THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
THE BEE BUILDING, Camp street.
Daily Price, Ten Cents.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By T. Montgomery, at 9 o'clock, at Post 24, First District, 200 bags Salted shoulders; at 11½ o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, corn; at 12½ o'clock, at Post 16, First District, smoked shoulders; at 10½ o'clock, at store Nos. 42 and 44, Tchoupitoulas street, mackerel, salmon, flour, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at No. 119 Chartres street, corn; at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 New Levee street, shoulders, potatoes and onions.

By E. Guitierez, at 1 o'clock, at No. 17 Chartres street, fixtures of store.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on the Metairie road, opposite the City Park, milch cows, &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, the restaurant known as the "Four Seasons."

The U. S. mail steamship Suwanee, Captain Symmes, left her wharf yesterday for Philadelphia with a good freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Mr. A. George, Mrs. Rosen, Miss and two children, Mr. A. Aaronheimer, C. Brasolin, A. Gerahine, lady and child, Mr. H. Hanson, Miss Marie Roeper, Mrs. Caroline Spinnenberg, and 40 in the steerage.

The sales this day, the 27th inst., by R. T. Montgomery, should attract the especial attention of grocers, produce dealers, and the entire trade in general, and insure a large attendance. At 9 o'clock, at Post 25, First District, will be sold, 90 boxes dry salted shoulders; at 10 o'clock, at store 44 New Levee street, a large lot of potatoes, onions and shoulders, all in fine condition and very desirable; at 10½ o'clock, at stores 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas street, large and fine lots, of No. 1 and 2 mackerel, salmon and fine fish, in a variety of packages, and flour; at 11 o'clock, at store 112 Chartres street, 500 sacks corn; also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large and good assortment of furniture, &c.; at 11½ o'clock, at Post 25, opposite French Market, 1000 sacks corn; at 12½ o'clock, at Post 16, First District, 194 tierces and 48bds. smoked shoulders. Sales to be made without regard to weather. For particulars, see advertisements.

The *Picayune* published the following yesterday:

**Southern News—Casualties in the Washington Artillery Battalion.**

The following is published in the Richmond Whig, as an authentic list of the killed and wounded in this battalion, since its departure from Richmond, on the 10th of August:

BATTLE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AUGUST 23.

1st Company, (Capt. C. W. Squires.)—Killed: Privates Walker Chambers, Herman Ross, Taylor Marshall, J. Reddington. Wounded—Corporal W. H. West, slightly (since reported for duty.) Privates M. Mount, slightly; T. S. Thomas, slightly. John R. Fell, severely in arm.

2d Company, (Capt. M. B. Miller.)—Killed: 1st Lieutenant J. W. Brewer; Drivers Owen McDonald, Hugh Thompson. Wounded: Privates James Tully, F. P. Foushee, E. Joubert, R. Maxwell, all severely; S. Levy, slightly; Corporal R. W. Pettie, slightly in head (since reported for duty.) Drivers J. Dolan, severely; J. Cully, slightly; T. Kerwin, severely, by horse falling on him; M. F. Lynch slightly.

BATTLE OF GROVETOWN, AUGUST 29.

3d Company—Wounded: Sergeant W. A. Collins, slightly; Private E. Charpleaux, severely; Driver James Bloom, slightly.

BATTLE OF 30TH AUGUST AT GROVETON.

2d Company, (Capt. J. R. Richardson.) Killed: Private Henry M. White. Wounded: Private A. R. Blakely, slightly, in face; Private Douglas Ware, severely; Private H. D. Summers, slightly, since reported.

4th Company, (Capt. B. F. Eshleman.) Private Jos. W. Lescone, severely, in arm; Private E. S. Burke, severely; Driver Davis Nolan, slightly.

Recapitulation—Killed: 1st Company, 1; 2d Company, 1; 3d Company, 3. Wounded: 1st Company, 4; 2d Company, 3; 3d Company, 18; 4th Company, 3. Total, 31.

Horses killed in the three battles, 41.

The wounded in the battle of the 23d August were sent to Culpepper Courthouse for treatment. Those of the 29th and 30th August are at Dr. Marshall's, near Gordonsville, and at Mr. P. Stewart's, on the Little River turnpike, near Germantown.

