THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Carondelet street, auctioneer.

F. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Carondelet street, distillery; also, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Dryades and Triton streets, dairy.

The U. S. transport steamer Laurel Hill, Capt. Ives, arrived last evening from Baton Rouge, with the exchanged prisoners—81 in number.

The Laurel Hill left this port last Wednesday for Baton Rouge with 491 Confederate prisoners. Notwithstanding the rumors of her being fired into and some ten or fifteen Confederates killed, nothing of the kind occurred, and every thing went off to the satisfaction of all on board. The boat and passengers were well received and treated in the best possible manner at every point on the river.

The United States mail steamship Cambria, Captain Sumner, leaves this morning, at ten o'clock, for New York, with the U. S. mail, a freight, and the following passengers:

Mrs Herman, three children and servant, Mrs O V Crosbel and family, Mr O Moss and family, T Thayer, W Cowgill, J H Mason, J M Parker co, Geo Shaler, Prescot, S W Locke, F Wolfe, A Aylmer, G E Allen, Geo Ely, Roger Pryor, J J Lane, Thomas Cadden, E M Neal, and 27 in the steerage.

Views of the Press on the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

We published yesterday a few extracts from the comments of the Northern press upon this document. We continue today our excerpts, believing that the subject bears sufficient importance to justify a recurrence to it at this period:

[From the National Intelligencer.]

With our well-known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it will hardly be necessary for us to say that, where we expect no good, we shall be too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive.

This new proclamation with regard to the contingent emancipation of slaves in the insurgent States not being self-enforcing any more than the proclamation of General Hunter in regard to the immediate emancipation of slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the only difference between two papers issued in the positions respectively attached to them. And as, in themselves considered, they are likely to prove equally void of practical effect, we are not without the conviction that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this pro lunation of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded on it.

This opinion, we may add, derives confirmation from the fact that he suspends *for some weeks* the enforcement of so much of his declaration as denounces the emancipation of slaves in pursuance for continuance on the part of the insurgent States, while he gives immediate force and effect, so far as force and effect can spring from proclamations, to the regulations issued by the new article of war and the construction of the confiscation act in the matter of slaves. On any other theory than this the proclamation may be said to open issues too tremendous, and to be fraught with consequences too mind-rending, to admit of calculation or foresight by any intelligence we can command.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

If slavery lives the republic dies. The republic must live, and slavery must die. This is the meaning of the President's proclamation, and it will be record slavery's inevitable doom. President Lincoln has followed the logical sequence of events in issuing this proclamation. It has been neither too soon nor too late. He has a multitude of interests to consult, all of them involved the social, commercial and political existence of our people.

The proclamation of the President ends the war, if it will end it in a day, or even in a year. It will end it in a very short time. It is very summary manner.

[From the Boston Journal.]

We all know, of course, that this proclamation is a *brutum fulmen* unless the rebellion is overcome by force of arms. The same object however—if it is one—applies to a large part of our efforts during this war. But the effect which all loyal persons will make of this proclamation will be, not to decry the proclamation and discourage military effort, but to rally to the war all the more manfully and vigorously in order that this new auxiliary may come at the right time. This is the very purpose for which the measure has been chosen by constituted authorities. Shall we aid or delay therein, then, as we have in their other measures? Or shall we desert them and leave their hands in this critical hour, by our the seeds of dissension, distraction, disorganization and failure? It seems to us that Northern men can fail to see his duty, or decline to do it manfully.

[From the Baltimore American.]

We have long ago expressed the conviction that slavery in this country is doomed, and the issue of this proclamation we can scarcely view under the circumstances as fortunately timed. Perfectly mad as the cotton States are in challenging a conflict for the extinction of a property they have so long lived on the fruits of, little, lost them the sympathies of a great large, until left almost to its resources, and inadequate to maintain a longer struggle, it would have perished, lately, whether the Executive had moved in matter in the way he has seen fit to do.

And as to its effects upon the institution in other States, it is not at all problematical. Missouri or North Carolina become free by the terms of the proclamation, the emancipation resulting to Maryland is of no practical value whatever. With free States on both sides of her, who would care to stay in negroes and what possible advantage would we have over those obnoxious to the terms of the British manifesto in other States? As the matter stands even at present, negro property has become so uncertain in its tenure that any portions of our commonwealth they are worth as free already.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The President has at last weakly yielded to pressure upon him, about which he has bitterly complained, and issued his proclamation of negro emancipation.

