THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT 3, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Beef, bacon, wheat and old whiskey; at 1, 3 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Jackson Square, 3 op poles; at 12 o'clock, at Post 13, Second District, Nos. 1 and 2 mackerel; at 12½ o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, corn.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Front Levee street, shoe and glass cases; at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Customhouse and Burgundy streets, dairy.

The attention of the trade is called to several important sales to be made this day by R. T. Montgomery. At 10 o'clock, at 125 Rampart street (late Circus) Potatoes, Onions, Sour Kraut, Pickles. At 10½ o'clock at Bark Fonthia, Lower Pleasure Tier, 8000 Hoop Poles. At 12 o'clock, Post 19, Second District, 1000 packages choice Mackerel. At 12½ o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, 2973 sacks Corn. For particulars see advertisements.

Frightful Calamity near Pittsburg.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL—HORRIBLE SCENES—FEMALE INMATES BURNED ALIVE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, &c.

Dispatches to the Northern papers briefly informed us of the terrible calamity of the explosion of the U. S. Arsenal at Lawrenceville, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday. The explosion took place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon while the full complement of hands, numbering about one hundred and fifty women and a few men were engaged in the building. We take the following account of the distressing casualty from the Pittsburg *Chronicle*.

Ever since the commencement of the present war a large number of hands have been kept steadily employed at the arsenal, in putting up fixed ammunition for the army. At first the work was done by boys, but fearing from their careless habits that some such accident as that which has just occurred would follow their employment, they were, some months ago, discharged, and women and girls, as being more tractable and careful, employed in their stead. About one hundred and fifty of these, together with a few men, were engaged in putting up cartridges in the laboratory buildings when, from some cause as yet unknown, the explosion occurred. The buildings were blown to atoms, and the inmates carried high into the air. The greater number, however, perished by fire, while lying under the ruins of the shattered buildings.

THE SCENE OF THE CALAMITY.

Shortly after three o'clock we visited the scene of the explosion, and a more painful or revolting sight than that which presented itself to our view can scarcely be imagined. The streets leading to the grounds were filled with an excited crowd, including hundreds of frantic women, who rushed hither and thither in the multitude, shrieking and sobbing as though their hearts would break. We entered at the upper gate, and at the very threshold were met by evidences of the terrible force of the explosion. The grounds were covered with fragments of the charred wood, consider able, sheet iron exploded cartridges, mining tools, &c., some of which had fallen fully four hundred yards from the scene of the explosion.

A LOATHSOME SCENE.

Ascending the side of the hill towards the laboratory buildings, the first object that attracted our attention was the body of one of the victims, partly covered with a shawl. It was lying where it fell, nearly three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion and presented a most horrible spectacle. The flesh had been blown, as it were, in the bones, and lay a ragged mass, while the face was hor ibly mutilated, and the corpse had, other than a decent, shapeless pulp. Higher up, lay another, mutilated in the same frightful manner, and badly burned besides, and so far as the eye could reach, lay fragments of human flesh.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED.

Continuing on our way towards the smoking ruins, we came upon the body of a female badly burned, and presenting a most shocking appearance. The limbs were swollen to three times their natural size, while the feet had been partially burned off, and the breast and face were frightfully disfigured. While we stood looking at the remains a young woman approached, and, with an agonizing scream, pronounced the victim to be a Mrs. Sheffield, residing in Lawrenceville, and one of her best friends. She informed us that Mrs. S. held some position in one of the rooms, but what it was she was too much agitated to explain. Her daughter, she said, was also killed. Mrs. Sheffield appears to have been a very respectable lady, and had hosts of friends, to whom her horrible death seemed to be a source of the deepest suffering.

IN THE DEATH AGONY.

Near Mrs. Sheppard lay two women who though burned in a horrible manner, were yet alive, and painfully sensible of their sufferings. One poor creature, who gave her name as Mary Connolly, writhed and twisted in the death agony until the spectacle became too much even for the crowd of gazers who thronged around, and many of them turned away, filled with horror from the frightful and appalling scene.

THE HORRORS INCREASE.

We were now on alone with the burning buildings, and could see crowds of men at work taking out the remains of such as perished in the ruins. Near here, under a tree, lay the remains of seven of the sufferers, and a little higher up, beside the garden fence, we counted the remains of twenty-six others. Of the most of these remained but the trunks. In some cases the heads and arms had been burned off and in others the legs were gone, while of the arms nothing but the larger bones remained. The battle-field presents not a tithe of the horrors of such a scene.

TAKING OUT THE DEAD.