**Casualties Among the Mississippi Troops.**

W. W. Divine, of the Mississippi department, furnishes the Jackson *Mississippian* with the following list of casualties among the Mississippi troops engaged in the late battles:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Company F—Sergeant Spain, thigh; slight. Company E—Lieut. W. S. Henegan, thigh. Company I—Paul Stroud, left leg, slight. Company B—W. Perry, left thigh.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company B—Wounded: Private John Conolly, right thigh, slight; G. T. Hemphill, left foot, slight.

Company C—Wounded: Capt. W. T. McDole, left hip, slight; Private R. E. Cuny, both thighs, bad; George W. Hughes, left upper thigh, bad; J. J. Lockwood, right knee, bad.

Company D—Wounded: Private Thomas Hurley, groin, severe; James Burns, left groin, bad; Robert Philips, side, slight; Edward Morshan, arm, bad; P. Oderald, arm, slight; M. Burk, right side, bad.

Company E—Wounded: B. D. Bankston, hip, slight; W. L. Williams, left arm amputated; Benj. Holmes, leg and head, slight.

Company I—Wounded: S. Fletcher, arm, slight; P. Crone, slight, in the left thigh.

Company K—Wounded: George Thornton, collar bone, bad; W. O. Wright, danger ous, in the face.

SECOND BATTALION.

Company F—Wounded: J. W. Elliott; slight, in the thigh.

Company G—Wounded: D. Mahone, bad, in the knee.

Company I—Wounded: Pat. Dametry, ankle; Jas. Beaty, bad, in the shoulder.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company A—Wounded: C. Cristman, right elbow; S. W. Frierson, groin and thigh; B. H. Manns, both eyes.

Company B—Wounded: J. O. Kelly, left arm; Sergeant B. H. Calharp, groin and hip; W. D. J. Jones, left arm amputated; J. C. Wheton, right hip and left foot.

Company C—Wounded: A. Watson, slight in the right thigh; J. S. Sorney, left leg; H. H. Westmoreland, right foot.

Company D—Wounded: J. T. Martin, left thigh.

Company H—Wounded: H. McPherson, flesh wound in the thigh; Jerome Westmoreland, leg amputated; Lieut. W. L. Burton, wrist.

Company K—Wounded: J. B. Irvin, left arm and shoulder; A. H. Lewellyn, right arm.

**New Confederate Treasury Note Bill.**

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, from time to time, to issue, in addition to the bonds, certificates of stock, and Treasury notes already authorized by law, such additional amount of the same as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present session; to be issued under the same forms, conditions and restrictions as are, or may be, provided by law, the bonds and certificates of stock to be issued in preference in all cases where they can be used, and where they cannot, the deficiency to be supplied by Treasury notes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of one cent per day, the said notes to be payable at the same time as other Treasury notes, and to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay annually the interest accruing on the 1st of January on all interest-bearing Treasury notes, and to make all proper regulations in relation to such payment; *Provided*, That, until six months after the treaty of peace, such payment shall be made in Treasury notes.

SEC. 4. The issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars is authorized to be extended to ten millions of dollars.

THE INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND IN NEW LIGHT.—A letter from Hilton Head, South Carolina, says: "General Hunter has ordered a negro in irons. He was one of the contrabands who betrayed an undue anxiety to get back to the rebel lines, and was caught last night in endeavoring to effect his escape. The rebels opposite this are constantly cognizant of our movements, and there is but one channel through which they obtain their information—the constant running back and forth of negroes. The fellow caught last night and caged this morning was on his way, with valuable information to the rebel forces, and an example will be made of him."

PEN-SKETCH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—A Savannah, Georgia, paper describes Stonewall Jackson as having a forehead broad and prominent, the occipital and unciptial regions both large and well balanced; eyes expressing a singular union of mildness, poetry and concentration; cheek and nose both long and well formed. His dress is a common grey suit of faded cassimere, coat, pants and hat—the coat slightly braided on the sleeve, just enough to be perceptible, the gold displaying the mark of a Major-General.

