THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bavaria Off Cape Race.

The London Times and the President's Proclamation.

A Vessel with Rebel Stores Run Into and Sunk.

The French Version of Mexican Affairs Contradicted.

JUAREZ PREPARING FOR A DESPERATE RESISTANCE

AMNESTY TO GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

The steamship Bavaria, from Bremen via Southampton on the 8th instant, passed this point *en route* to New-York at 4½ yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. The Bavaria encountered heavy westerly gales the entire passage. The dates per the Bavaria are three days later than those already received.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

Great Britain.

The London Times says:

"The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln is a political concession to the Abolitionist wing of the Republican party. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right either to the President alone or to the President and Congress combined to abolish Slavery. Emancipation was the thunderbolt placed in President Lincoln's hands to destroy the whole social organization of the South at a blow. It is a thunderbolt which he (President Lincoln) has assumed the right to launch, but he is without the power to enforce his decree. The North must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the proclamation of more effect than mere waste paper. Commercial advices from New-York show that there is a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North."

The Iona, heavily laden with stores for the Confederates, was run into by another vessel and sunk in the Clyde.

Consols closed firm on the 7th inst., at 94¼ for Money, and 94¼@94½ for the November account.

France.

Gen. Changarnier denies that President Lincoln has offered him the command of the Federal forces.

Vera Cruz letters give a different account of the state of affairs in Mexico from what the French papers have published.

Juarez is far from giving up the contest, and was preparing for a desperate resistance to the French.

The City of Mexico is strongly fortified, and the road from Orizaba will be defended inch by inch.

The Paris Bourse was much excited, and the Rentes closed on the 7th inst. at 75f., a decline of ½ per cent.

Italy.

The King has signed a decree granting an amnesty to all persons concerned in the acts and attempts at insurrection which took place lately in the Southern Provinces, with the exception of the deserters from the Royal Army.

The Sicilians have been disarmed, in consequence of numerous assassinations.

Portugal.

The new Queen, the daughter of King Victor Emanuel, had arrived at Lisbon.

Spain.

The Spanish "Escocheron" had been torn down in Mexico.

Prussia.

The Crown Prince and Princess were to proceed on a tour through Switzerland and Italy.

The Budget was still under discussion in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies.

The Hanoverian Government has declined to join in a treaty of commerce with France.

Russia.

Zamoyski is banished from the whole of Russia.

Turkey.

The demolition of the Belgrade barricades has commenced.

China.

The Rebels are again moving, with the intention of obstructing the conveyance of silk to the seaports.

Col. Ward has captured three cities.

A treaty has been concluded between China and Belgium.

Japan.

Affairs are quiet, but an outbreak against the party favoring foreigners was imminent at Jeddo. The Government was doing its utmost to maintain order.

The British and French Legations had been increased.

Australia.

£10,000 more had been remitted for the sufferers in Lancashire, England.

Frightful inundations have occurred, involving immense damage.

Lamburg, the explorer, had returned after successfully crossing the Australian Continent, and gives a favorable report of the country.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 17,000 bales, of which 12,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d. on American, and ¼d. on Surats.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was firmer, but inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork dull. Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard inactive. Tallow declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin dull; Common 2s. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 120@122s.

LONDON, Oct. 7, Evening.—SUGAR heavy. TEA quiet. TALLOW inactive. RICE steady. COTTON firm. Erie Third Mortgage Bonds have declined ½; Erie Fourth Mortgage have also declined; Erie Shares have advanced ½; Erie Preferred Stock has advanced ¼; Illinois Central Shares advanced 1½ ⅌ cent. and Illinois paid up Shares ½ ⅌ cent; Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds advanced 1 ⅌ cent.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Tour of Inspection by Gen. Foster—Special Report of the Recent Fight between our Gunboats and a Rebel Land Force—Heroic Bravery of Capt. Flusser and his Men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBERN, Oct. 14, 1862.

Major-Gen. Foster, commanding this Department, has just returned from a tour of inspection, which embraced all the fortifications and military dépôts in our possession. The trip was a most agreeable one, and the results all that could have been desired, the forts and batteries having been found, without exception, in perfect order. Having been favored with an invitation to make one of the party, I was enabled to obtain a better idea of the state of the Department than I ever had before. The territory wrested from the enemy by Burnside will be held permanently at all hazards, and in time become the base for a series of operations of the greatest importance. Major-Gen. Foster has all the courage, knowledge, judgment, dash, and perseverance necessary to conduct the campaign, and his troops are as good as any in the national army, regulars or volunteers.