The fire had not yet been thoroughly quenched, and a strong stream was being thrown upon the mass by one of the steam fire engines, while men carried water to the scene of disaster and labored nobly in putting out the flames.

At the time we left several bodies had been taken out, swelling the number which came under our notice altogether to forty six. This however, we do not consider anything like the number lost, as at the time of our leaving we counted at least five additional bodies lying in the ruins, to which the workmen were unable to get access because of the heat.

MR. GEARY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Geary, foreman of room No. 1 and 14, states that at the time of the first explosion he was standing on the porch in front of the engine room. He heard the cries of girls, and immediately proceeded to the main building. On his way he met several of those employed in his rooms who were unhurt, but who kept up a continual shrieking, and could not inform him what was the matter. Hurrying on he met a girl enveloped in flames, with, as with the assistance of another man he quickly put the flames away from the building, but as they were passing the engine room, the roof of that building was thrown off and partially fell on them, and they were compelled to forsake the injured girl, to save their own lives. By this time the main building was enveloped in flames, a second and third explosion having taken place.

Mr. Geary states that there were about one hundred and forty five persons engaged in the buildings, of which about one hundred and thirty were girls, employed as plunkers and hand rammers, twenty boys were engaged as chargers and loading up cartridges. After the second explosion, the flames burst forth from every part of the ruins, and it was impossible to render any assistance to the unfortunate women within.

INCIDENTS.

Those who were not seized by instant death were hurried off to the city to relieve the fears of their parents, while those more severely injured from the bills and other missiles thrown about by the explosions were taken to the neighboring houses for medical treatment. Two of the unfortunates, one named Mary Dugan, the other Mary Donnelly, were carried underneath a tree and pe ept modified air. Inflamed thereby, the physicians declared that no hope for the recovery of Miss Dugan, at her request made a m st affectionate and touching prayer in her behalf, in which he was joined by hundreds around him. The poor girl survived her injuries but a few hours. Mary Donnelly had the consolations of religion administered to her by a priest in attendance, and she, too, left off was about dying.

At the lower end of the ground is situated a very lengthy building, in which some three hundred girls were employed. On hearing the first explosion the girls rushed instantly to the doors, and it was with difficulty the men could keep them in the building. When the second explosion occurred the girls became terrified that they could not be restrained, and they rushed to the windows, broke them open, and precipitated themselves to the ground, a distance of some thirty feet. They ran around the grounds, shrieking, with bleeding brows, wounds oblained in jumping through the windows, and the sight they exhibited was enough to strike terror in any one.

The horrors of the scene presented at this great destruction of life were heightened by the agonizing screams of relatives and friends, upon discovering the remains of some loved one, whose humble earnings contributed to their comfort. Again, others were frantically rushing from one charred body to another, looking in vain for a daughter or sister, who was employed in the ill-fated building. Thus was not a particle of clothing left on a majority of them, and, mangled and disjointed as they were, it was utterly impossible to identify them. The very stockings were torn from their feet, rings from their fingers, and, in some instances, nothing but a headless trunk remained. Nevertheless, many were identified by their hair, by a scrap of the dress they wore, &c., but the greatest number never can be fully recognized. In the pit of the stomach of the lifeless trunk we saw there was imbedded about a dozen Minie balls.

That some of the unfortunate girls were thrown high in the air by the explosion, is evinced by the fact that on the branches of some of the trees around the building pieces of dresses were to be seen, which must have been torn from their bodies in their descent.

A dispatch from Pittsburg on Thursday says:

Universal gloom pervades the city, in consequence of the terrible disaster at the Allegheny Arsenal. A public meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms, by the citizens, to make arrangements for the relief of the families of the sufferers. Business was entirely suspended, all the stores being closed at noon. The number of killed and missing, as far as ascertained, is 78, and it is supposed the number will be increased to upwards of 90.

Two Men-of-War Commenced.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, two new men of war were commenced yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They are to be side-wheel wooden steamers, and must be completed as soon as all the available workmen in the Yard can do the work on them. Their names are to be the Mackinaw and the Shamrock. The Mackinaw will not be a large vessel. She is intended to carry a battery of three guns only; will be about 974 tons burthen and about 200 feet long. The ship's crew will be all accepted, her keel blocks are being laid in the open air, between the dry dock and the launching ways. Carpenters will be kept on the blocks without intermission until they are ready for the keel.