BRINGING 'EM UP WITH A ROUND TURN.—A deputation from Plymouth recently waited upon Lord Palmerston to represent to him that navigators to and from that port required an increase of train accommodation. Pam replied that he had many offices, but that he wanted yet a civilian on a steam packet. The deputation retired and see at present engaged, with their noses off, that they may think the harder, trying to find out what His Sauciness meant.—*Punch.*

The New York *World*, with regard to the late action the United States Secretary of War, upon a case of two persons lately arrested in Vermont, for discouraging enlistments to the United States army, in which the Secretary ordered the Marshal not to obey the orders of the United States District Judge—for a habeas corpus—makes the following reflections:

**The Secretary of War and the Judiciary.**

The Secretary of War is fast provoking a new and dangerous opposition to the Federal power. He is compelling loyal States to assert their reserved State rights for the protection of their citizens against his high-handed usurpations. Vermont, with characteristic spirit, is the first to indicate that, so far as she is concerned, this abuse shall go no further. Three of her citizens were recently arrested by the United States Marshal, and consigned to jail for words which, it was alleged, were calculated to discourage enlistments. Judge Smalley, the United States District Judge, on application, issued a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the parties. The Marshal, referring the matter to the War Department, was instructed to pay no attention to the writ, and "if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, to resist to the utmost, and report the names of all who may attempt it." Judge Smalley, after a hearing, pronounced that "the Secretary of War and his subordinates have no power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus," and that unless the marshal produced the prisoners within four hours, in compliance with the order of the court, he should issue a further order requiring him to show cause at the next term of the court why he should not be committed for contempt. There is probably not a State which is more thoroughly devoted to the war than Vermont, as is indicated by her signal promptitude in filling both quotas—certainly not a judge more thoroughly pervaded with loyalty than Judge Smalley, as his memorable charge in this city, on treason, before the war commenced, abundantly attests. It is impossible that the judicial interposition here initiated comes from a seditious or a factious spirit. It can come from nothing else than a solemn conviction that the Secretary of War has overstepped his province, and has trespassed upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

It is well, perhaps, that the first attempt to stay the Secretary in his insensate course has been made by a Federal instead of a State judge. It relieves the Government of the appearance of an issue between different authorities. But if the Federal Circuit Court which is to be held in Vermont on the first week of October, and to which the Marshal must show cause, decides against him, the State authorities will undoubtedly proceed to liberate the citizens. And, if further obstacles are interposed, the Legislature, which meets the same month, will do what it is free to devise and apply an appropriate remedy. A State opposition to the usurpations of the Secretary will thus be definitely inaugurated, which other States, sympathizing from similar grievances, will not be slow to join in through their Legislatures, most of which will assemble in the winter. Of course we do not imagine that this will be done without extreme reluctance. There is no loyal State which is not intensely anxious to remain in perfect harmony with the Federal Administration, and to do all that it consistently can to strengthen its hands. But this anxiety will not take the form of abject submission to flagrant and oppressive illegality.

Doubtful claims upon the part of the Federal Government have been, and, we doubt not, will continue to be yielded. The President, for instance, has suspended the habeas corpus, without the authorization of Congress. Not only Chief Justice Taney, but Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Story pronounced that such authorization is necessary. President Lincoln has thus exercised a power which no British sovereignty since the days of Charles II. ever assumed or could assume; and which even Jefferson Davis did not venture to use until the Confederate Congress passed an enabling act. Yet the people of the loyal States have acquiesced without complaint. They have shut their eyes to the dangerous precedent, knowing that the language of the Constitution touching the matter was somewhat ambiguous, and feeling that the occasion was too urgent for argument. But it is quite another matter when the Secretary of War claims the same prerogative. The usurpation here is unquestionable. Judge Smalley, though he admits that he is one of those who believes that the President has the power to suspend the writ, avers without hesitation that "the Secretary of War and his subordinates have no such power." No jurist will maintain the contrary. The power, if the President indeed has it, is purely personal. It would be as absurd for the heads of departments to claim the right of vetoing acts of Congress because, forsooth, the President has it, as to claim the right of suspending habeas corpus because the President is thought to have it. And yet it is precisely this which Secretary Stanton assumed to do in his late order.