While at Plymouth and Edenton, recently, I obtained some additional particulars of the engagement of the 3d inst., at Franklin, on the Blackwater, near Suffolk, between three of our gunboats and five Rebel regiments, a report of which you have doubtless received ere this. Gen. Dix, it appears, learnt that there was a Rebel force of 9,000 men at Franklin, and sent word to Capt. Flusser, commanding our squadron at Plymouth, to meet a force at Franklin which he would send to attack the enemy at that point, at day-light, on the morning of the 3d inst. Capt. Flusser, who is always ready for a fight, was delighted at the idea of having a chance at the enemy, and assured Gen. Dix that the gunboats should be at the point designated at the precise minute. With this understanding Capt. Flusser started with the Commodore Perry, Hunchback, E. R. Calhoun commanding, and Whitehead, French commanding.

Our gunboats arrived at the appointed time, but found that Gen. Dix's forces were not on hand. The enemy was there, however, in great numbers, and without much ado, pitched into our gunboats with artillery and infantry at a most furious rate from a hundred ambuscades, and made a desperate attempt to board the gunboats from both sides of the river at a point where the stream was so narrow and crooked that the boats touched both banks. In many places in the vicinity where the attack was made, the limbs of the trees had to be cut off so as to enable the boats to work their way up to the enemy. As soon as the enemy made known his whereabout he received a heavy fire of grape and shell from our boats.

A force was detailed on each boat to keep the enemy at bay with pikes and revolvers, while another force stood by the heavy guns and kept up a continuous shower of grape and shell. Frequently the Rebel sharp-shooters hid behind trees and among the branches would drive our men from the guns, but they would then draw their revolvers and by lying flat on the deck, under shelter of the carriages, they would be able to pick off many of the Rebels. Watching their chances, when the opportunity presented, they would spring to their guns again, and send such a shower of grape as would drive the enemy back for a while. But when reenforced they would come up again, yelling like demons, and make desperate bayonet charges up to the side of the boats, when they would be met with the pike and revolvers, and slaughtered by shells and grape.

An engagement was kept up for six hours, and was of the most desperate kind. Fortunately for this department, the boats were not very open, and their high guards made them quite difficult to board; otherwise nothing could have saved them from a desperate enemy, whose bravery is not inferior to that of our own men. In working the gunboats around the short bends in the river, it was necessary for a squad of our men to jump on shore, each side, with a line, in order to assist the boats to turn these sudden crooks. The enemy would take advantage of this, and rush down upon those brave fellows, who, like true sailors, would never leave their post, but keep tugging away at the lines, while their companions on board defended them.

For six long hours this unequal contest was kept up, the enemy being re-enforced at intervals during the entire action. While the fight was in progress the Rebels felled trees across the river from each side some two miles below the boats, with the intention of blocking them in, until they had exhausted their ammunition, when they would fall an easy prize. Capt. Flusser discovered their intentions in time to break through this barricade of trees and logs. He had the matchball ready, however, to blow up each boat when all chance for escape was gone.

Our officers and men without a single exception behaved through the entire action with the utmost coolness and courage. Capt. Flusser and Capt. Calhoun were walking the decks of their boats all through the fight, with bullets flying about them and through their clothes, but for a marvel were not even wounded. All this while they were telling their men not to expose themselves too recklessly, while their own exposure only encouraged their men to do likewise.

Capt. French also exhibited great daring and efficiency, and is equally entitled to credit, together with his officers and men, who, like the officers and men on the other boats, fought as bravely and as well as it was in the power of men to do. Lieut. Wm. D. Cushing, on the Perry, also distinguished himself by his coolness and heroic conduct, for which he has already been promoted to the command of the gunboat Ellis by Commander Davenport of this squadron. Dr. Gale, and two twin brothers by the name of Weaver, Master's Mates on the Perry, displayed great heroism, as did Paymaster Cushing, Dr. Mann, and all the other officers on the Hunchback.

In the morning, at the commencement of the action, when the quartermaster of the Perry, named John Baker, was in the act of raising the flag, a ball went through his cap, when he coolly turned about and with a smile remarked, "that was a close thing, boys." No sooner were the words out of his mouth, than a ball passed through his heart, killing him instantly. When the brave Flusser, in command of that noble boat, saw him fall, he rushed forward and raised the colors himself amid a perfect storm of bullets without receiving even a scratch.

Our loss in this action was only nineteen killed and wounded, which is doubtless owing to the fact that our men were partially under cover. We learned from Rebel sources, while at Edenton, that the enemy's loss was 300 killed, and between 600 and 700 wounded, which might be considered very small when their exposed position is taken into consideration.