It is not yet a month since he announced his purpose to "save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution." He now announces a purpose to save it by overriding the Constitution.

He has no constitutional power to issue a proclamation of emancipation—none whatever. The Constitution forbids it, by its spirit and beginning to end. And the President has no authority not derived from the Constitution—none whatever. He is himself the creature of the Constitution.

We trust it will serve to shorten the war. It is the loudmouthed party by which Abolitionism has undertaken that the war should be ended in thirty days at the farthest. Indeed, we have been told that under it the President will be able to stamp armies out of the earth by a stamp at once, for we are anxious to see the flaming giants of Abolitionism throwing themselves into the fight and driving rebellion out of the country, as they promised. We are anxious to behold the stupendous and magnificent results which were to flow, like a mighty stream from this proclamation. Surely we shall not be utterly and totally deceived as to these results.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Union.]

Greely, Sumner & Co. have succeeded. Abolitionism is rampant in the administration, in Congress, wherever their influence could prevail. The proclamation of the President is an outrage upon the humanity and good sense of the country, to say nothing of its gross unconstitutionality. Now, then, the negroes have a chance; will have, after the first of January. They may rise, if they will, and massacre white men, women and children till their hands are smeared and their appetites glutted with blood. They may do it with impunity—for they have the assurance of the President of the United States that the government "will do no act or attempt to repress them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

The proclamation is one of general emancipation. In the States in rebellion the negroes are declared free without compensation; in the loyal slave States, if there shall be any at that time, the slaves are to be paid for at a fixed compensation the President says, although there is not a dollar in the treasury to do it with. He is remarkably liberal with what is not his—the people's money—and reminds one of the devil offering all the kingdoms of the earth to the John Crown a foot of it.

In the case of the Constitution, of Humanity and of Wisdom, we solemnly protest against this proclamation! And we prophesy nothing short of its legitimate result.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR AND THE PROCLAMATION.—The New York *Tribune* of the 25th September, in announcing the meeting of the Syracuse Convention and the nomination of that body, represents the Republican candidate for Governor as thinking the following view of the emancipation proclamation.

Mr. Wadsworth, therefore, was nominated on the first ballot by 124 over Dix, and by 86 in all. We think that tells the whole story. The President's proclamation of emancipation came just in time to receive this enthusiastic acceptance and sanction, in the nomination by a overwhelming vote of a man as Governor of the first State in the Union, who is known to have spoken every word of it, who has devoted himself unfaltingly ever since the war began, at any persistence, to the service of country, who believes in saving the Union at all hazards, and in conquering a peace that shall be permanent and unbroken. The little knot of sleeping men is as sure of being put to flight by fifty thousand votes, at least, as that Monday comes month after next.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,505.

What Will Become of the Emancipated Blacks?

Under this heading the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 20th ult., speculating upon the results of the emancipation proclamation, thus determines the probable fate of the emancipated negroes:

This is now the agitation of those who would make slavery a support of the rebellion. In the first place the emancipation proclaimed by the President depends upon our military occupation of the South. It will be effected only when we forced by our armies. When the emancipation is proclaimed, it will invite the blacks to aid us in taking possession of the country; and then, as the President says, "the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." The general emancipation will be conditioned practically upon our possession of the country, and it guarantees the emancipated blacks their freedom and the protection of the Government where they are.

If a slavery that sends black men to the North. The South is their paradise. Every instinct and prejudice of the blackman is against the North. Against these he comes to the South for freedom. And as soon as he reaches the free border he settles down as close to it as he dare, often risking recapture rather than go farther North. They who are born free prefer to live in the South, even with all the jealousy to which the existence of slavery makes them subject. In spite of the natural hostility of the slaveholding class to free negroes, and the various legislation of the slave States, to rob, banish and enslave them, the majority of the free negroes are still in the slave States. With freedom in the South the natural drift of the blacks is toward the tropics. It has been stated that the offer of a passage North was declined by the negroes at Hilton Head; and it is probable that their attachment to home and country has vastly more influence in keeping them in slavery than all the provisions for the return of fugitives.

