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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1862.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,512.

The United States mail steamship Nassau, Captain Conkling, left her wharf yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Havana, with a fair freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

E. L. Ryan, three ladies and two servants, J Schmidt and wife, four children and one servant, Charles Lewis, wife and five children, G W Hynes, J B Phelps, three ladies, two children and one servant, J Mayo and lady, A Jaquet, wife and child, A Calle, N Duffie, A Duffie, H Porthe, C Reyes, J Rouse, C Lacoste, Z Hussey, R Geddes, E York, and 11 in the steerage.

Messrs. McCurren & Landry sells, to-day, at 11 o'clock, an invoice of Harvey's Scotch ale, furniture, pianos, stoves, &c. See advertisements.

Interesting from the South.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* of the 9th, furnishes us with the following intelligence gathered from Southern sources:

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 6th.]

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The information from our army on the border, received since Saturday morning, is rather contradictory, and such as to lead to serious doubts as to the movements in operation there. From all that has transpired for a week past, as reported to us, we indulged the belief that a great battle was imminent; but our reports for the past two days rather incline us to the opinion that the enemy does not mean to risk an engagement in the lower valley. Early in the day yesterday it was asserted that a fight was commenced near Martinsburg on Saturday afternoon; but after diligent inquiry we were satisfied that the report had no foundation in fact.

Lieut. McGruder, of the Purcell Battery, who left our army on Thursday, stated that no attack by the enemy had been made up to that time. A cavalry skirmish had occurred near Martinsburg the day previous, in which the enemy came out, as usual, second best. The bulk of our army occupied the same position held by it for the last week. Our men were in good spirits, and awaited the enemy's advance.

A passenger by the Central train, who left Winchester on Friday and arrived here yesterday afternoon, says that all was quiet on the border when he left, and that a general light was not deemed imminent. It was not believed that any large force of the enemy had crossed the Potomac except at Harper's Ferry, and the impression prevailed that not more than fifteen thousand occupied that place. Their pickets extended some five or six miles up the road in the direction of Charlestown, but no force had visited that place up to Thursday. On Wednesday they came near enough to throw some shells into the town, but soon returned in the direction of the Ferry, and on Thursday morning it was reported that they had recrossed the river into Maryland. The report that a large body had crossed at Shepherdstown, our informant thinks, is not well founded.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 6.]

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Congress has serious business on its hands at present. If there are statesmen in its halls now in the occasion when the public interest summons them to light. The great subjects of revenue and finance are now before Congress. The intellect of this body is at a low ebb if the bill now pending shall be the only one proposed. A device so sorry and abortive as that is hardly fit to be respectfully considered by intelligent public men. The bill proposes to require every citizen to give the Government one fifth of his gross income, and to receive in acknowledgment eight per cent. bonds of the Government. This is neither a tax nor a free loan, but embraces the worst features of both. Of all loans those at eight per cent are the worst. Of all taxes twenty per cent gross income is the most oppressive.

Some incomes are all profit. Some incomes do not afford ten per cent profit. In some cases capital is realized and reinvested in a few months. In other cases it is a permanent investment, and only its net profits are realized. A tax on the gross income is in one case a tax on capital and profits, in the other case a tax on profits alone. A tax on gross annual receipts will impose a burthen ten times as heavy on some persons as is borne by others employing just as much capital.

This project is forced loan, and the man is as shallow as the dupe for whom he seeks it he expects it to be regarded otherwise. Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy, when it thus puts upon the statute books this effective publication, that faith in our credit is gone. Money abounds, seeking investment in public securities. Virginia six per cent. stocks are at par—a point to which they have not attained for several years. North Carolina six per cent. stocks are twelve or fifteen per cent. above par. Money abounds, seeking investments in stocks, because at present it can find no safe investment in large business enterprises. In the midst of this redundancy Congress proposes an enactment which declares want of confidence in Confederate stocks, and thereby inevitably occasion the want of confidence which exists only in the imagination of the timid minds that propose the strange scheme of funds. Sober Confederate citizens prefer bonds on those who only take them because the law compels it, and you throw upon the market at once a hundred bond-holders looking for purchasers of what they had only because the law has forced it upon them. How can the Government go with its six per cents into a market which it will find already filled with eager and excited salesmen of its own eight per cents? When one class of the holders of public securities are thus in the market looking for purchasers of the slightest grade of Confederate securities, what may be the effect upon those who hold the heavier class of these securities.

The Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit, if the confidence of the people were not so well supported as it is. This journal urged, without avail, that the tax of cotton when it was seven cents per pound, and of produce when it was one-fifth of its present price. Every pound of cotton now represents about sixty cents worth of specie, and in the hands of the Government would be equivalent to the possession of that much gold or silver. The fact that the Government held this reserve, would support the credit of its paper infinitely more than any of these shallow devices now pressed with an air of wisdom.

The scheme just before Congress is as oppressive as a tax, but without its advantages. If the people were required to pay the amount of tax and did so, it would exhibit a well and a purpose which would give strength to our credit. But it is not a tax. It is a loan forced upon people who are supposed not to want it. No one looks for serious taxation in the midst of such a war as this. The producers are in the army. The whole power and enterprise of the country is in the struggle. The chance for which we strive is the case of many generations, and they must pay their share of its cost. To postpone taxation until society resumes its normal condition, and when it can employ the revenue powers in full strength, is the acknowledged law of finance in such periods.

If indeed there be want of confidence in the permanent value of Confederate securities it is easy to restore it. Let it be declared that we are ready at any moment to call in our loans, and none will be presented. Stop the remedial eight per cent bonds. Put out none but six per cent. stocks. This plan is seen tried and experience approved it. Of the bond compromise the pleasure of the holder, how many have been offered for conversion? We hear of persons every day trying to substitute securities in vain. They are absorbed and out of the market. The debtor who is always ready to pay at call is rarely called on to pay. It is difficult to estimate the amount of investment which would add in six per cent. stock convertible at the will of the holder into currency. A Confederate bond would then be as much cash in the hands of its holder, with the additional advantage of receiving interest on his own cash in his own hands. At the option it would be converted into currency. The bond would then be as desirable as currency in all respects, with the additional advantage of the rate of interest which it bears. The man who would prefer keeping cash in his drawer to investing it in such bonds would indeed be blind to interest and deaf to the voice of advice.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS —THREATENED RETALIATION.

In the Senate at Richmond, on Wednesday, October 1st, the following business was transacted:

Mr. Simpson, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the question of retaliation under Lincoln's late proclamation of emancipation, presented the following as the report generally concurred in by the committee:

Whereas, The States, exercising a right conserved by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized as fundamental in the American system of government, which is based upon the consent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew with the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and *whereas*, the Government of the United States, repudiating the principle on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world justified the American revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States, under the pretext of suppressing rebellion and restoring the Union; *and whereas*, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations have been studiously denied to the citizens of those States, except in cases where the same have been extorted by the apprehension of retaliation and by the adverse fortune of the war; *and whereas*, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them unreasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women and children to confiscation, banishment and imprisonment; burning their dwelling-houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property, murdering men for pretended offences, encouraging the abduction of slaves by government officials and at government expense; promoting servile insurrection by tampering with slaves and protecting them in resisting their masters, stealing works of art and destroying public libraries, encouraging and invited a brutal soldiery to commit outrages on women by the unrebuked orders of military commanders, and attempting to ruin cities by filling up the entrance to their harbors with stone;

And whereas, In the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, the government of the United States enacted a law entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the president thereof, that in pursuance of said law, "on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free," and has hereby made manifest that the conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations; and on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on legitimate battlefields, and determined if possible to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves with the atrocious design of inciting servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; *and whereas*, Justice and humanity require this government to endeavor to repress the lawless practice and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution; *Be it*

Therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, 1. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except the hereinafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States hereinbefore recited, and until otherwise determined by the president.

2. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non commissioned officer commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm organize, train or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death.

3. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion or pretend to give them freedom under the aforementioned act of Congress or proclamation, by abducting them or causing them to be labored, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4. That every person charged with the offense under this act shall be tried by such military court as the President shall direct; and after conviction the President may commute the sentence, or pardon unconditionally, or on such terms as he may see fit.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

DEATH TO THE INVADER.

Mr. Hill, from the same committee, presented the following in connection with the other reports:

1. That if any person, singly or in organized bodies, shall, under the pretence of waging war, kill or maim, or in any wise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy or seize or damage the property, or invade the house or dwelling, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen, or shall persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall by word or act counsel or incite to servile insurrection within the limits of the Confederate States—all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military court, and, on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person, pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and, unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington on the 22d of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

Mr. Hill said he considered the proclamation of the President of the United States as a mere *brutum fulmen*, of no practical effect, and he doubted whether it was necessary to notice it at all.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION PROPOSED.

Mr. Phelan, from the same committee, submitted a minority report on the same subject. We give the resolution:

Be it resolved by the Congress of the Confederate State, That from this day forth, all rules of civilized warfare should be disregarded in the future defense of our country and our liberty and our lives, against the foul design now avowedly entertained by the Government of the United States, to annihilate or enslave us, and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every invader whose hostile foot shall cross the borders of these Confederate States.

SO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN OR ASKED.

Mr. Clark offered the following in the same connection:

Whereas, A long series of atrocities, utterly subversive of the principles of civilized warfare, have recently culminated in a proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring that all slaves in the Confederate States shall be emancipated and forever free from and after the 1st day of January next; *and whereas*, it is the avowed and fiendish purpose of the Government of the United States, by this proclamation, sum and intent, to teach it to be held to the severities and sufferings of the war the inexpiable horrors of a servile insurrection and the brutal massacre of the whole people of the Confederate States, without regard to age or sex; *and wherein*, the past efforts of our Government to induce our enemies a sense of justice, decency and humanity have proved utterly ineffacious, and are likely to do in the future—now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America, That it is the duty of the Government and people to recognize the Government of the United States and people of the people therein as adhere to said Government and countenance the brutal policy thereto, in the character in which they have elected to assume—that of a savage, relentless and barbarous foe; and that in the future conduct of this war it is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States, neither to ask nor grant quarter for its soldiers nor extend it to the enemy, until an awaken or corrected sense of decency and humanity, or the ethics of retaliation shall have impelled our enemies to adopt or practice the usages of war, which prevail among Christian and civilized nations.

On motion of Mr. Simmes, the document was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday, the 21st instant. [It was taken up again at the time appointed, and transferred to the Secret Calendar.]

News from Washington.

We gather the following interesting items from the Washington dispatches of the New York *Herald* of the 9th:

THE REMOVAL ABOUT THE CABINET.

Washington, October 8, 1862.—Since the return of the President from the Army of the Potomac, the air has been thick with rumors in reference to changes in the Cabinet and in military command. It is universally believed that the President has no longer any doubt of the competency of Gen. McClellan for the management of great military movements and for the speedy conclusion of the war by the annihilation of the rebel armies East and West.

Many, who have good opportunities for arriving at correct opinions, assert that Gen. Banks is to be made Secretary of War, Gen. McClellan General in Chief, and Gen. Hooker the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. This slate has found no objection anywhere, except from the intense radicals, who see in it the utter downfall of all their hopes and the defeat of the schemes they have so industriously concocted.

THREATENED BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

Considerable excitement prevails in mercantile circles here in consequence of the threatened blockade of the Potomac. Merchants are now anxious to secure a winter stock of goods at advanced prices.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL BATTERIES.