The Shamrock's keel was finished yesterday forenoon. She is in the ship house at the launching ways. She will be a fine vessel, but not a greater tonnage than the Mackinaw. Her length will be 230 feet, her width and depth to proportion. The battery about to be prepared for her will be of the same calibre as that for her sister ship. Mr. Delano will spare neither labor nor skill to make these ships equal, if they do not surpass those of any other constructor. In a few days men will be set to work vigorously on the Shamrock, everything now being ready. The new iron clad vessel which is to be built at the Brooklyn navy yard will soon be under way also, so that the Tuscarora, Shamrock, Mackinaw, Lackawanna, and the named craft, all new, will afford plenty of work to mechanics for the coming fall and winter. There are now over 4,000 men in the Navy Yard.

Yesterday instructions were received from the Navy Department, to put two vessels in commission, man them, and supply them with provisions and stores for active service. In accordance with this order, the United States steamers Commodore and Wyandotte were turned over by Rear Admiral Lardner to Captain Wood and Lieutenant Commander Gillis, who were appointed to command them by Secretary Welles. In the afternoon crews were sent on board from the receiving ship North Carolina, and both vessels are now waiting the final despatch of the Department to get to sea. They will leave under sealed orders, all information about their destination being contraband.

The Secretary of the Navy has presented the Connecticut Historical Society with a Rebel signal flag, taken by the United States Navy at Roanoke; a Rebel banner captured at Bull Run, and the United States flag of the boat in which Capt. Ward Hunt, of Richmond, was landed at Matthias Point, and in which the body was wrapped when taken to Washington. These articles, with several Secession trophies, may be seen at the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford.—N. Y. *Tribune*, Sept. 3.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 29th September contains the following:

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.—About six o'clock yesterday afternoon several car loads of dead Federal officers arrived at Camden Station, from Monocacy Station. They are a portion of those killed in the recent engagements on the Upper Potomac. The following list comprises a portion of those brought here: Colonel McNeil, of Pennsylvania, with Hawkins Rifles, body to be taken to New York; Captain John Criswell, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, body to be taken to Old Lane Cemetery; Lieutenant Baker, Fourth U. S. Artillery, taken to Northampton, Massachusetts; Captain Scott, 8 Delaware, Sixteenth Connecticut; C. K. Benson, M. Van Dusenberg, Professor in Amherst College; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell and Lieutenant Beaver, both of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry; Major Ayres, commander of the New U. S. Artillery Reserves; Captain Felix Duffy, Company C, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, acting Major during the battle of Wednesday; Colonel O. A. Dakford, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry; Lieutenant Wm. L. Baker, Company E, Fourth United States Artillery. Several of the above named bodies were conveyed to the residence of Sergeant Major James E. Weaver, No. 22 Fayette street, where they will be embalmed. All of them will be taken North to-day. Captain M. Wilson, of Company F, Second Maryland Regiment, the body was taken in charge by the relatives, and was conveyed to his late residence in Harford county, from whence it will be interred. A car, in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express agent, contained the bodies of thirty unidentified dead, who will be sent to each to Philadelphia this morning. The corpse of a Federal officer in citizen's dress was brought down last night. The train also brought down several wounded officers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Next Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—Alexander Munro—Alexander the Second—was passed on the day of the proposition to amend the law relating to divorces, by the adoption of which it is to be hoped that the frightful exercise of human life at Hartley and other collieries will in future be avoided. The object of the act is to prevent the effects of collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, by the provision that in the event of any party to the final judgment remarrying with the person cited as co-defender in the suit, he or she shall forthwith lose the benefit of the decree. The act is to take effect on the 1st of November next, and the 29th Oct., for the purpose of final inquiries and minutes.

Accuracy.—Some of the statements in a paper was received from M. Mauguin, on the 1st of last month, stated that from evidence taken with respect to the case which is displaying so much interest on the Continent, it appeared that, on the average, a child was born every hour in Scotland. Yet the entire population is not much above 30,000,000, little more than 1,000,000 of whom are Presbyterians, so that if only one out of every 30 of the Presbyterians be out of wedlock, and of those only one in 30 be delivered of a child, it would be found that there were 1,000 illegitimate births every year. Where is the use of multiplying figures to such an extent, and how could such a statement have been made?

Distinguished Marriage.—The French painter Pauli is about to marry the daughter of the wealthy Paris jeweler, Edward Hamelin, a Jew. The dowry is said to be one million francs, to hundred thousand francs and the bride is to become a Roman Catholic on the day after the wedding. Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, is to officiate at the ceremony, and Paris is alive with expectation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Death.—Mr. William Hopkins, who kept a grocery at the corner of Dauphine and Common streets, No. 81, died very suddenly early yesterday morning. He went to bed in apparently good health. At midnight he was stricken with general paralysis, and died a few hours after. He was discovered under the above circumstances by the coroner, who held an inquest on his body, and a verdict was returned in accordance therewith. Mr. Hopkins was a native of Ireland. He was quite a favorite with his neighbors, and mourned by many. He leaves a wife but no children. He was 52 years of age.

