ult., we extract the following:

Hon. James Brooks, on rising, was received with great cheering. As soon as silence was restored, he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I am well aware of the responsibility under which any public speaker addresses any public meeting in a crisis like this. I am well aware that this hitherto proud land of liberty, of which we all have boasted and in which we all have lived, is now not altogether free, for free discussion, free speech, or a free press. ("That's so," and applause. Another voice—"We'll make it so.") Every one who comes before the public fearlessly to utter his sentiments, to say now what hitherto has been accorded to all by every administration of the Government, assumes a responsibility which every public speaker would gladly avoid if he could. I have interests, I have associations, I have responsibilities, I have a family, and I am not satisfied yet, that if what I say here does not suit the Administration in power, that I may not be dragged and incarcerated where many a man has been dragged without trial. ("No you won't," and applause.) Nevertheless, I feel that I speak as it were, a candidate for the limitis this evening, but I shall speak freely, boldly and fearlessly, though with due respect to the Administration. (Loud cheers.)

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT.

A new era has come in upon us, new logic has arisen, new law is expounded, new aspirations of the Constitution have sprung up. There was assembled, Sunday evening, in a neighboring city, in no lager beer saloon, in no Irish porter house, where a like discussion would have been suppressed by the police, but in the holy Puritan church of Brooklyn, a political meeting, (great hissing) in which the reverend expositor of the Constitution laid down the creed, as I find it reported:

"There can be only two parties now in this country—one for liberty and the President and the other for the South and for slavery. I know it is said that the President is not the Government; that the Constitution is the Government. What! a sheepskin parchment a Government!

President Lincoln, his Cabinet, the heads of the executive departments, are the government, and men have got to take their choice whether they will go against the Government."

And the President himself has fallen into a like error in his reply to the Abolitionists of Chicago, for they report him to have said, while they were presenting to him the necessity of issuing the proclamation

"Understand, says President Lincoln, I raise no objection on legal or constitutional grounds, but as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. He further said in the course of his conversation with them, in substance, that whatever appeared to be God's will he (President Lincoln) would do.

Now, gentlemen, I propose, as briefly as possible, to present to you, not my ideas, but what are the ideas of government under the administration of the government, and what is the difference between government and the administration of government? To the government itself, we all owe loyalty and devotion. (applause) and to the government we shall ever give it. Government is not only instituted by man for the protection of man and of society, but government is ordained of God to protect the people from anarchy and to maintain liberty and law for the people. (Renewed applause.)

ALLEGIANCE DUE TO GOVERNMENT, NOT TO MEN.

To that species of government our allegiance is due, and it has been given by the Whigs and by the Democrats in Congress in freely voting millions and tens of millions to support the government and the Constitution of the United States.

Government, in this country, has its form and embodiment in that written instrument called the Constitution of the United States. That piece of "sheepskin, that piece of "parchment," as it was sneeringly called by the reverend orator on Sunday evening, that Constitution of the United States is the written expression of the public will, the embodiment of the government, and in that Constitution, which to us is what *Magna Charta* is to England, what the *habeas corpus* is to England, in that instrument is our form of government, and that government embodies four distinct branches—not alone the President of the United States, nor the Cabinet of the President of the United States, an organization altogether unknown to the Constitution, but the Senate of the United States, that has the treaty making power, and the House of Representatives of the United States, and last, not least, are more powerful than all, the Judiciary of the United States. (Cheers) President Lincoln is no more the government than you or I, or anybody else. He is but a branch of the government. (Renewed cheers) He is but the Executive power. He is no more the government than the Senate or the House of Representatives, and Justice Taney, with his associate Judges, is as much a part of the government as the President himself. (Applause.)

MAN ALLEGIANCE A FORT IDEA.

The kingly idea of Government, in one man or under one authority, with certain Divine rights, irresponsible to man on earth and accountable only responsible to God in Heaven, is the Fort idea of Government the despotic, monarchical idea, never before till in this crisis, this new era, introduced and forced upon the unhappy people of these United States. (Hissing, "Good, and applause.) The President himself is but the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States. He never was elected by the popular will, or by the popular voice of the people of the United States. No, never, and great applause. No, never, never, never! (A number of voices, "Never.")

