THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

[☞ Subscriptions, by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases, subscriptions must be paid for in advance before they can be entered as subscribers.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given to the Office to be stopped.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, at Post opposite the Mint, potatoes.

Furniture, &c., at auction this day, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, Masonic Hall. See their advertisement. A good chance for those wanting to purchase.

THE SPIRIT OF DOUGLAS AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The Boston *Post* contains the following:

"Some of the fanatics who visited Washington as a Chicago delegation," to urge emancipation on the President, have engaged Corn L. V. Hatch to rap up the spirit of Senator Douglas and interpret an address from him. The drivelling idiots say the ghost will be an abolitionist."

If the spirit of Douglas, like the ghosts invoked by the King of Globboldnik, speaks only of the questions belonging to his time, he can be made to expatiate learnedly upon the theme of *gradual emancipation*. The "Chicago delegation" need not commit the irreverence of disturbing him from the peaceful sleep of the grave to know his opinion on emancipation, when he has left us so clear an interpretation upon the question, in that passage so often cited, which occurs in his speech upon the admission of California as a State, where he says, "We need a gradual emancipation scale, for slavery is in opposition to the fundamental principles of our Government, and the United States cannot retrograde in this age of progress and enlightenment." Disturb not his spirit, ye delegates.

Latest News Through Southern Sources.

The *Delta* published in its Saturday morning edition the following intelligence, copied from the Natchez *Courier* of the 9th instant:

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

Richmond, October 6—An official dispatch from General Van Dorn, dated Headquarters, near Corinth, October 3d, says: "We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within three quarters of a mile of Corinth. The enemy are huddled together about town. Some are in the extreme left, trying to hold their position. So far, all is glorious, and our men behaved nobly. The loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks."

BATTLE EXPECTED.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the 3d has been received here. It contains dispatches from Louisville, of the 2d, which says that information has just been received in that city, that the federal army was drawn up in line of battle, twenty-one miles distant, on the Bardstown road. Heavy skirmishing was going on and a battle was anticipated.

FURTHER FROM CORINTH.

Mobile, October 7—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, 6th, 9 P. M., says nothing definite has been received from Corinth since Van Dorn's dispatch.

A courier arrived to-day who says that on the 3d our troops drove the enemy from, and occupied their intrenchments. But afterwards were forced to fall back from the town.

Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Corinth. This fight must have been most bloody. A courier is hourly expected to the scene of conflict.

Gen. Ed. Price, an exchanged prisoner, son of Gen. Sterling Price, arrived to-day from Memphis.

On the 1st inst. he represents the enemy to have been forty thousand strong with seventy pieces of cannon, strongly posted at Corinth. They were fully posted as to our movements and anticipated an attack from Van Dorn and Price.

Sherman, at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts.

LATEST.—EVENING DISPATCHES.

Mobile, October 7.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated to-day, says the battle at Corinth was most bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks, also entering the town. The enemy held out stubbornly on the left, until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell back to Van Dorn with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our position and retire. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division, composed of Pinter's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has not more than four hundred and fifty left.

General Martin, of the 4th brigade, chief of sharpshooters, was killed. Col. Rogers, of Texas, and Col Wirt Adams, of Mississippi.

Gen. Moore is reported killed.

Gen. Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.

The wounded from Federals, from Bolivar, under Maury's division, which was in action in the retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one of our Generals was capable of success before the attack which proves is due to him.

No officers have yet arrived, nor any of the wounded.

Richmond, October 7.—The New York *Herald* of the 4th has been received. There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Louisville mentions the report that a battle was progressing at Mount Washington. Reports of musketry had been heard in that direction.

Buell's immense wagon train had arrived at Louisville.

Four days later news from Europe by steamer at Cape Race, had been received.

Garibaldi has written to the American Consul at Vienna, that as soon as his wound was cured, he will satisfy his desire to take service in the American Republic.

In New York no material change in gold or exchange had taken place. The *Herald* says there is not the least abatement in the speculative fever which prevails in Wall street.

FROM FLORIDA.

Augusta, October 6—Savannah papers of this morning contain a dispatch from Baldwin, Florida, dated October 4, which states that the Confederates evacuated their batteries near Jacksonville on the approach of the Federals.

Two gunboats came up to the city and returned down the river.

No enemy had landed at Jacksonville up to 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

We clip the following items from the N. Y. *Express* of the 3d:

KNIFE AND BLACK MECHANICS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Some twenty or thirty colored caulkers from Baltimore were hired at the Washington Navy Yard, whereupon there was such an indication of hostility towards them that the commandant, Capt. Ward Marston, ordered a notice to the various workshops warning the employes not to take part in any hostile demonstration against the blacks.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders are rapidly coming in for Internal Revenue Stamps. Each order is regularly recorded and served in its turn. Orders for Proprietary Stamps and stamps for bank checks, are being filled without delay. Stamps for other purposes will be ready for distribution next week.

[From the Herald.]

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS UPON GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that a startling disclosure will shortly be made in reference to the most extensive and systematic frauds upon the government ever conceived. The amount of these frauds is said to be millions, and the parties involved in some instances to be men of high position. The government is in possession of the vast amount of testimony and sufficient clue to convict the speculators.