Explosion.—Officer Bernard reports that a lamp exploded about eight o'clock on Wednesday night in the store of Mr. Rogers, No. 1 Bienville street. When he arrived on the premises he was surprised to find that it was one of the explosive fluid which is now said to be shortage for coal oil. We are assured that there is no danger, if so, those using it need have no fear of explosion, should be given to the public to prevent slaughter.

A Free Passage.—Yesterday afternoon we learn that a free citizen was forcibly taken from a loaded two horse, under the most revolting circumstances. Lee Kenner and Mr. Justin Coulon, Secretary of the Association of Friends of the Union Association, were driving through Hope-e Plantation on the Bayou road, and at about seventy in some two miles from the city, encountered a company of men who ordered Mr. Coulon to get out of the carriage, and when he came to call Lee Kenner by name, called by the latter. Some of the men were armed with muskets and bowie knives, and compelled Mr. Coulon to get out of the carriage, and then they proceeded through Mr. Coulon's property, and compelled certain death by waving a pistol over him with a heavy stick which he had taken from him. He was wounded in the hand by a shot from the gun. He will bring the matter before the French Citizens' Union for investigation.

Drowning.—Coroner Nicholas Canon, Dr. Mackey, of each Ward was summoned on Wednesday on the charge of the drowning of the unknown person found in Canal street.

Manuel Lanza was arrested for fighting on the neutral ground on Esplanade street.

Thos. Hogan is being sharply watched after.

Arrested on Information.—Dave Stewart, of Company A, Twenty-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, was arrested on Wednesday on Canal street, on the charge of having committed an assault on Peter Conway with a knife, said.

Fire Thieves.—John Reid was arrested on Vine street, on the charge of having in his possession a variety of articles supposed to be stolen. Some of the articles had been identified. She is understood to be connected with a gang of negroes and others, of course.

Gone Astray.—Mr. Bibb, of the Picayune office, left home on Wednesday morning, and as he is not of perfectly sound mind and memory, fears are entertained that he may have come to harm. He is about five feet seven inches high, of light complexion, and has a light sandy beard. He was dressed in a light coat and pants, when he left home. Any information will be thankfully received by his friends.

Supposed Desertion.—W. H. Hunt was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, on the charge of being a deserter from the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

Charged With Larceny.—Alvin Williams was arrested on St. Louis street, charged by Ellen Frost with larceny.

Mischievously Drunk.—Peter Alvarez was arrested on Royal street, on Wednesday, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and striking Mr. Louis Paris and tearing his clothes.

Indecent.—Pierre Barrilon and Joseph Darosa were arrested on Wednesday, on the charge of bathing in the river and indecently exposing their persons.

Feminine Scrimmage.—Mrs. Lawlor was arrested on Howard street, on the charge of assaulting Jacob Weis's wife.

Supposed Deserter.—Timothy Kelly, of the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested on suspicion of being a deserter.

Provost Court—Judge Kennedy.—Carey Lyons, a worshipper at the shrine of Bacchus, with most heathenish zeal, was sent to the Workhouse for a month by way of breaking her into most Christian rites and ceremonies, to say nothing of beliefs.

Messrs. Gras, or Gass, or Grass—for the name has been even thus variously spelt—and A. D'Aquin were fined $50 each for selling bread not of the assize weight.

G. Landreau was examined on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. He had agreed to sell a slave girl in the Parish Prison, and had received $70 on account. The slave, however, belongs to his mother, who refuses to ratify the sale. He was ordered to refund the money or go to prison.

Peter Alloris was fined $10 for shocking the sensibilities of Royal street, by making a drunken exhibition of his wonderful feats thereon.

Andrew J. Keller was arraigned on a charge of attempting to smuggle quinine over the lines. It was shown that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and had obtained permission to take his family over the lines, and had had the harness of his horses had contrived to secrete the contraband medicine. His horses and carriage were ordered to be confiscated, and he was sent to Ship Island for three months.