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS—THE PROVOST MARSHAL WAR ORDER.

There have recently appeared from the Administration (the Government) two documents of the greatest importance, which it can be dangerous freely to discuss, but which it is not the less our right and duty freely to discuss. These are, the first proclamation, the second proclamation, and the last, but not the least, the order issued from the War Department abolishing to a considerable extent, the civil jurisdiction of the courts, and establishing in lieu thereof, a system of Provost Marshals throughout the whole of the United States of America. The first proclamation of the President has in it three strange, three points worthy of considération. The first is emancipation; the second is a proposition for the compensation of slaves, and the third is the colonization of those slaves. I propose as briefly as possible to examine these points in order. The first thing which strikes a man is, to ask, where is the grant of power in the Constitution of the United States which gives the President, but the creature of the Constitution, authority to annul whole States of the Union, or the laws and institutions of whole States in that Union, and to override all laws for the protection of loyal men, even if in disloyal States. No man can rise and say, that there is any clause, in our written Constitution, any such authority for the President of the United States to exercise any such power as he assumes or tempts in his proclamation. The only authority claimed is, that he, as Commander-in-Chief of the army—of the army not in the field—of the army *de facto*, but in theoretical Commander-in-Chief of the army, sitting in the White House at Washington, has the power to exercise any authority which appears to him best, or which he deems best, in the place of the law, there is no authority that he may not exercise the same powers if he deems it best for the people of the United States, to annul the relation of parent and child, of ward and guardian, of debtor and creditor, of mortgager and mortgagee, aye, all the rights and obligations of society—for he has the same right as Commander-in-Chief to exercise all powers over the Northern States of the Union. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

THE LAWS OF WAR.

Who created this creature of the Constitution, the offspring of a popular minority, who created and appointed him with this arbitrary power over thirty millions of human beings? (great cheering)—a power, the like of which, if exercised in England, without an act of Parliament, would remove in a moment three hundred and forty eight members, among all classes of people, power, which Napoleon never dared to exercise upon his imperial throne, and which the French people would never submit to, if attempted over the people of France? (Cheers) But there is no such military power under the institutions of the United States. There are martial rights, laws of war, but well known and well recognized, laws written of, in Grotius, in Vattel, in Puffendorf, in our own Wheaton, and in our own Kent, and nowhere is there recorded as giving to any nominal commander of an army, any such authority as the President attempts to exercise, not only over the people at large, but over this Constitution of the United States. I do not hesitate to say, cost what it may, the use of such power is an arbitrary, and despotic exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power. (Tremendous cheering.)

MUTUAL DUTIES OF ALLEGIANCE AND PROTECTION.

Government has obligations and duties as well as rights. It has no right to claim allegiance and fidelity from a citizen when it cannot protect that citizen, and unless protection is given, allegiance is not due. (Cheers) When the Government of the United States failed to exercise its power for the protection of the loyalists of East Tennessee, of Virginia, of Texas and of North Carolina, under the law of nations those people were, *pro tem.*, for the time being, absolved from allegiance to the United States Government, until the Government could re-establish its power. (Applause) There are two species of government under which men live, termed in law Latin, Government *de facto* and Governments *de jure*, or in plainer English, existing Governments, Governments in point of fact, and Governments of right. Ours here in these Northern States is not only a government *de facto*, but a government *de jure*. Theirs in the South, unrecognized by us or the world—a mere government of rebellion—is a government *de facto*, not a government *de jure*, not recognized by the world and by us. Now, every loyal people living under that hard, iron, despotic government *de facto*, of the South, are bound, obligated, forced by love of life and love of property to yield obedience to that government till they are emancipated from it by the people of these northern States. And yes this proclamation, with one fell blow, with one fatal sweep, annihilates the rights of property which every loyalist has in Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, or anywhere, South. The loyalist and the rebel are put upon a par by this proclamation. And the loyalist, if, for the sake of his wife, of his children, and of his property, though his heartfelt allegiance may be given to this government, though his love and devotion are all for it, he obeys this government *de facto*, yet he is put under the ban by this proclamation as much as if he had been a rebel, *absolute*, from the very beginning, when the rebellion first broke out. (Applause) Hence, I repeat, the proclamation is unconstitutional, the proclamation is against the laws of war; (loud and protracted cheers) the proclamation is against all well-written distinctions of jurists upon the subject of allegiance and loyalty due Governments *de jure* and *de facto*. (Renewed cheers.)