AN EXPEDITION TO ST. JOHN'S RIVER FLORIDA.—The New York *Tribune* of the 25th contains the following:

On the 13th inst., an expedition proceeded from Port Royal to St. John's River, Fla., and arrived there four days after orders. The expedition consisted of the Paul Jones, Cimerone, and three small propeller steamers. At 10:30 on the 17th inst., the engagement commenced, the Paul Jones taking precedence. When within range of the enemy's heaviest long range gun, the Cimeronn received a rifled shell which passed obliquely over the top of the port wheelhouse, where Capt. Woodhull was standing another followed, and passed through the port main shrouds, dropping into the water without exploding. A third shell burst within a few feet of the port quarter, a fragment of which wounded one of the hands. Soon a shell passed through the Paul Jones's smoke stack, and in this dilemma she got aground. While the Cimeronne was towing her off, the stark rudder chain broke, but she soon relieved her, and they both commenced shelling the enemy, and at half-past one o'clock, A. M. both batteries were silenced, most of the enemy's guns were dismounted, the breastworks greatly damaged, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded. Our officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner, even those who were in the rear, having their cots to participate in the fight.

The New York *Herald* of the 27th ultimo contains the following bit of polemic

GREELEY NAILED TO THE CORNER.—The following appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*:

"*Where are You, Nine Hundred Thousand Men?*—Not very long ago poor Greeley announced in the *Tribune* that he had a reserve of nine hundred thousand radicals, who would enlist for the war if the President would proclaim emancipation, but whose services could not be secured at any other price.—*Herald*."

"Hasn't the above falsehood been uttered and contradicted often enough to render it high time an attempt was made to give it some sort of countenance? When you next refer to it, be good enough to quote the passage from the *Tribune* on which you base it, giving the date."

In compliance with the polite request of Greeley, who calls the paragraph in the *Herald* a falsehood, we quote the passage on which we based it, from the *Tribune* of Saturday, August 2, 1862, being the last paragraph of the leading editorial, entitled "Let us have plain English." It is as follows, *verbatim et literatim*:

"There are three times three hundred thousand born and naturalized Yankees, who never shrink battle, ready enough, bounty or no bounty, to die for their country. But they had rather die first and die afterward, if necessary. Hear the good old chorus of universal human nature, in its own dear, musical, glorious, burning, self-evident words. Sing it the old chorus of Liberty forever, and they will all join in and march on, knowing, every blessed mother's son of them, that what is going to be done now is to save the country, and not to save its enemies."

Does this satisfy Mason Greeley, and will he retract his charge of "falsehood?" We have had occasion to refer to the article several times, and the *Tribune* never pretended till yesterday that we had *misrepresented* it. We doubt it is alleged that we could not lay our finger on the article, or that we would not take the trouble of hunting it up. We now quote the words. What has Greeley to say for himself? Will he assert that "three times three hundred thousand" are not 900,000, or that the emancipation proclamation of the President, for which Greeley cried "God bless Abraham Lincoln" is not, after all, "the good old chorus of universal human nature," nor "the old chorus of Liberty Forever?" Is Greeley dissatisfied with it? If he is, let him say so in "plain English;" but if he is not, and thinks that Abraham Lincoln has really "started the old chorus of Liberty Forever," then we reiterate our question, Where now are your nine hundred thousand men? You pledged yourself that they would "all join in and march on." That is just what we now want them to do, and then there will be no necessity for a draft in any State. Are Greeley's 900,000 like Falstaff's "men in buckram?" Are they men like Greeley himself, who not only never "smelt battle," but never intend to smell it under any circumstances? Now is the time "to save the country." Where are your three times three hundred thousand?

The Emancipation Proclamation in Missouri.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus relates the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in Missouri:

President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has been received with serious head shaking by many, and with unbounded joy and enthusiasm by others. The Germans are in great glee over the new policy of the Administration. As the President refer to "States in rebellion," a question arises whether Missouri will be in this list. This question is settled, however, by the clause referring to "designated parts of any State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion." Loyal men owning negroes in any locality infected by rebel guerrillas or rebel armies will rush their negroes to St. Louis and other seaboard of Missouri where there is no recognized rebellion. As the proclamation does not take effect until next January, there will probably be some lively sales among lively negroes in the border States. The Secessionists began to sell their slaves in this vicinity many weeks ago, as soon as the determination of the Provost Marshal General to free the negroes of recognized rebels was known. The effect of the emancipation proclamation on the slaves of loyal men cannot now be avoided. If compensation is allowed hereafter, no just ground of complaint remains to exist. In the interior of Missouri this proclamation will cause probably a temporary bubble, and then go into force quietly and without opposition.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK. The New York *Herald* of the 27th places a higher importance upon the coming Congressional election in New York, than upon that of the State Officials. It says:

We hope that all loyal people will bear in mind the overwhelming importance of the coming Congressional elections. What sort of a Governor we may have is of comparatively little consequence. Congress controls the affairs of the nation, as the Legislature controls those of the State, and the Common Council those of the city. Elect a conservative Congress, and the country is safe. Allow the radicals to again hold the power in Congress, and the country is lost. We cannot agree stand such trials as those to which we have been subjected by the radicals of the present Congress. Let the people do their duty at the polls, and all will be well.