List of our killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained:

COMMODORE PERRY.—Master's Mate John Lynch, killed; Quartermaster Justin Baker, killed; ten men (names not given), wounded.

HUNCHBACK.—Boatswain's Mate James Ritchie, killed; contraband Frank Davis, killed; seaman S. B. Sharp, wounded in left arm.

WHITEHEAD.—Quartermaster John Weller, wounded (both legs, severely); Quartermaster Joseph Rhoderick, (internally, severely); ordinary seaman Chas. Doherty (head, severely); seaman Alexander Wilson.

An Intelligent Contraband.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FOLIAGE HEADQ'RS, Va., Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

Our Autumnal storm dwindled to a five-hours' rain, and our forward movement to a reconnoissance in force. The warm, sunny days have returned; Charlestown is once more in the Rebel lines, and quiet is resumed in the army of the Potomac.

Yesterday, two years from the day when the guns of old John Brown shook every foot of slave soil—our troops returned to their camps. The movement has developed the enemy's position. May it prove the forerunner of an early advance.

Have you not learned by the published reports that "Meagher's troops behaved nobly?" True, doubtless, though they were not in action at all. "Gen. McClellan and staff rode boldly out to the front." So they did—some hours after the firing ceased. But there was nothing to call them there earlier, and the expedition accomplished its object.

What more remains to be said of it? But we have another topic—a once honored theme which has late y fallen into desuetude. The Intelligent Contraband has come again.

On Thursday, beyond Charlestown, our pickets descried a solitary horseman, with a bucket on his arm, jogging soberly toward them. He proved to be a dark mulatto, of about 35. As he approached they ordered a halt.

"Where are you from?"

"Southern Army, Cap'n," giving the military salute.

"Where are you going?"

"Coming to you all."

"What do you want?"

"Protection, boss. You won't send me back, will you?"

"No; come in. Whose servant are you?"

"Cap'n Rhett's, of South Carliny—you's heard of Mr. Barnwell Rhett, editor of *The Charleston Mercury*? His brother commands a battery."

"How did you get away?"

"Cap'n gove me fifteen dollars this morning, and said 'John, go out and forage for butter and eggs.' So you see, boss (with a broad grin), I'se out foraging! I pulled my hat over my eyes and jogged along on the Cap'n's horse (see the brand S. C. on him) with this basket on my arm, right by our guards and pickets. They never challenged me once. If they had, though, I brought the Cap'n's pass." And the new-comer produced this document from his pocket-book, written in pencil and carefully folded. I send you the original:

Pass my servant, John, on horseback, anywhere between Winchester and Martinsburg in search of butter, &c., &c.

A. BURNETT RHETT, Capt. Light Artillery,
Lee's Battalion.

"Are there many negroes in the Rebel corps?"

"Heaps, boss."

"Would the most of them come to us if they could?"

"All of them Cap'n. There isn't a little pickaninny so high (waving his hand two feet from the ground) that wouldn't."

"Why did you expect protection?" "Heard so in Maryland, before the Proclamation."

"Where did you hear about the Proclamation?"

"Read it, Sir, in a Richmond paper."

"What is it?"

"That every slave is to be emancipated on and after the 13th day of January. I can't state it, boss!"

"Something like it. When did you learn to read?"

"In '49, Sir. I was head waiter at Mrs. Nevitt's boarding-house in Savannah, and Miss Walcott, a New-York lady who was stopping there, taught me."

"Does your master know it?"

"Capt. Rhett doesn't know it, Sir; but he isn't my master. He thinks I'm free, and hired me at $25 a month, but he never paid me any of it. I belong to Mrs. John Spring of Stratford, Conn. She used to hire me out Summers, and have me wait on her every Winter, when she came South. After the war, she couldn't come, and they were going to sell me for Government because I belonged to a Northerner. Sold a great many negroes in that way. But I slipped away to the army. Have tried to come to you twice before in Maryland, but couldn't pass our pickets."

"Were you at Antietam?"

"Yes, boss. Mighty hard battle."

"Who whipped?"

"You all, massa. They say you didn't; but I saw it, and know. If you had fought us that next day—Thursday—you would have captured our whole army. They say so themselves."

"Who?"

"Our officers, Sir."

"Did you ever hear of old John Brown?"