FEDERAL COLONIZATION OF SLAVES.

The abduction, the emancipation, the colonization of four millions of human beings from the cotton and rice fields of the South, from the tropical districts of that region, where only the negro can work, where the white man cannot possibly labor under that tropical sun, the colonization of three or four millions of once happy human beings to some foreign country, no doubt with the wild prospect of emigration, and the taxation of twenty millions of Northern people to pay the expenses of this negro colonization, is utterly impossible, and never will take place. What ever the President may say, or believe he may dream of, the Southern negro will remain here in the land of his adoption and now the land of his birth, and the only question left us to settle is, whether remaining, States shall be left untramelled, unvoiced and undisturbed by us, as they have been, from the foundation of the Government, or whether we shall use the power of the army to subvert and destroy the authority of their masters and instal those slaves as masters of the Southern States of this Union, ("never, never,") and when thus installed, whether we shall have slave partnerships with them.

THE PROCLAMATION NO. TWO.

Let us look, now, at Proclamation No 2. I approach this topic with more apprehension than I have any of the others for there is more threat in its promulgation. ("Don't be afraid, go on.") This proclamation is a sequel of Proclamation No 1. It proclaimly says to the free white people of the North, if you discuss and agitate this subject of emancipation, if you make war against the Administration upon this subject, you shall be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. ("Let us in, let them in.") The proclamation forbids all disloyal practices, and among other things, states that all people who are guilty of disloyal practices, shall be subjected to martial law. But who is to judge of the guilt of disloyal practices? The courts of law—judges and juries? ("Good.") ("Cork Bustard.") The Provost Marshal of the city of New York, Superintendent Kennedy, the head of the police. (Hisses.) And if I have an enemy and that social enemy approaches the Provost Marshal and whispers in his ear that I am guilty of disloyal practices, he having studied into the secrets of some family circle, the Provost Marshal, without process, without judge or jury, can call to his aid two thousand policemen, and can arrest and incarcerate me in Fort Lafayette, and I am there beyond the hope of *habeas corpus* and the protection of the law.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—TO THE RESCUE!

Now, fellow citizens, I dare say, I shall be looked by Republicans, after these complaints against the administration of the Government, "What are we to do?" If this country was not in the midst of a civil war I would give no hesitancy in saying, as Patrick Henry said in the Revolution, Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. (Enthusiasm and long continued cheering.) Capt. Hynder: "Three cheers for that, it is the last cheers that freedom have to give. (The cheers were given. What are we to do? An audience: "Where are the tyrants?" Put him out.") All I propose to do is to appeal to the ballot box. That has hitherto been a still great court of appeal for all the people of the United States. If they will permit me to have it, arouse and inspire yourselves for action at the ballot box. (Applause. The ballot box is your only, your lifty and sublime remedy. ("Will they let us take the ballot box?") Give the ballot box and make a time there for the redemption of this people from all impending slavery. For the present protest loudly against all this arbitrary exercise of power. We will do it.

The Political Campaign at the North.

The New York *World* of the 8th publishes the proceedings of a ward meeting of the Seventh Association of that city, held on the 7th instant. The meeting is said to have been quite large and enthusiastic

Fernando Wood addressed the meeting at some length. We extract the following from his speech:

He commenced by saying that this republic which had known its darkest day of prosperity under Democratic leadership, would yet be restored to its original strength and unity under the Democratic party. We do not believe that mere brute force can accomplish permanently the restoration of the Union. We fought gallantly over State after State we fought go with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other, and thus by mercy and power combined, guided by an intelligent, high and patriotic purpose, in the wisdom and mercy of God, we shall again have an American Union to be proud of. Whether these principles shall prevail rests with you and men like you, in the people. We have selected as our standard bearer—as the representative of our principles in our State contest—a man, pure elevated and great—Horatio Seymour. (Great applause.) A man whose whole life has been devoted to the interests of his country—not in the field, but in the civil walks of life, where, in my judgment, the country can be served in time of the most perilous as well as in the field. We must stand by him. You know him. He has held that position before. Franchise made no headway where he was. In his official capacity he put his heel of condemnation upon every one of those hellish laws passed by a lunatic Legislature. He is a Democrat—a conservative man, a patriot, an elevated, high toned statesman. He believes in preserving the country, he believes in preserving the rights of the citizens of New York. Under his administration we may have free thought and free speech. In other States—in some one State Executive were sent in this country against the system of arbitrary, illegal and unjustifiable encroachments upon the rights of loyal, treason hating citizens—upon the rights of honest, law abiding men—they would stop. If I know our candidate as I believe I do, he has the nerve and the heart to carry out the convictions of his heart. were he in the chair of State men might be permitted to walk the streets at liberty, and the laws of our State would be sufficient to protect the rights and privileges of the citizens of the State, and the Constitution would again be considered an instrument entitled at least to ordinary respect, and laws framed by our ancestors, which we have lived up to for nearly a century, and all the guarantees of the Constitution and of the institutions of the country would again be regarded in our courts, respected by our public officers, respected in our crime redeemed in our churches, in our political gatherings, and in the ordinary walks of life.

I claim a right as an individual to criticise the acts of those who are administering that Government—who are temporarily in possession of the administrators of the laws and of the Constitution and in my judgment—and it is but the judgment of a humble individual—to subjugate the South by beating servile insurrection to the blacks against the whites, is not only wrong and impolitic but is as inhuman and unnatural. (Cheers.) It is not the way to restore peace.

On the 4th of November you will be called upon to exercise the right to which I have referred. Every one of you when he walks up to the ballot box with the expression of his opinion in his hand in the shape of a ballot, is as great a man for that occasion as William H Seward or Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers) Thank God! There is no distinction as yet—and it remains with you to say how long there shall be no distinction. I fear if we fail in this contest; I fear if some schemes of division and distruction are carried out, that the 4th of November will be the last time you will have the privilege to express your opinion, (voices, "That's true") and therefore, for God's sake, don't neglect it. If it is the last time, exercise it while you can—give that day to your country, and it will be as high and patriotic a duty as any man in the field can perform.

There were other meetings held by the same association, in other wards of the city. In the Twelfth ward Mr. John Keynton addressed a large meeting, in the course of his remarks he is reported to have said:

The nation is safe in the hands of the Democratic party. It has nought to fear from internal or external foes. It needs no eulogy from me. On its banner is inscribed, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," and all who will willingly subscribe to these sentiments are invited to take refuge beneath our flag. (Cheers)

From the first call to arms to defend the integrity of the nation the Democratic party has nobly responded to every call of the President. Unlike portions of the Republican party, we asked no condition to our loyalty. No Governor Andrews were found in our ports as a crisis when men were needed to uphold our nation, who would hesitatingly respond to the President of the United States that it was a "heavy draft upon their patriotism. But if the President will sustain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call."

As Democrats we cannot approve of the acts of the Republican party in the last Congress, when, instead of giving the Government a hearty support in prosecuting and suppressing this wicked rebellion, they were stultifying themselves by their fanatical and disgusting schemes to elevate the black to a level with the white race. Neither can we give our approval or adhesion to the new tenets of its creed as recently promulgated by President Lincoln in his recent proclamation, because we deem it to be the result of the insane and uncharitable legislation of that Congress and which we believe will stimulate the Southern feeling to exasperation and arouse the people to a resistance that will double the cost of suppressing the rebellion both in men and money; and worse. I apprehend that this is the high road to ruin, dissolution of the Union and endless anarchy, involving the stability of the Government, the harmony of society, the security of property, and the prosperity of the whole country, both North and South. (Applause.)