Garibaldi's Own Account of his Capture.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* forwards a remarkable document, which purports to be an account of the battle of the 1st of September, from on board the Duke of Genoa:

On Board the Duca di Genova, September 1.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the men of the coterie, who cannot pardon the revolution for being revolution (a thing which disturbs their conservative digestions), and for having contributed to constitute our Italian family. Yes, they thirsted for blood. I perceived this with pain, and I applied myself in consequence to prevent their's being shed. I went along the front of our lines, crying out not to fire, and from the center to the left, when any voice and that of my aid-de-camp could be heard, not a shot was fired. It was not so on the side of the attacking party. On reaching within two hundred yards they commenced a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were opposite me, directs their aim at me, hit me with two balls, one in the left thigh, not serious, and the other in the instep of the right foot, which gave a severe wound.

As all this happened at the very outset of the conflict, and as I was carried into the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more of what took place, as a crowd collected around me while the wound was being dressed. I can, however, state that as far as the end of the line within reach of me and of my aide-de-camp not a single shot was fired. As no firing took place on our side it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with our men, and I was told that they pretended to disarm us, I replied that they (the regulars) should be themselves disarmed. Nevertheless, the intentions of my companions were so little hostile, that I only succeeded in our having the arms taken from very few of the regulars. Matters went on differently on our right. The piccetti, being attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and although the bugles gave the signal to cease firing, it lasted for about a quarter of an hour. My wounds were the cause of some little confusion along the whole of our line. Our soldiers not seeing me, began to retire into the wood, so that by degrees the crowd around me dispersed, and only the most faithful remained.

At that moment I heard that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regulars, were negotiating on the following conditions: 1. That I should be set at liberty at Lucca, where I choose (I replied on board an English vessel); 2. That when once arrived at the seaside my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino acted as a bold and intelligent officer in all his military movements; he acted as a true soldier, and taking into consideration and courtesy toward me and toward my men. He manifested his grief at having shed Italian blood, but he had received peremptory orders, and we are constrained to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to be able to avoid a conflict, from the strong position I occupied, and from the hope that the regular troops had received less sanguinary orders. If I had not received orders, under any circumstances, to avoid any collision with the regular troops, the struggle might have become terrible. Nevertheless, it is better as it is.

Whatever may be the result of my wounds, and whatever may be the fate prepared for me by the Government, I am conscious of having done my duty, and the sacrifice of my life is but a trifle if it will save those of a great number of my fellow citizens. In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions embarked, I hoped for nothing good from the Government of Ratazzi, but I may count I not to hope for less rigor on the part of the King, not having in any way changed the old programme, and decided on not changing it at any price? What affects me most is that fatal, mistaken which contributes not a little to leave the national unity incomplete. Rome, this may be, I present myself before Italy with my head erect, sure of having done my duty. This time again my life, and that far more precious than mine, of so many youths, has been offered as a holocaust to the most sacred of causes, pure from the taint of any vile personal interest.

G. GARIBALDI.

A Gloomy Picture.

The Chignon of the 7th of the 27th has some very desponding remarks, which show that, however forcibly that journal has heretofore supported the war policy of the government, it despairs of the Republic. It says:

To-day we are adrift upon a shoreless sea. The destinies of thirty millions of people, living under one government, and protected by the same laws, are now no longer subject to the same constitution upholding and guiding our government, but are at the mercy of the caprice of rulers. They have bowed to their authority, no bounds to their power. Restrictions and safeguards established by custom, tradition and the well nigh sanctity of an organic law, which originated in all that constitutes a nation's strength and suffering consecrate, have been contemptuously trampled under foot, and corruption and despotism begin in their stead. Our chart is gone, our course lost, and amid the gulf of the tempest around us, can be heard the maddened roar of mutineers. Our glorious ship of state that so lately was the pride and boast of humanity, has been yielded to the government of imbeciles—fools—men incapable of managing her in the smooth sea, she is to-day, as we all her priceless treasures, drifting at the mercy of the waves to the breakers that shall dash her in pieces. Her pilots are incompetent, without compass, or chart, or star of headland to guide their course, they have yielded to the clamors of a visionary and insane crew, who are drunk with fanatical and Satanic rum. The means of safety are deliberately cast overboard, and the miserable wretch whose hand which idiot gives the ministry of destruction draws nearer and becomes more apparent.