The truth is that the Secretary has displayed the same imperious and headstrong disposition in overriding civil rights that he did in overruling military counsels. He knows no such thing as a considerate observance of his own proper functions. His law is his will; and he seems to assume that the President and the people will be satisfied if only his will is loyal. We cannot say how it may be with the President. The ways of that functionary are in many things past finding out. But we are as sure as that there is a sun above us, that the people will not stand this arbitrary persecution of loyal men much longer. If they can elect no redress from the Federal Administration, they will call upon the Judges, the Governors and the Legislatures to protect them. That call will be heeded. It will have a force not to be resisted. We do not pretend to forecast the precise shape in which the remedy will finally come, but come in some shape it will, just as surely as Secretary Stanton persists in this present despotic policy. It will determine, we think, very conclusively, whether we are living under a dictatorship or not—whether it is the Federal Constitution that is "the supreme law of the land," or the arbitrary will of an official creature of the Constitution. Neither secession nor nullification will be invoked, nor any other lawless procedure. Physical force will not be thought of. The weapons that will be used, will be taken from no other armory than the same Constitution which the Secretary in his infatuation dreams that he has shut up for the war. Yet they will carry a worse than Sepoy's fate.

**The Life and Letters of Washington Irving.**

The Boston *Post* makes of this work, lately published by Pierre M. Irving, the following review:

This volume is far more interesting to us than the first. The man begins to show himself here. His culture, his character, his modes of life, and his methods of working, and his intercourse with society, here make themselves manifest.

There is one thing noticeable in his letters and diary, and that is the absence of the morbid sensibilities of genius. His mind appears all healthy and healthy. He was a practical man in his business matters, yet a literary man in his proclivities and culture. He always had an eye for the substantial income of money that was to support him, and put him above dependence. He discovered none of the speculative qualities that so characterized the German genius. His mind was of that school to which Dickens, Scott, Thackery and Kingsley belong. It was healthy, shrewd, and loved human nature and the interests of human life, with a great deal of fancy to invest it with high color and more meanings than were absolutely true.

While in Europe, in Germany, France and England he had large opportunity for observing society and studying human nature. It educated his common sense and balanced his mind. He is a man in all respects manly in his character, and presents none of the failings of the literary character. His habit of seeking society was the cause of this: not separate literary society, but general society of intelligent and well paid people. He complained of the want of a literary coterie to help him along, both by the encouragement of sympathy and the stimulus of praise. But we see in advantage in this want of chances for clubbing with his set friends. It broadened his brain and his heart, and deepened and liberalized his sympathies, by seeking all mankind instead of a favored few.

To this, more than to anything else, we must attribute the truly cosmopolitan character of his genius. One is really struck with his sound wisdom in his letters of advice and upon practical matters. He was realizing genius as to his brain, but a gentleman and man of sound sense as to his character and conduct. He had none of Poe's eccentricities, or of Johnson's dogmatism, or of Goldsmith's vanity. He lived in well furnished and convenient bachelor apartments while in Europe, he attended parties; he dined and danced like other men; was the welcome guest of a German king or a private English family, and was equally consistent with both positions in all his manners. This was an evidence of a healthy man, and as such we recommend his history of all men of letters in all the future.

This volume takes his life through from 37 to 49, the most interesting period of his history. The style of the work is really beyond all praise—it is truly a fit memorial of the Nestor of American Literature.

WAR ON WAR PRINCIPLES.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "We have had a full trial of the Stantonian war policy, and it is unanimously voted a costly and disastrous failure. It has reached its crisis in Pope's campaign, and we may rejoice that we have seen the end of it. We are now to have war on war principles. We shall have no more windy proclamations from the War Office, scouting military science and military combinations and declaring the only elements of success to be 'the Spirit of the Lord,' and 'moving immediately upon the enemy's works.' Neither are we likely to see any more general orders ridiculing 'hosts of supplies' and 'lines of retreat.' It has cost us something to pass the board of all such 'Schoolcraft,' but it is now gone now. For which we may well give thanks and take courage."