Interesting from Washington

The New York *Herald* of the 24st contains the following dispatches from Washington:

WHY THE NEW LEVIES ARE NOT SENT TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

Washington, September 20, 1862. Much surprise has been expressed here at the fact that none of the Northern States there are large bodies of troops, raised under the new levy, who are withheld from immediate service on account of technical objections. It is said that there are many, and have been for several days past, ten thousand men organized and ready to go who might have been sent to Washington and taken the places of other well trained troops, except that the Governor refuses to allow them to leave until they are completely armed. There are arms enough to do them, but time is required to make the cartridges, to box them, and then to transport, therefore, be sent forward. The troops might easily be moved to the point where the arms can be distributed to them, but no one out of the obstinacy is to quitting them to be fully armed before leaving the State, the Government is deprived of the services of this body of men, who might be available immediately in turning the tide of battle and securing the annihilation of the rebel army. Suggestions are entertained that the holding back of this force, raised under the cause the Republican party, is for political effect, in that the Governors who fail at the requisition forward every man enrolled in a regiment of ready organized, are favoring the movement which has recently been declared to be looking to the inauguration of a political revolution.

THE STAMP TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, among the numerous decisions upon questions constantly presented, has decided that the stamp tax imposed upon telegraphic messages is not required to be put upon the business messages of the Telegraph Companies. In addition to this, a new ruling, a telegraph line of three wires is also decided that when the law goes into effect on the 1st of October, the stamps will be affixed to the order of the message, and not to each of the individual messages to be sent, as is now being done by the present system.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Bank Note Engraving Company of New York will supply to the postal currency that accepted by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, at the rate of three cents per piece. It is expected that fifty thousand a day will be printed. The engravers say that the demand of the Treasury Department for one and two dollar notes as well as the ordinary Treasury is for an amount of less than $100,000. It would be well if the Department would furnish them to the public that their object is to get the postal currency in such quantities as is most convenient, that as the banks at present furnish an adequate supply of one and three dollar notes, specimens of which are the best of any in circulation, being issued by leading and solvent banks.

Mr. Seward's Reply to the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association.

(From the Daily Advertiser, Sept. 30.)

The following reply has been received by the address lately sent to Mr. Seward by certain of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

Department of State,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

To Alex. M'Andrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association.

Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure of receiving a liberal and manly address of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, and have submitted it to the President for his consideration. I am instructed by the President to express to you his satisfaction that there are persons in the United States and elsewhere who, while they are devoted to the principles of free institutions, are yet capable of appreciating the difficulties which are encountered in the efforts to establish and maintain them. I have also been directed by the President to say that he is not disposed to believe that the American people will be found unequal to the task which they have undertaken of proving to the world that a government established by the people is capable of securing to them a just degree of freedom and happiness. He is confident that the friends of free institutions throughout the world will look with deep interest upon the struggle in which we are now engaged for the preservation of the Federal Union, and that they will be prepared to make due allowance for the embarrassments which are unavoidably incident to a war for the maintenance of the integrity of such a country as ours. He is sure that they will not withhold their sympathy from us because the war which we are waging is necessary to put down a rebellion which has been organized in the interest of human slavery. He is sure that they will not condemn the efforts which we are making to bring the war to a speedy close by the complete suppression of the rebellion, because, in those efforts, we are obliged to strike at slavery as the root of the rebellion, and as the only power which is now furnishing material aid and support to the rebellion.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1862.

Business in our city continues to improve daily, and the increase in the receipts of produce, and the demand for the same, is the subject of much remark. There was a large number of flat boats arrived during the forenoon, and the levee was crowded with buyers and sellers. The receipts of cotton were also quite large, and the planters were in town in force.

SUGAR.—There was some inquiry for sugar, but no sales have been reported. Holders generally demand advance on previous prices, and buyers are not disposed to operate at the advance asked.

MOLASSES.—The supply is large, and the demand is limited. Sales were made at 24c. for choice, and 23c. for prime.

GRAIN.—There were sales of corn on the levee yesterday at 75c.

BUTTER.—Receipts are moderate at 20c. for Choice, 18c. for Prime, and 16c. for Dairies. Sales on Store terms and at 18@20c.

FREIGHTS.—We quote the rates as follows: Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, ½d.; by sail, ¾d.; Flour, to Havana, by steam, $1 per bbl.; by sail, $1 25; to Liverpool, by steam, 5s. 6d.; by sail, 5s.; Flour, to Havana, by steam, $1 per bbl.; by sail, $1 25; to Liverpool, by steam, 5s. 6d.; by sail, 5s.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.—Arrived yesterday, ship Ellen Foster, Hall, Boston, 30 days; brig Ellen Maria, Hall, Boston, 30 days; brig Ellen Maria, Hall, Boston, 30 days; brig Ellen Maria