"Hear of *him*? Lord bless you, yes, boss. I've read his life, and have it now in my trunk in Charleston; sent to New-York by the steward of the James Adger and got it. I've read it to heaps of the colored folks. Lord, they think John Brown was almost a God. Just say you was a friend of his, and any slave will almost kiss your feet if you let him. They say if he was only alive now he would be king. How it did frighten the white folks when he raised the insurrection! It was Sunday when we heard of it. They wouldn't let a negro go into the streets. I was waiter at the Mills House in Charleston. There was a lady from Massachusetts who came down to breakfast that morning at my table. 'John,' she says, 'I want to see a negro church; where is the principal one?' 'Not any open to-day, mistress, I told her. 'Why not?' 'Because a Mr. John Brown has raised an insurrection in Virginny.' 'Ah,' she says, well, 'they'd better look out, or they'll get the white churches shut up in that way one of these days, too.' Mr. Nicholson, one of the proprietors, was listening from the office, to hear what she said. Wasn't that lady watched after that? I have a History of San Domingo, too, and a Life of Fred. Douglass, in my trunk, that I got in the same way."

"What do the slaves think about the war?"

"Well, boss, they all wish the Yankee army would come. The white folks tell them all sorts of bad stories about you all; but they don't believe them. They know that Mr. Fremont and Mr. McClellan and Mr. Burnside won't hurt *them*."

John was taken to Gen. McClellan, to whom he gave all the information he possessed about the position, numbers, and organization of the Rebel army. His knowledge was full and valuable, and is corroborated by all the facts we have learned from other sources. The principal features of it I have already transmitted to you by telegraph. At the close of the interview, he asked anxiously:

"General, you won't send me back; will you?"

"Yes," replied the General, with a smile; "I believe I will."

"I hope you won't, General. If you say so, I know I will have to go; but I come to you all for protection, and I hope you won't.

"Well, then, I suppose we will not. No, John, you are at liberty to go where you please. Stay with the army if you like. No one can ever take you against your will."

"May the Lord bless you, General! I *thought* you wouldn't drive me out. You's the best friend I ever had; I shall never forget you till I die." And John made the salute, remounted his horse, and rode back to the rear, his dusky face almost white with radiance.

An hour later, he was on duty as the servant of Capt. Batchelor, Quartermaster of Couch's Second Division; and I do not believe there was another heart in our corps so light as his, in the unwonted joy of Freedom. I fear it will be a long time before Capt. Rhett sees the butter and eggs for which his palate yearned, to say nothing of the horse or of John himself.

The interview with Gen. McClellan I did not witness, and give only from hearsay. The other conversation, omitting verbiage, I have endeavored to record in the exact words which came from the lips of the Intelligent Contraband. A. D. R.

THE DRAFT.

Who are Exempt—Claims for Exemption.

The Commissioners appointed to hear and determine on the exemptions of persons claiming to be exempt from the draft commenced their sessions yesterday at the Station-Houses in the several Wards of this city. The enrollment books were taken from the Sheriff's office at 6½ o'clock a. m., and delivered to the several Commissioners. Judge-Advocate-General Anthon has established his headquarters at No. 82 Broadway, the old enrolling-office, and, with a view to a ready communication with the Commissioners, police and military authorities, the police telegraph of the First Ward has been placed at his disposal. The following is the appointment of the Commissioners, Surgeons, and clerks for the City of New-York:

Ward.	Commr.	Surgeon.	Clerk.
1.	Otis D. Swan.	Robt. A. Barry.	L. W. Gulagen.
2.	P. W. Wetmore.	T. M. Markoe.	J. H. Taylor.
3.	C. M. Stetson.	R. J. Raphael.	J. M. Camille.
4.	Charles Yates.	Sam'l S. Russell.	Geo. E. Simons.
5.	R. A. Witthaus.	Ellery Denison.	Victor Harndt.
6.	Jireh Bull.	John Gallsher.	B. J. Malone.
7.	Jas. A. Briggs.	Chas. D. Smith.	W. E. Smith.
8.	Eugene Le Gal.	Wm. Detmold.	Charles M. Lee.
9.	Sam L. Wyckoff.	Gordon Buck.	Aug. M. Scribe.
10.	B. F. Manierre.	F. Krackowitzer.	John A. Jackson.
11.	John Ewen.	E. R. Peaslee.	Joseph Koch.
12.	And'w Corligan.	Sidem'l Waterman.	Justus E. Zandar.
13.	Chas. P. Daly.	James R. Wood.	J. Vanderwyck.
14.	Isaac Dayton.	Robert Watts.	H. H. Clark.
15.	B. W. Barney.	P. B. Mauran.	R. S. Livingston.
16.	C. W. Sanford.	S. C. Foster.	J. E. Kelly.
17.	Robt. J. Dillon.	Austin Flint.	E. Klein.
18.	Wash. Smith.	G. F. Woodward.	D. H. Dick.
19.	J. C. Willett.	P. Van Buren.	F. Waldron.
20.	Wm. Hall.	C. R. Agnew.	Wm. H. Brown.
21.	Roe Lockwood.	Stephen Smith.	J. B. Bensel.
22.	Isaac Bell, jr.	W. H. Thompson.	E. D. Long.

