The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 75 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,220.

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, on Bagatelle street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, household and kitchen furniture.

By M. Parmet, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, dinnerware, one gig, three plain, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Peoples street, No. 76, house.

The Federal Government and Slavery.

In the London Times of the 30th September there is a long article on the Fremont proclamation, and its quasi-republication by Mr. LINCOLN. Portions of the article exhibit the customary discriminations and sentences of the journal in which it appears, while much of it is based upon a willful and wordless assumption. When the Times argues against the expediency of an attempt by the Federal Government to declare the abolition of slavery in the Confederate States; when it shows that such a measure would undoubtedly aggravate the horrors of the war, intensify and energize the resistance of the South, and render the restoration of peace utterly impossible, that sheet displays great sense and sound judgment. But when it assumes that Mr. LINCOLN and the Federal Congress possess the ability simply by the Arabian Talisman of an edict abolishing slavery, to effect that object, why, not to put too fine a point upon it, the Times talks nonsense, and proves that, with all its boasted acumen, it has not sufficiently investigated the subject.

The laws of the United States execute binding force only over so much of the territory of its ancient domain in which they are respected. The eleven States constituting the Confederacy of the South having separated themselves from the remainder of the Union, and refusing longer to acknowledge its supremacy, and having taken up arms to maintain their independence, do not of course recognize in any manner whatever the political authority of Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or his Cabinet, or his Congress. All decrees and edicts issued by them in reference to the Confederate States are just as much waste paper. The example the Federal Congress presents unto confiscating the property of the rebels. This statute is a dead letter, and without effect save in such small sections of the United States of the South where Federal bayonets have overpowered and oppressed the inhabitants, and where consequently they may be plundered without the fear of successful resistance. Just so far, and no further is there any executive victim in the acts of the Federal Congress relative to Southern property. In the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, Gen. BUTLER stole all the slaves he could lay his hands upon, and Gen. WOOL, his successor, imitates his policy. In Missouri, wherever FREMONT can contrive to seize the real estate or personal property of Secessionists, he does liberally bestow and rob the rightful owner for the former in the benefit of his masters, and if the latter consists of slaves, he emancipates them so far as the power of his sic dixit can do so.

This is when the United States Government and its tools are accomplish, and this is all. Now suppose in their desperation and wrath at their frequent humiliating reverses, the Federal authorities were to commit a law proclaiming that henceforth the institution of slavery in the States at war with the United States should cease to exist, would the passage of such an act mean any thing beyond empty words? Would it effect the liberation of a single chattel? Would we have in Louisiana, or indeed anywhere, pay the slightest attention to an imperial rescript which is as harmless as the summer lightning playing amidst the clouds. Just as this time, when LINCOLN'S myrmidons have no foothold in any of the Confederate States save a small part of Virginia, such a declaration would be the shrewest and most impotent vaporing. It would produce just about the same result as did King CANUTE'S lordly command to the waves to encroach no further upon his royal feet.

The European press, well informed as it really is touching the character of the struggle, and the points it has assumed, should be resolutely met wherever it essays to consider the mode in which the war is affected by the slavery question. Here prejudice and the absence of precise and trustworthy intelligence continue to observe its perceptions and dislocate its reasoning. Hence the palpable, and to the South absurd, mistake of supposing that the individual commonly known as President of the United States, and the body recognized as the Federal Congress, possess that sufficiency of power in virtue of which they could, merely by a bill or resolution, upset and annihilate the relations of master and servant in a section which they have ceased to govern, and which has long since proclaimed its absolute independence. The Times and its compatriots have yet somewhat to learn in reference to this topic. Even Dr. RUSSELL might instruct them better.

Richmond Storms.

The War Department has determined under new assignments of commands in the department of Virginia.

The command of Gen Lee is divided. He will have charge of all the north western portion of Virginia—Gen. Jackson taking command of the Valley.

Gen. Holmes will have command of the army on the lower Potomac.

The intelligence from the Rose of the Potomac is that Lensburg is still in occupation of the Yankees, and that troops are pouring into the Virginia side of the Potomac, near this position of our lines. The lines of the enemy opposite Leesburg had fallen back. The intelligence to that positively there were no indications of any move on the part of the Potomac. The enemy still held Leesburville and Vienna.

We have, from general report in this city, that it has been determined by President DAVIS to invite Mr. BROCKENRIDGE to a seat in his Cabinet, and that it is generally understood that if Mr. BROCKENRIDGE is placed in Cabinet as Secretary of War Mr. BENJAMIN, the acting Secretary at present, is willing to take control of the Department of State.

A RUMOR IS—Among the prisoners who arrived here from Lexington on Friday was a man named Cooper, who is one of the citizens of this city of having recognized. A man named Cooper, who, by a curious coincidence, was captured by troops despatched from Lexington, had his hand, being shot him a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. He has now turned up, they say, as an ex-member of Baker's California regiment, with many of his companions in the factory in this city. This is not an isolated case.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes as follows, under date of the 25th:

For several days past the weather has been quite unfavorable. The change has been decidedly for the worse. The change has been decidedly for the worse. The change has been decidedly for the worse