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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1863.

Sales at Auction Yesterday.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 30 Natchez street, 175 bags prime Rio Coffee.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street, trinets, liquorice, &c.

AUTUMNAL WEATHER.

There was a refreshing, flooding, scouring rain night before last, the effect of which was to give the city the next morning a clean, bright, smiling appearance that was enough to convince poet or painter that Venus never could have looked more beautiful and bewitching than when she rose from the sea bath which was also her birth.

But though for the past month or six weeks we have had alternations of wet and dry weather, no withering chill has yet struck to the marrow of our clime, killing all the gay children of summer and scattering its glories in the pathway of coming winter.

The truth is, in this semi tropical region, it can scarcely be said that summer is killed, or that it dies, in the painful or unjoyous sense of the word. Its death, if realized at all, is not an agony but an euthanasia. The event is more like a triumph than a fall. It is not so much an eclipse as a new phase of brightness and beauty. Winter may have come to make a sacrifice; but he finds the victim so lovely that he remains to woo and wed. His deadly chilliness is warmed, his blighting breath is made healthful and balmy, by the genial contact.

Autumn, meantime, wears a reflected glory. It witnesses the meeting, and proclaims, with the eloquence of field and sky, of river, lake and sea, the wonderful reconciliation of the two opposite seasons. It furnishes the canvas on which is painted the transfiguration of winter and the apotheosis of summer.

This merging of the seasons is not unfrequently been urged as an objection to our climate. They are charged with lacking definiteness of outline, with not presenting sufficient sharpness of contrast. The transition from season to season is said to be so gradual and imperceptible as to leave nothing for the eye, the memory and imagination to take hold of, treasure up, and reproduce. This criticism will deserve an answer when it is made by either a true poet or a true painter. Neither one or the other has yet pronounced the climate of Siberia to be superior to that of Italy, or the brief hot summers, and long monotonous winters at the headwaters of the Mississippi, to be more enjoyable or picturesque than the intermingling seasons of lands which lie near the outlet of the same river into the Gulf.

Capt. Harry McDougal and Ed. Ford, Clerk of the steamer Atlantic have our thanks for a copy of the Chicago *Times* of the 2d instant.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sanford troupe, in this the second week of their engagement, continue to maintain the character of the Academy, for diversified popular amusement, without making their wittiness, jollity and burlesque too broad for the tolerance of the more fastidious. The mighty laughter they extort with their fun, the mighty applause they elicit by their music, are sufficient guarantees of their ability to please and to secure continued patronage.

ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.—A private letter from a resident of Kentucky states that the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, has been appointed to fill the See of Baltimore, rendered vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick. Bishop Spalding is a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of a Catholic family who emigrated with Lord Baltimore to Maryland on the settlement of that province. He is a slaveholder, but has not permitted that or any other circumstance to draw him into politics. He has long been distinguished in the hierarchy of America for his learning, and as the author of several able works on history and theology. As Archbishop of Baltimore he is entitled to the primacy in the General Councils of the Catholic Church in America.

DRY GOODS AT BIOTT & DAVIS'.—Elsewhere it will be seen that this extensive establishment, No. 22 Gravier street, corner of Tchoupitoulas, is in receipt by late sales of a large stock of various styles of prints, linseys, hosiery, ticks, sheetings, shirtings, blanketing and unbleached, bleached cottons, flannels of all colors, plantation and tweed blankets, linen, merinoes, all carefully selected of the best prices, and offered low to close consignments or the simple transportation advance.

PLANTATION AND GARDEN SEEDS.—A large assortment of fresh plantation and garden seeds may be found at D. Maupay's, 61 Gravier street, and are offered as moderate prices.

The large and important sale of 1,112 bales of cotton, by R. T. Montgomery, this day, Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, at sales room, 93 Camp street, is worthy the attendance of all desirous of purchasing lots superior in quality and staple. Great care has been bestowed on drawing samples, by a broker of great experience, to repr-sent the lots as correctly as possible and give all an ample opportunity of an examination before and at the time of sale. Most of the lots are of high grades and very desirable.

Wine and liquor dealers will find it to their interest to attend the catalogue trade sale of H. E. Custendyke, importer, No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street, advertised by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 11 o'clock.

Particular attention is called to R. T. Montgomery's sale this day, at 11 o'clock, of 175 bags prime Rio coffee, at store 30 Natchez street.

News from the Teche—Skirmish Beyond Vermillion Bayou.

The *Era* of yesterday evening contained the following:

Special Correspondence of the Era.

New Town, Bayou Teche, October 11.—The advance of the army has crossed the Bayou Vermillion, and our cavalry has had a skirmish with the enemy five hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery.

Major Cowan, of General Weitzel's staff, and half a dozen men were wounded.

The enemy has been driven at every point. Supplies for the Thirteenth Corps have been delayed by grounding of barges.

New Orleans Bee.

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effect will be that it will be an invitation to the rebels in arms to come up and take possession of our soil.

In answer to these charges, Mr. Vallandigham addressed, a short time ago, a letter to the people of Ohio, of which the following are the essential points.

First. The "invitation to rebels in arms," which my election will signify, will be to lay down their arms and return to the old Union and to obedience to our constitution under the Constitution, laws and flags, secure from abolition intermeddling, and agitation, as before the war, and from conscription, confiscation, extortion, emancipation, negro equality and all exertion of arbitrary, despotic power since.