Instructions for the guidance of the Commissioners were promulgated yesterday morning in General Orders No. 1 by Gen. Anthon, Chief Commissioner, accompanied by extracts from the General Orders of the War Department and of the Commander in Chief of this State embodying the provisions of the several acts of Congress and of the enactments of the State Legislature on the subject.

The following persons are exempt under the laws of the United States:

All persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors, actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-House officers and their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-Office of the United States, all ferry-men who are employed at any ferry on the post road, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service, of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the several States.

The following persons are exempt under the laws of the State of New-York:

I. The Lieutenant-Governor, Members and Officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and Clerks, and employees in the several Offices, the Judicial Officers of this State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables.

II. All persons in the Army or Navy, or Volunteer force of the United States, and the present Officers and Members of the organized Militia of this State who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.

III. All persons who have been, or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

IV. Ministers and Preachers of the Gospel.

V. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, Professors, Teachers and Students, in all Colleges and public Academies, (as distinguished from private schools,) and in all Common Schools.

VI. Commissioned Officers, who shall have served as such in the Militia of this State, or in any of the States for the period fixed by existing laws, and whose resignations have been duly accepted or who have been in some other lawful manner, honorably discharged from such service and duty.

VII. All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

VIII. All habitual drunkards and paupers, who have been decreed such by proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

IX. The Commissioners, Surgeons, and Clerks engaged in making the draft are also exempt, from the nature of their employment.

X. The Commissioners will mark the word "Fireman" opposite the name of each man proved to be such, if an entry to that effect be not already made.

XI. The duties of all the officers connected with the draft are at once delicate and important, and it is proper that they should be exercised not only with justice and fairness, but also with kindness and consideration. Doubtless on many occasions the patience of Commissioners, Surgeons, and Clerks will be severely tried. But the Chief Commissioner trusts that all will remember that a draft, however readily it may be responded to by a generous and patriotic people, inevitably produces some cases of individual hardship, which should be treated with the utmost forbearance.

Surgeon Vanderpool has issued regulations for the guidance of the surgeons who, in determining disability from physical causes, are to be governed by the following rules:

1. The individual is to be stripped naked, and the condition of all the joints to be noted; see that hearing, vision and speech are perfect; also that there is no wound of the head to impair the faculties or cause convulsions.

2. Whether there is any evidence of pulmonary disease.

3. Any disease of the heart.

4. Hernia, chronic difficulty of the bowels, no fistula or troublesome piles, large or painful varicole, or varicose veins, which extend above the knee, or present traces of ulceration.

5. The following also are disqualifications: The loss of either phalanx of the thumb or forefinger of the right hand; the loss of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; also, chancre, or marked constitutional syphilis.

6. Any other marked physical imperfection which would unfit for active service.

The following extract from General Order No. 99, from the War Department, will also govern your decision:

"Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than 30 days, to be certified by a Surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose."

The chief duty of the Commissioners will be to make the final correction of the enrollment lists. Owing to the great care exercised by Gen. Anthon to prevent any person liable to military duty from escaping through neglect on the part of the officers of the law or invalid excuses, an extraordinary large enrollment was made—much greater, of course, than there would have been had there existed any means of ascertaining who were really exempt. The lists, when completed, will represent simply the arms-bearing population.

The applications for exemption down town yesterday were not so numerous as might have been expected, probably because the fact that the Commissioners would sit was not very generally known.

At the Third Ward Station, which has been removed from No. 79 Warren street to No. 160 Chambers street, 31 applications were made and ten were exempted. In the Fourth Ward there were 50 applicants asking to be excused from the hazards of war. In the Sixth Ward, 60 applications were made to the Commissioners, and about the same number applied in the Fifth Ward. At the Eighth Ward Station, about 100 persons claimed to be exempt, principally on the ground of age. Physical disability, non-citizenship, and age were the grounds on which exemptions were claimed.

At the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Precinct Station-Houses, the Commissioners did not have to wait long for applicants. The bulk of the business was done in the forenoon, and the majority of the applicants claimed to be aliens. The others had various pleas for exemption, such as having served a full term in the Fire Department, having been in the service for three months on the Potomac and elsewhere, since the commencement of the Rebellion. Everything went along smoothly, the applications having been made in a respectful manner, and heard as respectfully by the Commissioners.