The *Appeal* also has the annexed paragraph:

YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Charleston *Mercury* says that telegraphic communication with Wilmington has been suspended, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever at that place. The *Journal* of Wednesday evening says: "We have been able to obtain no reports this morning. We learn that yesterday fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported. His Honor the Mayor is this morning expected to leave the town, but we believe and trust, by the prevailing epidemic, but by the consequence of his constant and almost undivided attention."

THE HOSPITALS.—From a report presented in the Confederate States, it appears that the whole number of patients (soldiers) around Richmond, from the date of their organization to the present time, is 50,000, of which 30,000 have been furloughed, and 7,000 have died. The rest, it is presumed, have recovered and been discharged, except those remaining in the hospitals.

The Conscript Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Elbert county (Ga.) Supreme Court has decided the Conscript law unconstitutional. A case came up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in which, among others, the following point was presented:

3. The Conscript act is unconstitutional, and, therefore, void in itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The argument of the Court upon the points raised is of great length. We append the concluding paragraphs of the decision:

In the preamble of our Confederate Constitution care is taken to assert and maintain that the States are sovereign and independent. In what sense can this be said of Georgia, if every man of her militia can be taken from under the control of her Constitutional Commander-in-Chief without his consent? Must he abdicate his most important duties, by permitting himself to be disarmed of his forces, and this, too, in violation of his oath of office in case he should think them necessary for the protection of the State.

If Congress can pass a Conscript act with certain exemptions, they can pass it without exemptions. No one will deny this. If, therefore, they have the power to prescribe what shall be militia, and to compress at pleasure, they may take the Governor, the General Assembly, and the whole Judiciary, and thus annihilate the State Government. The palpable infraction of the Confederate compact is something too tremendous, principally—because on its life of necessity. What a dangerous fallacy! We have expended one hundred thousand lives and twenty odd millions of money to maintain the Constitution and the independence of the South and shall we now violate it, and destroy the State Government? As reasonably might we commit suicide to avoid personal danger.

Nor is this plea of necessity true in fact. The Conscript law can only furnish men. We have, and had before, State laws to reach every man in the State between 18 and 45, and to pay the bounties in this vicinity many weeks ago, as soon as the determination of the Provost Marshal General to free the negroes of recognized rebels was known. The effect of the emancipation proclamation on the slaves of loyal men cannot now be avoided. If compensation is allowed hereafter, no just ground of complaint remains to exist. In the interior of Missouri this proclamation will cause probably a temporary bubble, and then go into force quietly and without opposition.

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Reconnoitrance Across the Potomac.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

This morning a brigade from the same division, not observing the presence of the enemy on the opposite side, advanced to the river and crossed, meeting no resistance but the depth of the water, which all overcame by wading or swimming.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and the Eighteenth Massachusetts had no sooner crossed than advanced up the bluff about fifty rods, than they suddenly discovered that they were beamed in on three sides by overwhelming masses of infantry, who instantly opened a most terrible fire of musketry from every part of their line. General Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his men to fall back and recross the river. A scene of the wildest confusion and most terrible slaughter then occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot our men down by hundreds as they attempted to ford the river. Great numbers of the wounded could not contend with the rapid current, and were almost instantly drowned. The rebels kept up their fire while they were in the water, and all who did not escape were shot down without mercy.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania passed over the river 1040 strong. I have just seen all there is left of this splendid regiment, which left the Old Keystone State but a few weeks since. Portions of two companies are all that remain of the fine men who crossed the river this morning. All the rest are killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Only thirty of the wounded succeeded in reaching this side. The enemy, however, suffered terribly while spitting another Ball's Bluff trap upon us. The time the New York and Ohio batteries, planted upon the hills on this side, discovered the enemy in such great forces, they opened a fire of shell from every gun, and kept it up until the whole rebel line fell back beyond range. Tonight, in position, we are exactly where we were yesterday evening, but in numbers we have lost at least 800 brave men.