**Social Life in England—The Great Roupell Case.**

We find in the London correspondence of the New York *Post* the following interesting account of the great Roupell case, already referred to. Says the correspondent:

Happily the week has been full of sensation crisis, or else our newspapers would have had a dead blank of it. Foremost amongst them is the great Roupell case, the most exciting scandal we have had since the Redlier fraud.

Some six years ago the town was startled with the announcement that a new and unknown millionaire had appeared on the London stage. The name of Roupell had never penetrated north of the Thames. It was known only to the denizens of the unsavory bone-boiling suburb of Lambeth, as that of a somewhat eccentric inhabitant. It appeared to the astonishment of the parish, that old Roupell had died worth some two millions of dollars, and was understood to have left the whole of his property to his son. There it was, that the fortune had been amassed in the sale of marine stores and in all the hundred strange branches of petty trade covered by that most elastic of designations. The origin of the fortune was not very refined, possibly not exactly satisfactory, but the important fact remained unquestioned that the fortune existed, and that a Mr. William Roupell was its apparent owner. Society was not so impolite as to ask questions, and for a time the young millionaire was the lion of the day.

HOW ROUPELL ENTERED PARLIAMENT.

The world of London, from the peer down to the publican, delighted to do him honor. He was elected a member of fashionable clubs, he admission into fashionable society, and might, if he had chosen, have married into aristocratic families. A seat in the House of Commons is a pleasant distinction for a young man of fortune, and society felt it proper that Mr Roupell should be a member of Parliament. A small borough was too poor a distinction for a millionaire. Nothing would be worthy of him but a great constituency. A general election took place within a few weeks of Mr. Roupell coming into his fortune; and Lambeth, the ancestral home of the Roupells—the most democratic of metropolitan constituencies—was only too anxious for the honor of being represented by the young capitalist.

The old member, Mr. Wilkinson, was a staunch and tried liberal; but Mr. Roupell, though very young (just twenty-five) was also very rich, and Mr. Wilkinson had not a chance against him. Of course the young member did nothing in Parliament; he was too rich to be expected to do any thing; and his brother electors did not expect it of him. He was ornamental, if not useful. He built a Roupell Park, lived with praiseworthy extravagance, was reelected at the next elections, as a matter of course, was colonel of a volunteer regiment raised at his own expense, was looked up to in Parliament as a safe and not extreme liberal, and was regarded generally as a credit to his constituency, his party and his country. He was so creditably rich. With a little more prudence and some slight exertion he might have lived to be a member of the Ministry and a Peer of England. It is true that his expenditure was reported to be royally extravagant, but society with its looks kindly on this sort of error, and considered it only right that the son and heir of the old marine store dealer should pay for his footing in the world of fashion.

HIS RESIGNATION, AND SUBSEQUENT SCANDAL.

Last March London was astonished to learn that Mr. Roupell had resigned his seat in Parliament, apparently without cause, and had gone to Ireland. Other stories soon circulated to explain his retirement. Judge Smalley, the United States District Judge, on application, issued a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the parties. The Marshal, referring the matter to the War Department, was instructed to pay no attention to the writ, and "if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, to resist to the utmost, and report the names of all who may attempt it." Judge Smalley, after a hearing, pronounced that "the Secretary of War and his subordinates have no power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus," and that unless the marshal produced the prisoners within four hours, in compliance with the order of the court, he should issue a further order requiring him to show cause at the next term of the court why he should not be committed for contempt. There is probably not a State which is more thoroughly devoted to the war than Vermont, as is indicated by her signal promptitude in filling both quotas—certainly not a judge more thoroughly pervaded with loyalty than Judge Smalley, as his memorable charge in this city, on treason, before the war commenced, abundantly attests. It is impossible that the judicial interposition here initiated comes from a seditious or a factious spirit. It can come from nothing else than a solemn conviction that the Secretary of War has overstepped his province, and has trespassed upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

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Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,493.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Child Kicked by a Horse.*—A little boy, about six years old, was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday morning with his jaw badly fractured by a kick from a horse. The affair took place at Gretna, on Thursday. The little sufferer's name is Thomas Kennedy. We did not learn any particulars as to the manner in which the accident occurred.

*Run Over.*—David Race was seriously injured in the foot at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday night, by being run over by Patrick Collins's milk-cart, at the corner of Franklin and Conti streets. Collins was arrested for furious driving and criminally causing the injury.