From the Wyandank, which arrived yesterday, it is ascertained that gunboats have been engaged for several days past destroying the old Confederate batteries down the river, the first place at which they were engaged being Cockpit Point. It is not thought that the rebels have any guns on the river, for they fired into any vessels, the report to that effect brought up by Union men probably originating with men on sailing vessels, who secreting the boats from our gunboats pulling out from shore after the match had been applied to the old works of the rebels and the explosion on shore, took it for granted that the rebels were firing on them.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

It is impossible for the Post Office Department to furnish the postal currency in anything like the quantities needed by the public. Dates have not yet been furnished to engrave fifty thousand dollars daily, and, therefore, States and public corporations must issue notes below the denomination of one dollar if they desire to supply currency for ordinary business purposes. The mistake of the government has been in monopolizing this capacities of the engraving establishment in striking off notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, of which an abundance is furnished by the banks.

THE CASE OF GENERAL MARTINDALE.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. Harney is President, met today to investigate the charges preferred by General Fitz John Porter against General Martindale, in connection with the military operations on the peninsula.

GEN. HALLECK'S SILENCE ON THE PROCLAMATION.

Under this heading the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* says:

Since the appearance of Gen. McClellan's Order with respect to the President's Proclamation of Freedom, some surprise has been manifested at the silence of Gen. Halleck, who, as General in Chief, would naturally be expected to call the attention of all the armies of the Republic to it in a General Order.

SICK AND WOUNDED FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Says the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* of the 9th:

Of the loyal sick and wounded soldiers there are now between 4000 and 5000 in Baltimore, 8000 in Philadelphia, and over 18,000 in this city.

RETURN OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons is expected to return to Washington in the English steamer of the 11th inst.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN INDIANA.—*Indianapolis*, October 8, 1862.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Copperheads of Hartford, Blackford county, collected on Monday, and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballot box and enrolling papers, and either forced or scared the commissioners and provost marshal to resign. They claimed to have 200 men armed, and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards. They denounced the Government and those attempting to sustain it. A battalion of the Sixty-third Indiana has been ordered to Hartford, and will enforce the draft and arrest the ringleaders in this disgraceful proceeding.

Important Order of Gen. McClellan Relative to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 7, 1862.
General Orders No. 163:

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Orders No. 139, War Department, September 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of September 22.

A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the General Commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the Government. The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are created and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principles upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried to all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the Government which is the soldier's duty and the American soldier's pride. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of the army to the true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the Commanding General merely inverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right-minded person as calling any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which have been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields. In carrying out all the measures of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenseless. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN.
JAMES A. HARDIE, Lieut Col., Aid de Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

News from McClellan's Army.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* of the 9th gives the following intelligence from McClellan's army:

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN TWO MILES OF LEESBURG—CAPTURE OF THE REBEL LONG STREET'S CORPS—PERSONAL EFFECTS, ARMY SUPPLIES, ETC.

Washington, October 8, 1862.—An important reconnoissance to Leesburg was made on the 7th instant by Colonel Egan, with the Fortieth New York regiment.

Colonel Egan crossed the Potomac at Nolan's ferry, passed through Waterford, and went within two miles north of Leesburg. At this point they fell in with and captured a rebel wagon train, proceeding from Leesburg towards Winchester, in charge of a detachment of rebel cavalry. In the wagons were found the official papers of General Longstreet, a large Virginia state flag, ninety six pounds in excellent order, one rebel hospital tent used by General Longstreet as his headquarters, seventeen other tents, ammunition, all in good order, artillery harness for eighteen horses, two wagon loads of trunks, valises and carpet bags, filled with the clothing of General Longstreet and the officers of his staff and of the Ninth, Tenth and Twenty eighth Virginia regiments, and a large quantity of knapsacks, blankets, soldiers' clothing and camp kettles.

Col. Egan also captured one caisson, in fine order, full of ammunition, seven fine horses and twelve head of fat beef cattle.

The results of this reconnoissance are most important.