The reconnoissance mentioned above doubtless refers to the fight which the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 25th calls the "Battle at Shepherdstown," pretty full particulars of which we gave in our issue last evening.—*Evening Post's Delta.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Robbery.—All the money lost by Major Ulmer, or rather stolen from him by Pat. O'Donnell, has now been recovered, with the exception of $300. As we have already intimated, detective J. U. Whitley and officer Richardson, who assisted him in the affair, deserves great credit for the ingenuity with which they have conducted the affair. But its successful result is due in no small degree to the ready, decided, and conscientious exertions of the New Father Moynihan, of St. John the Baptist's Church, and the authorities and all interested are warm in their acknowledgments for his assistance.

Reported Murder by Negroes.—It was reported yesterday that Mr. Millaudon's overseer had been murdered by the negroes on the plantation. The particulars are said to be that one of the negroes had misbehaved, and was taken to Mr. Millaudon for chastisement, which he became abusive, and the overseer struck him with riding whip, being on horseback at the time. The negroes pursued the overseer by the arm, endeavored to pull him off his horse, and became furious, that the overseer wished to shoot him, but the gun fell out and prevented this. An hour or two afterwards, the overseer was found murdered, with a number of bullet wounds in his head and breast. Rumor added that the negroes afterwards all revolted, and that a detachment of military had to be sent to quell the revolt, which was not effected till several of them had been killed. But we have not been able to verify this. Indeed the whole account depends too much on general report, to warrant us to vouch for details.

Inquests.—Coroner Bench held an inquest yesterday on the body of Hanover, which had been found in the river, opposite Fourth street. It proved to be that of Hannah Hauser, a German, about 40 years of age. She had gone on board a vessel opposite Ninth street, the day ago, and falling overboard was drowned. Her husband is away. She leaves three children, one of them an adopted child. They have been taken charge of by friends.

Another inquest was held on the body of an unknown mulatto man, found dead in the house 276 Dryades street. He had gone thither about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, and died during the night. He had in his possession a pass dated Camp Parapet, September 25th, instructing sentinels to pass the bearer across lines, and signed John C. Curtis, Acting Adjutant.

Concealed Property Found.—Detective J. C. Whitley found one large box and one smaller box of silverware in the office of a professional gentleman, where it had been concealed for some purpose. Since the seizure of the plate, the gentleman, under the conviction that his slaves had given information on the subject, is said to have turned them off.

Supplying Liquor to Soldiers.—Sam sin Martin was arrested on Thursday evening, at the request of Lieut. John Carl, of Company F, 9th Connecticut Volunteers, who charges him with supplying liquor to soldiers within the

Found Dead.—Officer Williams reports having found the body of a dead colored man, lying at the house 25b Dryades street, between Julia street and Triton Walk. The deceased went there in the night. The house is occupied by Jacob Reddick.

Run Over.—Corporal McCarthy reports that, about 8 o'clock Thursday night, a boy named *Long* was run over by one of the Magazine street cars. He was taken to the residence of his parents, on Thalia street, between Constantine and Annunciation streets.

Assault and Contravention.—Mrs. Mary Riordan and Bernard Fraill were arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting two students named Bernard Fraill and John Dermon, with intent to kill them, and further with selling liquor to them.

Stealing a Pocket Book.—Officer J. J. Foley, yesterday afternoon, arrested Bernard Rodrigues, at the request of Captain Dorgan, by whom he is charged with having taken and retained his pocket book containing $50 of United States Treasury notes, and a check for $304, drawn to the order of Captain Dorgan, on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, by Paymaster T. W. Yard.

In Violation.—Ramon Torres, John Pratte and Venturb Pratte were arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of selling liquor to private soldiers. Officers Moore and Forte made the arrest.

Stealing Hats by Wholesale.—John Myers was arrested on the charge of stealing a box of hats from Gerhard, on Magazine street.

Court of Military Commission.—*Captain Haggerty, Judge Advocate.*—This Court postponed the further hearing of the Gonzales case yesterday until the 21st inst. This was in consequence of an application on all hands on account of the absence of material witnesses.

Threatening.—Michael Joyce was arrested yesterday on the charge of threatening to strike Mr. Train, as he was walking on Chartres street with his wife.

Store Open.—Sergeant Malign reports having found the store of Taylor & Co., 81 Magazine street, open late in the evening.