In the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards there was no excitement whatever that we could learn. Owing to the immediate departure of the Commissioners at the hour of 4 o'clock, it was impossible to obtain any definite account of the number exempted. At each station there were from fifty to one hundred applicants for exemption during the day, most of them on the ground of age, and a few for physical disability. The applicants were formed in line, and, with anxious countenances, patiently awaited their turn. The number of exemptions granted yesterday, in the above wards, will not probably exceed two hundred and fifty.

In the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards respectively, from fifty to one hundred and fifty applications for exemption were made. In the Twenty-second Ward Isaac Bell, jr., had been appointed Commissioner, but his duties as one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction prevented his acceptance of the office. As a natural consequence, in the absence of a successor, no business was done beyond the filing of applications. The applicants in these upper wards were mostly citizens claiming exemption on the ground of age or physical disability. A few names were erased from the enrollment lists on account of the occupation of the petitioners. Not the slightest disturbance occurred in any of the Station-Houses.

The Commissioners will sit nine days longer in this city. In Brooklyn the Commissioners do not begin till to-day.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Stuart's Raid—Western Defeats—A Foreshadowing of Peace—The North to be Devastated.

We have received copies of *The Richmond Examiner* of the 15th and 16th, and of *The Whig* of the latter date, from which we make extracts.

STUART'S RAID.

The Examiner of Wednesday last, says of this daring incursion:

The country is once more cheered by Stuart's cavalry. The telegraph announces that he has returned to Winchester without the loss of a man, from the most daring of all his incursions into the enemy's lines. At the head of only 600 troopers, it appears that he passed the camps of McClellan, traversed the State of Maryland, entered Pennsylvania, and careered as far as Chambersburg, without finding an opponent. On his return, it is said that the Union Gen. Stoneman, at the head of the United States regular cavalry, threw himself across his path, and that Stuart cut his way through this opposition "without the loss of a man." This part of the story is so delightfully astonishing, that we do not know how to credit it. That he should have returned without loss if he had no engagement, is easily understood, but that he should have "cut his way through" a superior force of regular dragoons, without hurt to man or horse, sounds more like a trooper's tale than a historic statement.

We are still in the dark as to the amount of damage that Gen. Stuart inflicted on the enemy during this visit to his territory. Nor have we any means, beyond surmise, of knowing his purpose in going as far as Chambersburg. It is probable that the same interpretation will be put upon the event both at the North and at the South. It will be generally regarded, in both countries, as the precursor of a more important movement by the main army of the Confederate States. The long continued presence of Gen. Lee in the valley, would indicate that the intentions and plans, which were delayed by the recent battle at Sharpsburg, have not been diminished from his councils, and if he should be ever able to establish himself in Western Pennsylvania, it is difficult to believe that the whole power of the United States could drive him out, during the coming Winter.

WESTERN OPERATIONS.

The same paper remarks:

The details of Bragg's affair at Perryville, given by the Northern papers of a date one day later than those formerly in our hands, are still confused, unsatisfactory, and difficult to estimate. Taking the news as a whole, and considering the source whence it comes, we are not at all convinced that Gen. Bragg has been beaten at Perryville. We should not be surprised if the next intelligence that reached us should be that of a decisive victory of the Confederate arms in the West.

Certainly all well-wishers to the Southern cause must earnestly hope for such a development. If we need a victory anywhere, it is certainly one in that quarter. So far, we have gained nothing but disappointment from our great army in the West. None of the Confederate forces have made greater promises, or less fulfillment of those promises. From the time when Gen. A. S. Johnston advanced to Bowling Green down to the present hour, the events of the war in the West have been continual mortifications to extravagant hopes. All our battles there have been the same in kind. From New-Orleans even, we had Lovell's glowing telegrams of the enemy's capitulation of the forts, followed by the fall of the city. At Shiloh, we gained the most splendid victory of the war, yet lost it next day at Pittsburg Landing. Van Dorn shouted glory at Corinth, and then the fortitude of the nation was taxed by his calamity. If Gen. Bragg has succeeded in breaking the evil spell that seems to enthrall the Confederate fortunes in the West, he will certainly have a right to all our gratitude.

A FORESHADOWING OF PEACE.

From The Examiner.

Northern unity is ended. For the last two years there has been but one party in the United States. This fatal fact has caused the death of men by the hundred thousand, abolished the Constitution, destroyed public liberty, rendered public justice a myth and the courts of law a mockery. [Here follows a long tirade against the "usurpations" of the North.]