Frederick, Md., October 8, 1862.—Advices at a late hour this afternoon from Bolivar and London Heights represent everything quiet along the lines.

The paymasters are paying off the troops as fast as possible.

Interesting from Arkansas.

The *Herald* of the 9th furnishes us with the following news from Arkansas:

THE POSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES IN THE STATE, &c., &c.

Helena, Ark., October 4, 1862.—We have late and very reliable information from the rebel forces in this State, which are regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 15th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country. According to this information, the rebel forces in Arkansas number and are encamped as follows:

Gen. Hindman was at Austin, twenty five miles north of Little Rock, with five thousand men and one battery.

Gen. Roan was at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas river, fifty miles southeast of Little Rock, with five thousand men, two regiments of whom are conscripts, one unarmed and also a Texan regiment and one battery, consisting of three six pounders (iron), one twelve pounder (brass), and one siege piece mounted.

Gen Merriwether was on the Arkansas river, fifty miles northwest of Napoleon.

General Rains is at Batesville with a reported force of from 4000 to 5000 men, mostly conscripts.

Gen. Holmes, Commander in Chief of all the forces, is at Little Rock, with 2000 men and two batteries, one of two twelve and three six pounds, the other four rifled six pounders and two twelve pounders howitzers.

General McBride is at Batesville with about 2000 men, only 1500 of whom are effective.

Most of their cavalry force is dismounted, and at present it is not believed that they have more than 2000 cavalry in the state.

At Arkadelphia, eighty or one hundred miles southwest of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the rebel generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in the country that they intend to do so. If they have the capital of their State it is all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

Political News—Baltimore Election.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th instant gives us the following intelligence with regard to the city election in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE MAYORALTY ELECTION—THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION CANDIDATE ELECTED.

Baltimore, October 8, 1862.—The city election passed off very quietly. A very small vote was polled. John Lee Chapman, the regular unconditional Union candidate, received 8527 votes, and Frederick Fickley, independent Union, received 1853.

The entire regular Council ticket was elected, except in one instance.

General Wool issued a proclamation this morning, announcing that, as commander of the department, he would take all proper means to prevent disorder.

A squadron of cavalry and a small force of infantry were on duty in the city, ready for service in case of need.

From the same paper we clip the following items of political intelligence:

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Boston, October 8, 1862.—The Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester today, was fully attended. Edwin L. Bailey, of the *Boston Herald*, presided.

A motion to adopt the people's ticket nominated at the Faneuil Hall meeting last evening was discussed with considerable warmth.

Resolutions were read pledging support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion; urging the President to stand by the Constitution; repudiating the meeting of the Governors; eulogizing Gen. McClellan; sympathizing with the families and friends of those who have fallen; that the province of the Government is to save the Union and not to save or destroy slavery, that we are opposed alike to secession and abolitionism, and there can be no permanent Union where there is not kindness and sympathy to the loyal south; the Border States; recommending no nomination, but expressing a willingness to unite with conservative men of all parties; regretting that the President, forgetful of his obligations, has issued his emancipation proclamation, and protesting against it and against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and calling on the President to restore the trial by giving freedom to the press.

Judge Wells moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket.

The Convention adjourned amid great confusion, and without clearly leaving any record of its action.

NEW YORK NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

Oswego, N. Y., October 8, 1862.—Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Broome, was to-day unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican and Union Convention of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, composed of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler counties.

THE MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Detroit, October 8, 1862.—The Democratic State Convention, which met in this city today, adopted the nominees of the Union Convention, held at Jackson on the 24 instant, as candidates for State officers.

The New York *World* of the 9th inst. contains the following:

IMPORTANT FROM SAVANNAH—*Our troops Repulsed in an Attack on the Rebel Batteries—The works subsequently Assaulted and the fight resumed.—Fortress Monroe*, October 7.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th instant publishes a dispatch from Savannah, dated October 4, which says the Federals attacked our batteries at St. John's on the 1st and after an hour's engagement were repulsed.