Provost Court.—*Lieut.-Colonel Kenyon.*—Sally Kowell was sent to the Workhouse for ten days. She had got into a difficulty on the levee, as she passed by, on Monday, and Wednesday, in consequence of a little United States flag being waved before her, and of something said by a negro who might blow up with all on board. She had a brother on board.

Juan Montenegro and Ignacio Santa Cruz, alias Pajaro Verde, fugitives from the State Penitentiary, were remanded to the Parish Prison.

Margaret Gallagher was dismissed. None of the property found on her was proved to have been stolen. The pistol she had in her pocket, said it belonged to her brother, who is in the United States Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. The male clothing found belonging to the boy, she had had given it to her to wash.

Robert Hutchinson was fined $10 for assaulting H. D. Delaware's negro boy.

John Ryan was fined $10 for assaulting Thomas Giffin's son.

A servant of the Twenty first Indiana Regiment was sent to the Parish Prison for a month, for being drunk, disturbing the peace, and fighting up furiously, on Thursday night, at the corner of Bienville and Conti streets.

Michael Fryer and Louis Wise were fined $10 each for fighting.

Edward, f. to c., was sent to the Workhouse for two months, for stealing five chickens belonging to an old negro.

Mary Bellshaw and Catherine Demoly were given the option of paying a fine of $5 or going to the Workhouse for a month for fighting.

Mary Rogers, for fighting, disturbing the peace, and hurrahing for the south, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

Hugh McNell, for a violent assault and battery, was fined $25.

Martin Joseph, for driving his cart over the neutral ground on Poydras street, and Martin Brown, for driving his cart on Magazine and committing a nuisance, were fined $5 each.

A number of cases were dismissed, and need not be noticed.

The Springfield *Republican* says the four negroes, Nelson Warner, Homer and Charles Dillard, and Wallis Wilson, who were suspected of the murder of Emily Jones and her children, near Oakbourne days since, are reassured to be the confessed author of one of their number. All four had been fired upon by a detachment which took place a week or two previous to the murder. Three were able to pay the fine and costs, and the other was sent to Lenox jail. This one confessed on Friday that they (the four negroes) were the murderers, and they were all at once relaxed and put under arrest.

George E. Roundy died at Boston on the 17th ult., from hemorrhage, caused by the extraction of a tooth. It is supposed an artery was perforated, as blood flowed from the cavity until death ensued from exhaustion two weeks after the operation.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal states that Colonel Heinz has taken command of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, which went into the Maryland fight with nearly 600 men, and came out with only thirty-two.

Charlotte Cushman is at present at Paris, and speaks of returning to this country to resume the practice of her profession, having lost a considerable portion of her fortune in unsuccessful speculations.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1862.

There has been a brisk speculative inquiry, to-day for all descriptions of Ground Breadstuffs and Provisions, and owing to the moderate supply of these articles and the probability of very light receipts prices are firmly held, steadily tending in favor of sellers. The supply of Sugar and Molasses is quite exhausted, and the receipts from the coast appear to be almost entirely suspended.

COTTON.—27 bales partly damaged by fire and water sold, at another a day or two since, at the extreme rate of $147 50 ⅌ bale. There is no stock on hand, and no prospect of any receipts from the country for the present.

SUGAR.—There is a brisk inquiry, but the supply is exhausted, and the only sale we heard of was a small lot of choice sisters bottom at 5½ ⅌ lbs. There have been no receipts this week.

MOLASSES.—There is little or none in the market, and the only sale we heard of was a lot of 10 bbls plantation fermenting at 20 ⅌ gallon. The demand is good.

COFFEE.—The stock is very light; the last sales reported were at 35 ⅌ lb.

FLOUR.—The stock is firmly held. The last sales reported were at $7 50 ⅌ bbl for shop flour.

CORN.—2 a 3 cents cold, from first hands to-day, at 70 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—There is a good demand, and prices have advanced. The retail demand is supplied at 45c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Ab ut 6 ⅌ bales sold at the advanced price of $1 25 ⅌ 100. Holders are now asking more.

BUTTER.—Is retailing at 40c. ⅌ lb. Lard at 18c. Bacon Shoulders 8 (Clear Pieces 9c., and Hams at 10c ⅌ lb; Beef $13 50 ⅌ half bbl.

PORK.—Good More is firmly held at $18 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates $1 50 ⅌ bbl, of Flour for Mother; pots just 25c. ⅌ bbl, of Molasses $15 ⅌ hhd of Tobacco 1c Marys, and 45 shillings for O I Cake to Liverpool.