REVOLUTIONIZING THE ARMY.

[From the Washington Republican, of Wednesday, 8th inst.]

HOW IT WORKS.

There has been some swearing about town on the subject of the President's Proclamation. Particularly have gentlemen with shoulder-straps rendered themselves ridiculous by their loud and mere words against that document. We have heard more than one of these gassy men say, I will be d—d if I will fight for the d—d negroes."

The quicker the army is rid of all such fellows the better. Such men are either traitors or secesh sympathizers, and should be dismissed at once.

[From the same paper, Thursday.]

THREATENED REVOLT.

We have it on pretty good authority, from a gentleman from Alexandria, *that many of the officers now stationed in that city, with their men, are showing some spirit of insubordination in consequence of the President's Proclamation.*

The case of these soldiers will probably be attended to, and the shoulder-strapped gentlemen who are so sure that they did not come out to fight for the negro, may possibly have a nice opportunity to slink into the obscurity from which they came.

Colonel Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, late Clerk of the House, the chief man in the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, writes as follows from Washington. It is a pretty fair invitation both only to scarcely, to mob and destroy all who do not endorse a political note of Mr. Lincoln:

"There is a way to anticipate and to crush a great danger. The people must rebuke the lawless demagogues who, under the cloak of loyalty, are toiling for the side of rebellion, and *that, in appeal Mr. Lincoln's Administration* to expect to be that of Jefferson Davis in the place. The President's proclamation to give the sympathizers with Secession in Pennsylvania and elsewhere another chance to do their hands. May it also teach the people the toleration of such treason is the certain forerunner of the overthrow of the Republic."

An Important Document.

MARTIAL LAW AND MILITARY USURPATION.

DECISIVE LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, October 1.]

An important letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens, has just appeared in the Atlanta *Confederacy*, and as it so clearly reflects our views as to the necessity, if we could preserve our liberties in this struggle, of adhering to the sacred principles enunciated in the organic law of our Confederacy, we cannot refrain from publishing it entire! There is too much disposition, incident to the chaos ensuing from a state of war, to regard army regulations only, and the edicts of generals—the will of a single individual—as the supreme law of the land; and to find the leading men of our Government repudiating such notions is the best evidence that we will avoid the shoals upon which the old Union was wrecked—an utter disregard of constitutions and laws.

This letter was called forth under the following circumstances: On the 11th August General Bragg, from his headquarters, in Chatanooga, proclaimed martial law within the corporate limits and suburbs of the city of Atlanta, and five days thereafter he appointed the mayor, Hon. James M. Calhoun, military governor of the city, with the members of the city council as his aids.

The *Confederacy* says that Mr. Calhoun is one of the soundest constitutional lawyers in the State of Georgia, and knew that General Bragg had no authority to proclaim martial law, or appoint him or any one else, military governor, and that the appointment did not clothe him with authority whatever, to take cognizance of any case that could arise, no matter by whom or what its nature. He accordingly wrote to the Honorable B. H. Hill, member of Congress, who referred the letter to Vice President Stephens, and elicited the following reply:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 8, 1862.

Hon. James M. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 28th ultimo to Hon. B. H. Hill was submitted to me by him a few days ago, for my views as to the proper answer to be made to your several inquiries touching your powers and duties in the office of civil governor of Atlanta, to which you have been appointed by General Bragg. I took the letter with the promise to write to you fully upon the whole subject. This, therefore, is the object of my now writing to you. I regret the delay that has occurred in the fulfillment of my promise. It has been occasioned by the press of other engagements and I now find my time too short to write as fully as I could wish. The subject is one of great importance, and this, as well as matters of a kindred sort, have given me deep concern for some time past.

I am not at all surprised at your being at a loss to know what your powers and duties are in your new position, and your inability to find anything in any written code of laws to enlighten you upon them. The truth is, your office is unknown to the law. General Bragg had no more authority for appointing you civil governor of Atlanta than I had, and I had, or have, no more authority than any street-walker in your city. Under his appointment, therefore, you can rightfully exercise no more power than if the appointment had been made by a street-walker.

We live under a constitution. That constitution was made for war as well as peace. Under that constitution we have civil laws and military laws. The laws for the civil authorities, and laws for the military. The first are to be found in the statutes at large, and the latter in the Rules and Articles of War. But in this country there is no such thing as martial law, and cannot be until the Constitution is set aside, if such an evil day shall ever come upon us. All the law making power in the Confederate States Government is vested in Congress. But Congress cannot declare martial law, which in its proper sense is nothing but the will of despots, at all laws. If Congress cannot do it, much less can any officer of the Government, either civil or military, do it rightfully, from the highest to the lowest. Congress may, in certain cases specified, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but this by no means interferes with the administration of justice or law as to deprive any party arrested the right to a speedy and public trial by jury, after indictment, etc. It does not beaven or weaken the right of such party to redress for an illegal arrest. It does not authorize arrests except upon oath or affirmation upon probable cause. It only secures the party beyond reasonable doubt, and can even be no more than the writ of habeas corpus