The Federals subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force and marched a mile to the rear of our batteries, where a fight commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M.

No particulars received.

The New York Herald and the Federal Administration.

Among the late items of news published in this city, from Southern sources, allusion having been made to an article in the New York *Herald* of the 6th, in which it was said the Federal Administration was a failure, we copy the article in question as it appears in the edition of the paper of the 6th inst.:

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF THE ADMINISTRATION?

It is now universally conceded that the present administration is a failure. The time for discussing that fact has therefore passed, and the questions of interest now are: who is responsible for this failure, and how is the failure to be remedied? Those questions are being used by the radicals for the purpose of making a concerted and combined attack upon Secretary Seward, in the hope of driving him from the Cabinet. But the radicals fear, while they hate, Mr. Seward, and they attack him tremblingly, as if conscious of ultimate defeat. They assert confidently and unanimously that the Secretary of State is responsible for the failure of the administration; but their proofs are weak and their assertions sophistical. Evidently they assume him in order to shield themselves, and his defence involves their condemnation.

That the ejection of Mr. Seward from the Cabinet is the object of the radicals is clear, from the articles of Greeley in the *Tribune*, of Beecher and Wendell Phillips in the *Independent*, and of Dr. Brownson in his *Review*, and from the plottings of Andrew, Sprague and the other radical Governors in the recent conventions at Providence and Albany. All the radical noise of Gen. McClellan is in fact directed mainly at Secretary Seward, who is understood to approve of McClellan's plans, and who is represented as the author of McClellan's policy of conducting the war. This have so speedily confessed in Brownson's *Review*, which, in a labored article upon "The Second Policy," excuses Halleck and McClellan because they acted under the orders of the President and his advisers; attributes our failures not to incompetent generalship, but to the policy of the administration, and, exonerating all the other members of the Cabinet, charges the responsibility of this policy, and consequently all our failures, upon the Secretary of State. If itself alone, the opinion of such a changeable chameleon as Dr. Brownson, who is

Everything by turns, and nothing long,

is of no importance whatever; but just at present Brownson's *Review* is the authorized and recognized exponent of the radical abolition party, and Dr. Brownson, the leader of the time being, a leading member of that party, and intends becoming the radical republican candidate for Congress from a district in New Jersey, unless he shall change his politics or his principles before the nominating convention of parties. The sentiments of the *Review* in regard to Mr. Seward are, therefore, the sentiments of the radicals, and Dr. Brownson expresses the opinion of the radical leaders when he charges Secretary Seward with "weakness and moral cowardice," with being "a conspiracy against the war," with "quitting the helm and resigning it not more firmly than Mr. Buchanan," with "ignominiously surrendering the national cause," and with "actually agreeing with the secession commissioners to a separation of the Union," with "shrinking from open, avowed, and direct war," with "sacrificing and relieving of his command every commanding officer in the army who has shown that he believed the government wished war to be waged in earnest," with "taking care to do the rebels no serious harm," with being "so fixed on the military question as to prevent his advising and taking the steps necessary to put the war from operating ruinously, and, finally, with "regretting not to have the power of Louis Napoleon, so as to make a *coup d'etat* against Congress.