The following articles were sold at auction to-day: 300 barrels Flour, Gayle & co—20 bbls pronounced badly damaged Oats at 75c; 100 bbls Flour at $4 50 @ 5; and 70 ⅌ 5 cents dry salted Shoulders at 5½c; 12 do Ribbed at 6c; 84 ⅌ 5 cents Cut Hams at 6½ @ 7c., and 25 do Shoulders at 5½c. There were other sales, but we could not obtain the particulars in time. We will report them in our next issue.

The following comprise the receipts for the past week, from the 3d to the 10th inclusive: 237 bbls Mess Pork, 187 bbls, and 483 bags Lard, 633 bbls Beef, 356 bbls, and 1 tierce Rice, 173 bbls Flour, 25 bbls Rum, 3½ hogs and 3 bbls Butter, 116 bbls Cheese, 180 bbls Potatoes, 10 bbls Beans, 40 do Onions, 1276 do Molasses, 2132 packs Cards, 270 bales Hay, 6 packs Corn, 11 kegs Wine, 5 do Snuff, 20 bales Cotton, 24 bbls Apples, 263 do Onions, 16 sacks Corn, 1 barrel Vinegar, 100 boxes Soap, 131 bbls Pork, and 963 packs Rice; Imports, 1600 packs hats; exports, 112, 47 Staves, 1173 bus. Corn, 20 do. Peas, 515 packs Beans, 75 kegs Lard, 17 bales Rags, 1716 packs Cards, 1761 bbls, and 421 bbls Flour, 6631 bbls M Meal, 9,181 bales Cotton, 1648 bbls, and 450 packages Tobacco.

Arrived during the past week—11 barks, 2 brigs, 10 sch ooners, 4 steamships, 4 steamboats and 1 barge; cleared, 2 steamships, 2 ships, 19 barks, 6 brigs and 8 schooners.

The river has been stationary during the past week, and is now 14 feet below high water mark.

Cattle Market,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 11, 1862.

Arrived during the past week 589 Beeves and 91 Cows and Calves, which had from 415 Beeves and 91 Veals. Stock remains up on sales of Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net 6c
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net 5c
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net 4c
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... 30@35
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 25@30
Mess, ⅌ barrel $16
Rump Cows, ⅌ head ..... $18@20
Mess, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... $16@18

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Osmanli, Flanders, Boston, Master
Brig Flirtation, Jones, London, Master
Bark Linda Hamet, New York, J A Fosdick
Brig Flora Woodman, Hays, Matanzas, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark G W Hall, Davis, 10 days from New York, to master.
Bark Ocean Pearl, Nelson, 6 days from Boston, to master—2d div.
Bark Brest, Davis a shore—2d div.
Bark Tuscaloosa, 24 days from Balize, to master—2d div.
Schr L'Enfant, from the Coast, to master—2d div.

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast towboats.
Lone Star, Gammon, from the Passes
Pow Wissena, ——, from Pontoons

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

Towboat Lone Star, Capt Gammon—Towed down to shelter, brig A Hayes, Hatfield, and a lg J W W Wheeler to Balize, and towed up.
Towboat New Orleans, from the Passes—Towed down brig Flora, Hays, bark West Wind and schr Rapid Foot—brought up bark Linda Hamet and Tujunga.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Gazelle, from New York
Brig Alice Lee

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Osmanli—5 bales cotton, 196 sacks flour, 157 pkgs sugar, 20 bbl 126 bbls molasses, 1500 staves, 1500 shingles.
LONDON—Per bark Pilgrim—220 bales hides, 3 000 staves, 264 qrs 7-bag cotton.
NEW YORK—Per bark Linda—46 cds staves
MATANZAS—Per brig Flora—1 cd staves—6th bbls Sugar, 10 do molasses, 20 do molasses, 41 bbls sugar, 120 do molasses, 31 tcr beans, 18 bbls molasses, 15 bags lard and molasses.
BOSTON—Per brig Lizzie—36 bbls sugar, 100 bbls molasses, 30 bbls molasses and 10 do syrup.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per bark G W Hall—491 sacks coals O Townsend—Per schr Ariel, Gayle & co—30 bbls potatoes and cot on to Bell, Gaston & co—2 bbls potatoes and 2 bags lard 66 do lard to order.
NEW YORK