Let me tell the President of the United States with the utmost respect that we are once more a united party under the Constitution, that we are sworn to its support, and that no right therein guaranteed to the people must be taken away; for under that instrument, and that alone, are our duty to be accomplished. Let us tell him that the utmost freedom of criticism of party acts must be tolerated, and that the right of free speech, and of a free and untrammeled public press, cannot and must never be restricted.

Ahlerman (Genst, of New York, ("Harry Genet") then addressed the meeting as follows:

I am most happy to meet you here to night, amazing, I say yet are, for the glorious old Democratic gentlemen to the several positions in this State for which they have been nominated. I am happy to see so many of my Democratic friends here to-night—my personal and my political friends—those who have stood by the great Democratic principles in the Twelfth ward, and those who have made it the banner ward in the city and county of New York. (Cheers) I know from the number that I see here to night that the responsibility of the Twelfth ward is upon you—that the ward is in your hands, and it rests with you to say whether or not Horatio Seymour, your standard-bearer, shall not receive the largest majority from the Twelfth ward, in proportion to the vote over every ward in the city of New York. (Cheers) I know you are like myself, of Democratic principles, and I know you are like me, opposed to secession (cheers), opposed to abolitionism (Cheers) Like myself, that any gentleman who votes for Wadsworth for Governor of the State of New York, is a secessionist from head to foot, because he (Wadsworth) is one of the most ardent abolitionists that line ever presented to the people of a State from the creation of the Government (Cheers) And could these Abolition principles be carried out with the ideas, and to the end which the party propose, these principles would practically destroy this Union (Cheers, and "Hear, hear.") I am sure that joint labors will be given towards the election of Horatio Seymour for the position to which he is nominated. (Loud cheers.)

A number of speakers, among whom were Thomas C Fields and Conrad Schwarzhauer, then addressed the meeting, and after other patic cheers had been given for the Democratic nominees, the meeting was adjourned.

Important from Washington.

The New York *Sunday Mercury* of the 5th instant contains the following Washington dispatches

THE QUARRELS OF HALLECK AND MCCLELLAN

Official and non official circles are painfully excited over the misunderstanding, to characterize it mildly, between Generals Halleck and McClellan. It is idle to disguise the fact that this quarrel is the only reason why our army was not a week since hurled upon the enemy. A correspondence has passed between the two Generals, characterized by considerable sharpness on the part of Gen Halleck, and in which Gen McClellan displays the best temper. The complaints against McClellan are numerous and embrace, among other points, the following:

"1 That General McClellan did not obey orders, and delayed unnecessarily in evacuating Harrisons Landing.

"2 That he failed to obey orders and caused the defeat at Bull Run, by failing to move his troops as ordered.

"3 That he failed to destroy the rebel army in Antietam, as he was ordered to do, and could have done had he so willed.

Nor is the quarrel confined to official correspondence. Gen McClellan recently inspired an attack in the *Intelligencer* on Halleck for taking him away from the Peninsula, and Halleck has replied through the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*. A certain New York weekly sporting paper is, however, the partizan organ of Gen Halleck, who supplies it with reports calculated to damage "Little Mac."

All this grieves Mr. Lincoln, but he lacks force of character to put a stop to it. His recent visit to the Upper Potomac was to straighten things out. Let us hope he may succeed. But, meanwhile, the war lags, and will lag until we have a new head to the Government.

Late.—Since writing the above, I learn that President Lincoln has reached the city from McClellan's headquarters, and that he is now closeted with Gen Halleck.

Still Later.—The publication of the order thanking the army of the Potomac, shows that some sort of a truce has been hatched up between the disagreeing generals. Halleck, however, it will be noticed, carefully avoids praising McClellan

FORT LAFAYETTE CLEARED

Preparatory to making the arrests contemplated, Fort Lafayette has been cleared of the prisoners recently kept there, who have been sent to Fort Delaware. It will soon, however, be filled up again.

STARTLING NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor of France has broken the ice. The Government has been informed by the last steamer that Napoleon will certainly recognize the South during the month of October. The battles before Washington has satisfied him that the South cannot be conquered, and hence he will hasten to make friends with the secession in their good fortune, at the expense of his English neighbors. This is earnestly believed here, and the news was sent to be used on your Stock Market yesterday. If there was a panic in stocks, it was caused by this news.