It will be observed that most of these charges, from that of favoring slavery and helping the rebels to that of mismanaging a battle-ship, are identical with those made by the radicals against Gen. McClellan, from whom they are now dexterously transferred to Mr. Seward, by the argument that McClellan is only Seward's military representative, and is not responsible for his acts, but only for his obedience. But the charges against the author of Seward, Indeed, Mr. Seward has already refuted most of them by endorsing and signing the emancipation proclamation of the President, which was, until recently, the full extent of the radicals' demand. The charges rest upon no better evidence than garbled quotations from Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence, or sophomoric plays upon words, which may be witty, but are not logical. The fact in regard to Secretary Seward is, that his part of the programme of putting down the rebellion was to prevent any foreign interference, and in this he has succeeded. Unlike any other member of the Cabinet, he has been entirely successful in his own department; and from this fact it is a fair inference that he has had but little time, or inclination to dabble in any other Secretary's business. He is to-day the only popular man, because the only successful man, in the Cabinet. He has done and continues to do his duty, interfering with no General and with no other Secretary. The people appreciate both this positive and this negative merit, and it is useless for the radicals to attempt to convince them that a Secretary who has managed to hold all Europe at bay, and in spite of threats of intervention has gained us time to continue and conclude our war, is responsible for the failure of the Administration. But, besides all this, the real cause is known, and his fault can be proven. The radicals are probably right in saying that Secretary Seward "only one of the President's clerks," the mere instrument of some one whose influence controls the President and shapes the policy of the war. But this influential personage is Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury—not Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. And the intimacy of the President with Mr. Chase, his cordiality to Dix, Fremont, and Hunter, and the result was the discovery that an small minutiae had been completely divided so as to place and penetrated in another. The tendency of the evidence was to show that the designed had died from the exhaustion consequent on the blood blood immediately following the fight. Dr. Hunter was sent for, and was found about in search of medicinal, together with the necessary internal hemorrhage and nervous shock from such a wound. The further inquiries into the circumstances, however, was postponed until to day.

Inspection and Review—I. *ere* was an inspection and review of Gen Weitzel's brigade on Saturday, by Major-General Butler and staff, and it was passed off very satisfactorily. The weather was charming, and crowded people thronged Canal street to witness it. There were three troops of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and some ten pieces of fine artillery comprised in the brigade, numbering altogether, we should estimate, between 3000 and 4000 men. Besides Major-General Butler and staff, Gen Shepley, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Dudley, Capt. Haggerty, Col. Wilson, and a number of other officers were on the ground.

Highway Robbery—Rafin Perez de Mathias was arrested on Customhouse street, on Saturday, charged by J. J. A. Burke with having robbed him of his watch.

Thievery—John Donahue was arrested on Saturday on the charge of having cut open a carpet-bag in the coffee-house at the corner of Dauphine and Levee streets, kept by E. Manne, and stolen therefrom $175 in gold.

Thieves Arrested—James Neevy and Charles Lockett were arrested on Saturday night, by order of Col. French. They are understood to be not a whit more honest than the law allows, but we have not the particular charge against them.

Seditious Language—Officers Lynn and McGowan arrested Charles Lyons, on Bienville street, at one o'clock yesterday morning, on the charge of making use of seditious language.

Charge of Larceny—Albert Martin, of Co. E, 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on Basin street, on the charge of larceny. He has also to answer for being absent from his quarters without leave.

Police Changes—Some nineteen police officers were discharged from the force in the Third District on Saturday, ten new ones were appointed, and two were transferred thither.

Burglary—The house of Mr. George Kent on the levee in the upper part of the First District, was entered about half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $40 in gold, about the same sum in current bills, a silver watch, a coat and a shirt. Two men were arrested on the thieves, and the coat was found on one of them.

Heartless Husband—Catherine Hall went to the Third District Police Station with her three children on Friday night and asked for lodging, as she had been turned out into the street with them by her husband.

Gun Found.—A double-barreled gun, which had been found on the sidewalk at the corner of Constance and Tolejano streets, was taken to the Fourth District Police Station on Friday.

Supposed Stolen Goods.—John Jacob was arrested on Dauphin street on Friday, on a charge of having in his possession two bundles of goods, supposed to have been stolen.

Obstreperous and Obscene.—Mary Ann Hickey was arrested in the First District on Friday night on the charge of fighting, disturbing the peace, and making use of obscene language.

Alarm of Fire.—There was an alarm of fire on Friday evening, but it was caused only by the burning of a foul chimney.

Suspicious.—Hugh Leary was arrested in the Second District on Friday night, on the charge of being a suspicious character.

Naughty Man—Ann Furlong was arrested on Clouet street, in the Third District, on Saturday night, on the charge of being drunk, and abusing and assaulting Mathew Nugens.