*Assaulting a Woman.*—Michael Broderick was arrested on Dauphin street on Thursday evening, on the charge of assaulting Adele Valentin, f. w. c.

At the same time John Lee was arrested on Dauphin street, on the charge of interfering with officer Buckley in the discharge of his duty; and it may be that this arose out of the foregoing case.

*Too Fond of Hams.*—Michael Bowen, who is said to be one of the most notorious characters in the city, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining possession of an invoice of hams. Officer J. J. Foley, clerk in the office of Lieutenant Robinson, of the First District police, had the case in charge. The steamer Saxon, it appears, brought ninety-seven hams, canvased and in tierces, consigned to F. Dalbondio. Bowen heard of this, and forging an order for them, sent the driver of dray 214 to get them and deliver them to him. Foley found all this out, learned that two of the tierces had been stove in, and the hams stripped of their canvas, took possession of them, and lodged in the First District police station, with Mr. Bowen himself.

*Assault with Intent to Kill.*—Geo Moritz was arrested on Thursday evening on the right bank of the river, near Harvey's canal, at a place called Cosmopolite Town. He stands charged with assaulting Wm. A. High with intent to kill.

*Taken to the Hospital.*—Charles O'Hara was taken to the Charity Hospital in a very sick condition. He was found lying in the Second District Vegetable Market.

*Fraud.*—Fred. Boof and Thomas Garish were arrested on Thursday, in the Second District, on a charge of defrauding M. Harrity. What the particulars of the fraud were we were unable to learn.

*Need Repairing.*—The telegraph wire on Bienville street is reported to be broke down. It is necessary that it should be immediately repaired.

*Contraband.*—Officer Wolf took to the guardhouse of the Third District yesterday a lot of fencing foils, which he found hidden by some party, considering them as contraband of war.

*Arrested.*—David, the slave of Mr. Taylor, was arrested on St. Charles street on Thursday evening, for stealing a rifle, together with a bayonet and pouch, from a soldier. The darkey refuses to give any account of the weapon.

*In a Bad Mood.*—Wm. Rockwell was arrested on Thursday night on Dryades street, in quite a bad mood. He was heard using seditious language, fighting, and generally disturbing the peace of the neighborhood.

*Refusing to Pay.*—A soldier named George Dashwood was arrested on Thursday night in the Poydras Market, at the instance of the keeper of an eating stand, who charges him with refusing to pay for food which he obtained from him. As Dashwood was absent from his command without leave, he will have to answer to a couple of charges when he is examined.

*Reported.*—Officers Stanley and Morgan stand reported on the police books of the Fourth District, by Sergeant Elliot, for fighting and disturbing the peace, on the ferry boat plying between Gretna and the Fourth District.

*Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinman.*—The charge against Mr. Waterman, of which many of our readers will recollect that we had a notice some time since, was brought up for examination yesterday. Those who recollect nothing of it, and are not curious enough to desire to peer into a contemptible scandal, need give themselves about it. From the evidence before the Court, we feel called upon to say that it is rarely that so unfounded a case of so serious a character appears before a tribunal of justice. And we cannot but feel regret that we should have mentioned the gentleman's name in connection therewith, with so strong a feeling of want of ground for it that he is honorably discharged. We got the charge, however, from authorized records, and claim unconditional consideration for having merely reported it as we found it.

Another case which came before the Court presented even worse features, if possible, than the foregoing one. A young man named John Jest, who has been in the employ of Mr Michael Gernon, notary public, was brought up on the charge of making use of seditious language. In the defence witnesses were introduced, one of whom, a colored boy, swore that Mrs. Gernon had offered him fifty cents to induce a shot to kill Jest. Another witness, named Mary Lewis, deposed that Mrs. Gernon had endeavored to induce her to poison Mr. Gernon, and that she had gone to Mr. Gernon with the poison in her possession. A third witness, an old negro, deposed that Mrs. Gernon had asked him to put Mr. Gernon out of the way, but that he had told her she would have to get one of his gang, younger than himself to do it. On hearing this testimony, the Court immediately ordered the woman Lewis and the old negro man to be taken into custody. The boy Jest, however, was proved to have made use of seditious language, and was sentenced to one month's confinement in the Parish Prison.