THE COMMAND OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Baltimore *American*, among other items of news from Washington, contains the following:

The Commander in Chief of the Union armies in the Mississippi Valley has not yet been selected. Among those who are talked of for this position, besides Generals Hunter and Heintzelman, is General Hooker, whose appointment is urged by several Western Governors.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The same paper furnishes us with the following:

The Commissioners of Emancipation are busily engaged in examining cases which involve the loyalty of claimants for compensation for slaves freed by the Emancipation act. The latest case is that of Mrs Bibb, of Georgetown, D C, widow of the late Judge Bibb, of this city, who claims compensation for five slaves. A number of witnesses have already been examined, without, however, establishing her loyalty. This will be the case with a great many of the claimants for compensation. We doubt if one-half the number of applicants will succeed in establishing their loyalty to the satisfaction of the Commission, which ought to, and no doubt will be, very strict in that regard.

It is a well known fact that some of the most notorious rebels in this city, and the surrounding counties in Maryland, have freed their chattels before the Commissioners for compensation. In many cases the *bona fide* owners of slaves freed by the act are now engaged in rebellion against the Government, but rely on their representatives and business agents here to obtain the compensation. The Commissioners will look out for these cases, and the compensation money, instead of finding its way into the pockets of rebels and traitors, will either be returned to the Treasury or added to the fund appropriated for the colonization of such of the freed negroes as may choose to accept the offer of the Government to emigrate to Liberia, Hayti, or any other country provided for their reception.

Compensation is claimed for upwards of 3000 slaves, which is a greater number than is shown by the last census to have been held in this District. Previous to the passage of the Emancipation act a large number of the "likely" slaves were taken into Maryland, and their places supplied by old and decrepid ones, for whom their owners expected to receive the same compensation as for the young and healthy. They will be greatly disappointed, however, as *pro rata* values have been fixed upon all slaves for whom compensation is claimed.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

The *American* of the 1st instant says:

It is understood that the War Department has determined on the exchange of the state prisoners confined in the Old Capitol Prison for Union citizens held by the rebels in Richmond. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, will soon leave for Richmond to effect the exchange.

CAPTURE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The vigilance of our gunboats on the lower Potomac appears to be on the increase. Yesterday, five boats, loaded with clothing, dry goods and provisions, intended for the rebels in Virginia, were captured while in transit across the Potomac. The crews were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

From Mexico.

We published yesterday very late news from Mexico, through our Havana files. The following important documents is furnished us by our Northern exchanges:

A LETTER FROM NAPOLEON III.

In the correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, dated Vera Cruz, September 18th, some interesting details of Mexican affairs occur:

General Lorences had received the following letter from the Emperor of the French:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have heard with pleasure of the affair of Cumbes, and with modification of the check at the attack on Puebla. It is the fortune of war to have reverses, which often obscure the splendor of success; but that is no reason to feel discouraged. *The national honor is involved*, and you will be *sustained by all the resources that you can desire and of which you may have need.*

Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my entire satisfaction with their courage and fortitude. However far away they may be my solicitude still cares for them.

I approve of your conduct, although it may not have been comprehended by the world. *You have done well to protect* General Almonte, since he is in a state of war with the actual government of Mexico. Everyone who seeks the protection of your flag has an equal right to that protection. But all that should not at all influence your future actions. *It is contrary to my intentions, to my origin, and my principle, to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people.* They can freely choose that form they prefer. I only require of them security in their foreign relations, and I only seek the prosperity and independence, under a stable and regular government, of their beautiful country.

Receive, &c., NAPOLEON.

THE FRENCH FORCE IN MEXICO.

[Paris Correspondence of the London News.]