Larceny—Patrick Mack was arrested on Old Levee street, in the Second District, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. A stolen Watch was found in his possession.

Drunk and Seditious—M. Gardry was arrested on Royal street, yesterday, for being drunk, disturbing the peace, and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

Furious—Thomas Lay was arrested on the Levee in the Second District, yesterday, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace, and resisting and striking the officer in the execution of his duty.

Assaulting a boy—Margaret Evans was arrested on Basin street, yesterday, for being drunk, disturbing the peace and assaulting a boy named Louis Calderon.

Provost Court—Judge Joseph M. Bell.—Mrs. Perris was fined $30 for cruelly beating her sister, a child about ten years old. Their mother is dead, it seems, and Mrs. P. yields to the demon of drunkenness more or less frequently; may this be her last gross offence.

Louis Artigue was fined $20 for peddling meat through the streets without a license.

James Brown, a private of the First Louisiana Regiment, for being found drunk and absent from his quarters after his leave had expired, was sentenced to one months' imprisonment.

Ann Bilodin, whose insanity was established, was remitted to the Insane Asylum.

Lupleno Harkey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing some money at Camp Lewis.

John Conway was sent to prison for a week. A sword, a family relic of over a hundred years' transmission, had been found in a cartridge on his premises, under information given by two slaves of his mother-in-law. The sword was confiscated.

Ann and Adeline, two slaves, were arraigned on the charge of robbing their master of over $17,000 in gold, which he had put in his chest. The evidence showed that at the beginning of May, on his going to his chest, he missed the money, and immediately had the girls arrested. They at once confessed the theft, and said that certain white parties had received the money from them in time from them. The way they managed to abstract it was, that while the one watched that no one was coming, the other helped herself by the hand-fuls to the tempting gold. Their evidence could not be taken against white people; and as they alone were held responsible. As they had been in prison since May, three months more were adjudged sufficient for them. In the mean time their plunder is owned and committed suicide.

J. L. Jacobs, better known as Banjo Jacobs, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for levying black mail. The case was so clearly proven against him that he threw himself on the plea of youth and inexperience, and the faithfulness with which he had served the Federals in missions in which nobody else could be trusted. But this scamp's him only little, if anything.

Messrs Collier, Hodsborough and Kirby, arrested for attempting to cross the lines without a pass, were let off on promising to take the oath.

As usual, a number of minor cases were disposed of.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1862.

We have again to make a speculative holiday for cotton. Business has been almost at a stand in the probability of very little coming, the stock so firmly withheld from the market, as offering a tempting advance on the prices of the week. Very trifling business was effected today, either at private sale or at auction. The market for the staple of Sugar and Molasses, there is no change to note, and but very little left in second hands on that of speculation. The receipts from the country are entirely suspended. A supply would command extremely high prices.

COTTON—Today, at sunrise, 7 bales in bulk, lower, not sold, badly damaged by the rain and water, and at 60 @ 7 bale.

SUGAR—There is none in the market. A supply would command unprecedented prices. Yesterday's sales reported 5 hhds. fair, 1 hhd. fair to prime, 1 hhd. fair, and 1 hhd. prime, at 7 @ 7½ for White Crystallized, and 6½ @ 7 for Common.

MOLASSES—The receipts to date of the article, there is none in first hands, and very little in second hands. A lot of 400 gals. prime to fancy, sold at 50 @ 55 cts. and that yesterday to 50 @ 55 cts. Very trifling sales of the article, for second of which it may be called.

HAY—Today, just landed, a lot of 50 bales, from New York, shipped by E. L. Dickinson & J. B. Fowler, which, we understand, to be the same and pay freight and drayage, and is in liquidation from and after the 1st of October.

Terms cash. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Harvey's Sparkling Scotch Ale.
BY MCCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—
50 cases Scotch Ale, pints, 2 dozen each,
25 do do quarts,