John Kelly, accused of being a spy, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

Wash. Rockwell was fined $50, with the option of going to the Parish Prison for six months, for making use of seditious language.

Susan Parker, for burnshing for the Southern Confederacy, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

A number of other drunks, disorderlies, loiterers, peace-disturbers, *et id genus omne*, were disposed of according to their merits, without soliciting anything whatever of public interest.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26 1862.

We stated yesterday that the movement in the market had been general, that prices had shown a good degree of firmness, and that there was a marked disposition on the part of purchasers to anticipate requirements, owing to the light stock of choice Provisions on hand, and the prospect of light receipts. Rain has interrupted out-door operations to a great extent, the market was unchanged. There has been a good demand for Sugar and Molasses, and all on the levee was taken at firm prices. The Freight market is quiet, and unchanged. There has been considerable competition among bidders at auction, and a brisk business has been done, embracing a number of important sales. For further particulars we refer to the following:

TOBACCO.—There is some inquiry, but very hear of no sales of any moment; the last reported were at 15½c Exchange, equivalent to 17½c currency for Fine Admitted. Unprecedentedly high prices are being realized in every market.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice a good demand to-day, and about 1200 hhds. all on the levee, was taken in several lots at 8c. for Fair, 8½c. for Fully Fair; 9c. for Prime, and 9½c. for Choice.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light, and with a good demand, about 500 bbls. all on the levee, was taken at 30c. for Fermenting.

FLOUR.—We have heard of no private sales of any moment to-day. Superfine in round lots is firmly held at $3 37½@$3 50.

CORN.—We noticed sales yesterday of 500 sacks from first hands at 74c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—100 sacks sold at wholesale at $1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We notice sales from first hands of about 300 bales Northern at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PORK.—Mess is firmly held at $15 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—There has been more offering to-day, and prices have somewhat firmer. We quote as the rates $2 50 ⅌ hhd. of Sugar for Northern ports, and 75c. ⅌ bbl. of Molasses.

We notice sales at auction to day of 745 sacks Bran at $1 ⅌ ⅌ 100 lbs., 70 sacks Shorts, in bad condition, at 50c., 10 do Ribbed Hides, do do, at 5c., 36 do Hams, do do, at 6¾c.; 23 bbls. Prime Mess Pork at $14; 25 do. Mess Pork at $14; 100 sacks Corn at 72 @74c. ⅌ bushel; 500 bales Hay at $27 50 ⅌ ton; 40 bbls. Molasses, 30 do. Sugar House Syrup at 25@26c. ⅌ gal.; 5 bbls. Potatoes at $2 45; 50 do. 131 do. Flour at $3 75; 40 do. Rye Flour, $3 75; 40 boxes Cincinnati Starch at 8½c.; 40 boxes Tallow Candles at 10c.; 50 boxes Olive Oil at $6 50; a lot of Spices at 74 @10c. ⅌ lb.; 50 sacks Bridle Hides at $2 ⅌ ⅌ 100 lbs.; 5 boxes Lemons at $4; 20 bbls. damaged White Beans at $2 25⅌ $2 50; 250 boxes domestic Soap at $2 75; 50 do. White Soap at $3 25; 50 boxes Sperm Candles at $1 10 ⅌ ⅌ package; 200,000 Cuban Cigars at $32 @35 ⅌ ⅌ M; 25 cases Claret at $22, and 30 boxes Yeast Powders at $1 50 ⅌ ⅌ dozen.

There were other sales at auction but we could not obtain the particulars in time; we will report them in our next issue.