The paucity of the news by the last mail from Mexico yet adds to the public in much remarked upon. General de Lorences has written to the Emperor praying to be relieved of his command as soon as General Forey arrives. That means, of course, that he is dismissed. The assertion of the *Press* that the Mexican expedition cost us only 60,000, having been taxed by the *Constitutionnel* as a gross exaggeration, and the *Patrie* having with a show of authority stated that the whole army under General Forey does not amount to 30,000, the *Patrie* now replies by the following figures: General de Lorences has at Orizaba and Vera Cruz 7000 men, 19,650 have lately been sent from Toulon, and 16,000 from Charbourg. So that up to this moment there are 42,650 French soldiers in Mexico, or 13,000 more than the number of the maximum of the force ultimately intended to be sent, according to the assertion of the *Patrie*.

In an article headed "The Threatening of Europe," in the New York *Herald* of the 5th inst, the following occurs

It is stated that the Emperor of the French is about to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We wish he would do so at once. He would get himself into a worse scrape than he has done by his attempt at the conquest of Mexico, and his hostile interference in our feud would render the cause of the American Union more serious than if he became our ally.

North and South alike are beginning to get tired of the war, and foreign intervention would afford a most favorable opportunity of bringing it to a close. It would be the speediest solution of the national difficulty.

SOLICITATION FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—D. D. Porter, of the United States navy, has been appointed to the command of all the naval forces on the Mississippi river, with rank of Acting Rear-Admiral. The force under his orders, in vessels, guns and men, will be larger than ever before under the command of any United States naval officer. His squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farragut, who will still command the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, the headquarters of which will be Pensacola.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Louisville *Journal* denies that Kentucky was legitimately represented in the late convention of governors at Altoona, Pa., and adds that if any one professed to represent the State in that body, he did so without a shadow of authority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Levee.—Although the levee does not present so splendid an appearance of wealth, produce, venue, labor, shipping, commerce, traffic and travel, as it is wont, in the good times, there is still much that can be appreciated without surrendering one's judgment to optimism. The whole world knows by this time that when the fates "let slip the dogs of war on this city, the destruction of property at the levee, if any, was incalculable. The very wharves were given up to the rebels, and ordered such wrecks that they were impracticable. Here, utterly consumed, there, burnt through with a chasm of holes. Elsewhere rendered rickety and meaning mischief from day to day, and everywhere reduced to desolation. But they are now more loaded like their former selves than did the fallen archangel. Now, however, they have greatly improved. The worst portions of them have in many cases been rendered the best, and with the aid of the river, battery has been gained, of no small value, to the city. We hope the good work will be continued. It will bring its profit in good time, to all engaged in it.

Rushing It.—Eliza Rosha, who does seem to cut a rush for any thing, rushed into Mrs. Singleton. Whether

"Green grow the Rushes, O"

had any thing to do with it or not, does not yet appear, and perhaps nobody cares a rush to know whether it had or not. But a policeman rushed at Eliza, and rushed her from St. Joseph street to the Station House lockup. Whatever other doubts may hang about the affair, there ought to be none, that he must be a Russian.

Police Promotion.—Harry White, heretofore Sergeant at the Tremé station, has been appointed Lieutenant of the Third District, in the place of Samson, resigned, and L Malone has been appointed to the vacated sergeancy at the Tremé station.

Accident.—Thos. Duffy, a steamboat man, belonging to the gunboat Calhoun, while on his way to the gunboat at the wharf, at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, fell against a pier and but little head so badly that he had to be taken to the Charity Hospital. It is hoped, however, that he is not dangerously hurt.

Ashamed of Her Conduct.—Officer Richardson on Wednesday arrested a woman, who had shame enough to refuse to give her name. She was locked up in the First District police station, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and conducting herself in an improper manner.

Drunk.—John Clark and Ulrich Lohn, two soldiers, were arrested on Barracks street, on Wednesday night, on the charge of being drunk and abusing Catharine Schrimpf.

Contraband.—Alice Jones was arrested yesterday, in the First District, on the charge of having contraband arms in her possession—to wit, a pistol.

Suspicious.—Anthony Lipscomb, a colored soldier, belonging to the Second Regiment, was arrested on Front Levee street, on Wednesday, on the charge of having in his possession a pig and five dead chickens, which he is suspected of having stolen.

Terpsichorean.—Lona and Caroline Gerhardt, who ought to be more graceful in their mien, seeing that they are, apparently, devot