Second. There will be no "civil war" in Ohio if I am elected Governor, unless Mr. Brough and his party inaugurate it, in which event we will "crush out the rebellion" in a very much shorter space of time than they have employed in plotting down the "slaveholders rebellion." If, however, he means that they will "secede" from the state by voluntary exile to Canada or elsewhere, there will be no "coercion" in that event. But the threat, intended to intimidate, is idle as the wind; if meant seriously, it is time that the people should know it, that they may fix the mark upon the forehead of these new conspirators against the liberties of the land; and, in event, to whom a majority of the qualified voters of Ohio may choose for their Governor, *will be inaugurated*, and the west must of the people, without distinction of party, will aid, if need be, in the work of keeping the peace of the State, and carrying out the fundamental maxim of popular government; that "the majority must govern." For let Mr. Brough and all the others who would defeat the will of the people, take notice that "there is a mighty mass of men in Ohio, whose nerves are strung up like steel," who mean that the man who is the choice of the people shall be the people's Governor. Should that choice fail upon me, all the duties of the office shall be faithfully and fearlessly discharged. I would myself obey the Constitution and laws, and see to it that all others obeyed them within her limits and jurisdiction. The courts should be open and restored once more to their rightful authority, justice administered without denial or delay, and the military in strict subordination to the civil power. *Habeas corpus* should be restored, citizens arrested except upon due process of law, or held except for trial by the civil tribunals, and none kidnapped from the State.

Third. While the rights of the State and the liberties of her citizens should be these strictly enforced, the constitutional and lawful authorities and rights of the Federal Government should be obeyed and respected with the same fidelity, no matter who administered it. Whatever the Administration have a right under the Constitution and laws to demand or expect from the State Executive, should be promptly and exactly rendered. In short, I would adopt and thoroughly carry out the two maxims upon this subject laid down by Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural in 1801:

First. "The support of the State governments *in all their rights*, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies."

Second. "The preservation of the General Government *in its whole constitutional vigor*, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

The Political Campaign in Ohio.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, from Toledo, Ohio, of the 1st of October, reports the mass meeting of the Democracy, held the afternoon of that date, to have been large and enthusiastic. Hon. D. W. Voorhies spoke, urging the hearers not only to maintain the union of the States, but to preserve inviolate the charter of their liberties. Another meeting was held at night, in the same hall, during which Mr. Pugh, an enthusiastic crowd, says the dispatch, and the great speech of the occasion was that of the Hon. R. T. Merrick, of Chicago, of which the same dispatch says that "nothing could exceed the enthusiasm which it evoked. Still another meeting was held near by, in which a large body of Germans addressed in the language of the Fatherland. The dispatch continues in a partisan strain to observe that the unprecedented growth of Democratic sentiment throughout the State every day increases the probability of Vallandigham's election, and that nothing but stupendous election frauds can save the opposition from complete overthrow. General Schenck had arrived, and the dispatch expresses the belief that he would command the troops in Ohio and see them to defeat Vallandigham, an outrage which the Democratic mass would not brook.

[From the New York Herald, October 7.]

The Dry Goods Trade.

The activity of the last of August and the first of September has repeated itself during the past week, the market having been characterized by great activity and buoyancy all through. But the chief feature is the unwonted activity and firmness in the market for domestic cotton goods, the season for which has apparently but just commenced. At all events there are but good months remaining in which to prosecute the trade in cotton goods. The great activity now prevailing is the result of the reverse our armies met in Pennsylvania, the decisive victory and the very favorable news from Liverpool, under which cotton advanced fully 10c per pound, an advance almost unprecedented in the whole history of cotton. The news from Liverpool and Manchester is very favorable. An active demand prevails at the former for cotton at rapidly advancing prices, and at the latter for manufactures, which are also advancing. This news exerted a very stimulating influence here and caused an advance in cotton, and by consequence in cotton goods. But in the most important branch of the trade, the sales of Rosecrans' goods—by which it has been demonstrated that the vast quantities of cotton which have been stored in Georgia, belonging to the rebel Government, cannot be so easily confiscated as the public were led to suppose. It has further been demonstrated that the very speedy suppression of the rebellion, which had been so confidently predicted a few each quarter, is not in so fair a way of realization after all, but rather that the rebellion has a good deal of vitality still left, which will require a vast amount of effort, and cost an all considerable time before it can possibly be made to succumb to the United States Government. The people have been disappointed in their sanguine expectations concerning the fabulous amounts of the precious staple which were to flow to the Northern mills and the Manchester mills on the opening of the Mississippi river; and the predictions vouchsafed in the *Herald*, which were based upon a more extensive knowledge of the "situation" in the West, as well as of the modes operandi of conducting business under the "regulations" of Secretary Chase, are fast becoming verified. The ground which we long ago took—that comparatively little cotton could be obtained from the South until the war shall have been brought to a close, and that as fast as the rebel armies were forced back, the cotton would either be destroyed or removed to the interior—seems to be now the second question to be the true ground, and it would have been well for our manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods if they had paid a little more heed to what we presented. But they have finally discovered that the days of "peace and plenty" (of cotton) are not so near as they have fondly hoped, and some of the last sanguine now ponder with the effect of it will be. It will inaugurate a new era in the cotton trade, and bring civil war to your own house, upon the soil of your own State. For I tell you there is a mighty mass of men in this State, whose nerves are strung up like steel, who will never permit that sacred soil to be polluted by their native State. Answer me, you who would have it so, shall it be so? Shall Ohio be the battle ground of the civil war? Shall our farms be ploughed by the tramp of hostile armies? Shall our cities be battered down by the cannon of our brethren? Shall our citizens be shot down in their own streets? Shall our wives and children be driven from their homes, houseless and homeless? Shall our fair land be made desolate? Shall our fair land be made desolate? Shall our fair land be made desolate