The receipts during the past week comprise 84 bales Cotton, 3172 bbls. Pork, 628 bbls. and 59½ kegs Lard, 1575 bbls. Beef, 2420 bbls. and tierces, 17 bbls. and 7 boxes Bacon, 9750 bbls. Flour, 471 kegs Butter, 1307 boxes Cheese, 4472 bbls. Potatoes, 219 bbls. Beans, 1190 bbls. and 725 bb's. Sugar, 1477 bbls Molasses, 16,621 sacks Oats, 5880 bales Hay, 36,867 sacks Corn, 1051 bbls. Corn Meal, 150 kegs White Lead, 2265 bbls. Lime, 10 bbls. Linseed Oil, 50 bbls. Lard Oil, 793 boxes Candles, 381 bbls. Apples, 35 bbls. Dried Apples, 616 bbls. Onions, 12 bundles Leather, 75 kegs Pickles, 250 boxes Soap, 24 bb's. Potter and 4910 sacks Bran; exports, 118,721 Staves, 5327 bbls. Flour, 49 bbls. Pork, 57 casks Bacon, 20 bbls. Whisky, 1614 sacks Corn, 45 bales Cotton, 1277 bbds. and 356 boxes Tobacco, 5283 bbds. and 177 bbls. Sugar and 26 ½ bbls. Molasses.

Arrived during the past week, 1 ship, 23 barks, 3 brigs, 12 schooners, 3 ships, 4 steamboats and 1 flatboat; cleared, 3 steamships, 8 barks, 3 brigs and 4 schooners. The river has fallen 2 inches since our last report and is now 14 feet below high water mark.

**Cattle Market.**

JEFFERSON CITY, September 27, 1862.

Arrived during the past week 329 Beeves and 90 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 318 Beeves, 81 Hogs and 39 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 87 Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....@0 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....@0 15
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net.....@0 10
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$22@25
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....$15@20
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross.....
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....$40@$50
Stags, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....$18@$19

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 barrels Y 97 Bush End and sweet, to close an invoice, for sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—500 barrels Superfine and Extra, for sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Suwanee, Symmes, Philadelphia, Wm Prehn & co
U S M steamship Marion, Phillips, New York, Master
Bark F C Alexander, Colcord, Vera Cruz, Jas Kelly
Brig Bergen, Cole, New York, Master
Schr West Florida, (British) Ashby, Matanzas, Master
Schr Mary Emma, Hale, Vera Cruz, Master
Schr United States, Caleb, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Peruta, Jones, 24 days from Rockland, Me, to master—ballast, 4
Bark Kinloch, Hooper, 20 days from New York, to master—20 tons 12
Bark Faith, Clark, 18 days from New York to master—20 tons 21
Brig Marietta, Otter, 18 days from New York, to G A Fosdick—ballast 16
Brig Scimber, Pinkney, 20 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick—pilot

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark J Godfrey, Clark, 22 days from New York, to G A Fosdick
Bark Transit, Minot, from New York to G A Fosdick
Bark Thos W House, Lane, from Boston
Bark Alice Talster, Hayden, from New York
Bark Lawrence, Pike, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—@252,759 55 in specie 252 bbls sugar, 11 bales cotton 210 bbs tobacco 11 half do do 126 bbls white sugar 9 pkgs mdse
PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Suwanee—18 bbds tobacco 132 bbls sugar 4 bbs wine 1 do brandy 20 bbls crushed sugar and sundries
VERA CRUZ—Per bark F C Alexander—5 bbs soap 500 sks corn 996 bbls flour 35 tcs hams 64 box candles
NEW YORK—Per schr Betsey—193 bbls sugar 24 bbls do 99 bbls molasses 13 hhds tobacco 197 pkgs mdse
MATANZAS—Per schr West Florida—225 sacks salt, 40 bags soap 7 bbls do 38 box candles 71 kegs nails 50 box tacks 42 box starch 20 bales bagging 46 packages merchandise 83 pkgs mdse 70 bbls whisky 54 coils rope
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Mary Emma—500 bbls corn meal 1873 bbls flour 150 bbls beans 300 sks corn 295 bbs fish 11 pkgs mdse
PENSACOLA—Per schr United States—715 sks corn 175 bales hay 100 bbls potatoes and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Quincy—50 bags cocoa to J J Hennen—1973 sks oats 10 bales hay 1500 sks oats 21 sks do 1 box tobacco 7 do beans 3 do shoes 559 do mdse to Fosdick & co
ROCKLAND—Per bark Peruta—1265 bbls lime 250 bbls lime by master
NEW YORK—Per brig Nebraska—35 sks beans to