But this unity is dead, and the fact is the most favorable feature, now apparent, of the present situation. It has dissolved before the fierce resistance of the Southern armies during the past season and the approach of the new Congressional elections. A new element is now introduced into the political stream. We shall soon hear other appeals than those directed to national animosity. The people of the North will shortly be reminded that they have a Constitution; that they once had a free press, free speech, and a personal liberty that could only be lost by crime against the laws. When a party has arisen in the North to uphold the principles of the Constitution, the Constitution itself will become something more than waste paper, as it now is, and the Government will be forced to consider itself as something better than an embodiment of arbitrary power created for the gratification of diabolical passions.

When political affairs have regained something like a normal condition, some reasonable hopes may be entertained for an end of the war. From this point of view the late political developments in the North have a more serious interest than the military news of the day, important as these are. So long as the Northern people were all animated by the infernal disposition displayed by all parties of that country during the last two years, there was no hope for peace except in the extermination of their whole arms-bearing population. The return of that nation to sanity, and to the ordinary conditions of thought and feeling, is a necessary preliminary to negotiations with it.

THE NORTH MUST BE DEVASTATED.

From The Richmond Whig.

Congress has attempted to respond after a fashion to the earnest demand of the people of the Confederacy for some sort of effective retaliation upon the enemy—a retaliation demanded alike by our duty to the outraged laws of humanity and to our citizens. Just so long as the bloodthirsty Yankees are permitted to proceed with impunity in their devilish work, relying for immunity on our sentimental devotion to the violated laws and usages of war, just that long we shall be subjected to outrage, rapine, murder, and arson, wherever the invading forces of the North may find a foothold in our territory. [Here follows a half column of the bitterest abuse of the North, which we omit.]

Since Congress has thought proper to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the President, it is to be hoped that he will do something to fulfill the expectations of the people—something that may effectually curb the insolence of the enemy, and prevent a prosecution of those infernal schemes of rapine and arson, murder and servile insurrection with which the Lincoln Government has threatened the South. How is this to be done? We must resort to retaliation. Yes; but what shall be the kind and what the measure of retaliation? Any half-way measures beginning with nothing and ending just where they ought to begin, will only make the matter worse—will only excite the ridicule of the enemy, and stimulate them to renewed atrocities. We ought to do in earnest the very things with which they threaten us—excepting always murder, and outrages upon women and children.

The President should issue a proclamation, demanding that Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation be rescinded, and the whole war system of the North brought within the rules of civilized warfare, and declaring that unless this be done we shall send forces into the North to burn, ravage, desolate, and destroy everything in their path. Nor ought this to be an empty threat. The recent exploit of Gen. Stuart has shown that the Northern territory is open to us. We can send cavalry expeditions into Pennsylvania and Ohio with orders to move rapidly from place to place, and to do nothing but burn and destroy. The dense population and concentrated wealth of these States are circumstances which would greatly facilitate our operations. In a country where a city lies at the end of every day's journey, and a town is passed every hour, an invading force would find plenty of occupation for its destructive powers. An unwarlike and unorganized population would soon tire of raids like these, and clamor for peace.

THE CORINTH DISASTER.

Commenting upon the battle of Corinth, *The Mobile Register and Advertiser* of the 10th says:

It is not our purpose here to comment upon the facts related. They are too painful to dwell upon, and call loudly for prompt and searching investigation by the Government. If it shall be found that our gallant little army has been led into the "jaws of death," and thus cut up by the ignorance, stupidity, or mismanagement of commanders, the country will demand that an example be made that shall prove at once an assurance to the people and a warning to incompetent or self-sufficient Generals.

PARTISAN RANGERS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

One hundred and fifty prisoners, captured by Col. Imboden's Corps of Partisan Rangers at Paw-Paw Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Morgan County, were brought down on the Central train last evening. At last accounts, Col. Imboden was in a position to inflict great damage to the bridges and tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The blowing-up of Paw-Paw Tunnel alone would prove a heavier blow to the road than the destruction of a dozen bridges. [Richmond Examiner.

NIGGERS AGT. YANKEES.

The Columbia South Carolinian says that the quiet of that city was disturbed on Friday evening by the passage through of some seven hundred Yankee prisoners, on their way to Richmond to be exchanged. As the column marched through the street it was met by a detachment, three hundred strong, of loyal darkies, who looked with contempt upon the miserable hirelings of Lincoln, who would deprive them of their contented existence and hurry them off to a pestiferous climate in South America to be gotten rid of. "The column of Yankees was halted for ours to pass on their way to work on the defenses of their State. They knew the Yankees only by their exactions, and lustily cheered for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. They prefer the beneficent rule of their kind masters to that of Yankee pretenders."

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

The citizens of Huntsville, Ala., lately hung in effigy Nick Davis, Jerry Clemens, and George Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism.

During the past week a number of negroes were sold in Lynchburg ranging at prices for men at from $1,300 to $1,700, and for women at from $1,100 to $1,500.

Tobacco is bringing higher prices at present than at any previous time during the year, or at any time within the memory of the oldest member of the trade.

Next to the subject of sustenance, that of fuel commands the greatest attention in Richmond, and will continue to do so so long as the apprehensions of a short supply and enormous prices loom up in the wintry future. An inspection of the coal-yards and wood-wharves along the basin showed a very limited supply of coke and bituminous coal on hand, but a rather good supply of wood. Of the latter, extra pine was selling readily at $12 per cord; other qualities at $11 per cord; oak and hickory (mixed) at $15 per cord. Large lump coke was selling at $12, and half coke at $7 per ton, with a limited supply.

Judge Milo Olin of Augusta will repair to Wilmington, N. C., to offer his services as an attendant upon the sick during the yellow fever epidemic now prevailing in that unfortunate city.

The Fredericksburg Herald says that on Sunday morning about 50 Union cavalry made a dash from Elk Run over toward Ellis's Mill on the Rappahannock. They soon returned and passed by Elk Run, which is 25 miles from Fredericksburg, on the Road to Warrenton.

Gen. Magruder has been assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona and New-Mexico.

The Raleigh Standard says it is reduced to a certainty that the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not now under the control of the Yankees, but which may be in a few months, will produce about 1,500,000 bushels of corn, beside an amount of bacon and beef cattle [illegible] our ability to conjecture. *The Standard* calls on the [illegible] Government to protect the people from the Yankees, or else remove [illegible] into the hands of the Union Army.

The Hon. W. N. Edwards, President of the North Carolina State Convention, refuses to convene that body, though requested by many members so to do. The Convention dissolves on the 1st of November by its own limit, unless sooner convened.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat learns that the State authorities are giving their attention to the matter of our coast defenses. It is important that timely preparation should be made for the warm reception of the enemy on the North Carolina coast. It is said that in reply to a request of Gov. Vance for troops, the President stated that the Governor might take conscripts between the ages of 35 and 45 for that purpose.

The Charlotte Democrat learns that Governor Vance contemplates calling together the Legislature of North Carolina. The day fixed by law for the assembling of that body is the third Monday in November, but it is likely the members will be required to attend about the 1st of November, if not earlier. It is said that measures are to be taken to put down the speculators, or put them into the army.

The Appeal of the Women to the President

Eight thousand signatures have been appended to the following appeal from the women of the loyal States to the President, praying for the removal of incompetent army officers:

"*To the President of the United States.*

"We, the undersigned, women of the United States, who have freely given our brothers, sons, and husbands to fight for their country in this deadly struggle, and who will seek every opportunity to aid, cheer, and uphold them to the end—seeing our army, the flower and hope of the land, exposed to needless danger and sufferings—do hereby ask of you, Abraham Lincoln, that you, as chief ruler of this nation, see to it that the strength which is needed against the enemy be not wasted by a foe within—and that you cause all negligent, incompetent, drunken, or knavish men who in the first hurry of selection obtained for themselves weighty charges and posts of responsibility, to be at once sought out and dismissed—and that you give our precious soldiers in keeping to the most honest, the most capable, the most faithful, trusty, and zealous officers, both civil and military, that can be found within our land.

"So that we, waiting at home that issue which the God of battles alone can give, need feel for our soldiers no evils but those inseparable from war—need fear no inefficient or untrusty quartermasters, no careless, ignorant, or drunken officers, no unskillful, unfeeling, or drunken surgeons.

"We believe that a just severity to such offenders would greatly increase the efficiency of our army, and would strengthen the hands of Government by securing the confidence of the people.

"It would be welcome to all those officers and officials who are now working faithfully. It would be welcome to every one; for though men are prone to float on the frail platform of 'Whatever is, is right,' they rejoice when some bold hand breaks it in fragments under them.

"We have intrusted to you all that we most value—we believe that you will care for it tenderly and conscientiously—remembering that of this host, when one man suffers many hearts bleed. We suffer willingly in the cause of civilization and humanity, and to maintain our national self-respect. We suffer willingly