THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at auction's No. 46 Camp street, coffee, sugar, flour, beef, whisky, brandy, &c.

By Jas. Sheild, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground to the Third District.

WESTERN PAPERS.—We are indebted to A. G. Cunningham, Esq., clerk of the steamboat Empress, for late papers from St. Louis and Chicago. We return our thanks to him for his courtesies.

We learn from Capt. Rider of the steamer Empress, arrived yesterday from St. Louis, that the steamers Imperial, Wauvatka, Jesse K. Hall and Post Boy were all destroyed by fire in the port of St. Louis, on Sunday night, 13th inst. The fire was first discovered on the Imperial, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We also learn from Capt. Rider that the steamer Wm. A. Ewing was sunk at Island 10, between Memphis and Cairo, but thinks she can be raised.

NEW STEAMERS FROM THE NORTH.—The Leopard is advertised to leave New York for New Orleans on the 24th, and the Evening Star, for the same destination, on the 19th. Their time is expected on the 30th and 29th.

The United States mail steamship Morning Star, J. M. Courtenay, commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Major-Gens. Geo. H. Gordon, Phil. Sheridan, A. P. Hurlbut, T. Seymour, Lieut. Wm. Sinclair, R. G. Ward, F. A. Logelin, J. B. Verbum, F. Chambliss, Colonel and Col. the steamer.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved real estate, situated at the corner of Conti and Marigny streets, and corner of Spain and Prosper streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

The sale of securities and furniture, should at 10 o'clock, by E. M. Montgomery, at his auction room, No. 57 Camp street, of the following: At 11 o'clock, at sales, corner No. 91 Camp street, there will be sold 50 bbls. flour, sugar, pilot bread, butters, liquors, and a large assortment of other groceries; also, a fast trotting horse, Minor A. Stewart' buggy and harness. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, No. 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, chandeliers, mirrors, glass and china ware.

Significant Speech from Mr. Sumner.

The celebrated Senator from Massachusetts' has raised at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the night of the 10th instant, a great speech, which, for its depth, challenges universal admiration of that gentleman as the most copious orator of the world and of the age. It occupies the columns of the New York journals of the 11th, occupying in the reporters' pages of the Times not less than nineteen columns of small print. The subject so selected was the foreign relations of the United States, and as Mr Sumner is chairman of the Committee of Foreign relations in the United States Senate, and also a leading radical politician supposed to be in the confidence of the radical portion of President Lincoln's cabinet, his views on this subject are naturally regarded as significant, since they are thought to express more or less the policy of the Washington Administration. After a laborious analysis of the fearful difficulties of the address in question, a diligent reader might, perhaps, arrive at the conclusion that future maintenance of peace with England and France can only be secured by the exercise of the utmost forbearance and the most skilful statesmanship. The prospect, says a New York journal in this connection "is far from reassuring, and were it not for the probability that the recent and prospective flagrant increases may induce Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon to indulge in a sober second thought before they move openly to aid Jefferson Davis, we should feel warranted in calling on the people and the Government to prepare for all active foreign war."

The following is the order and distribution of Mr. Sumner's discourse:

First. The points to our advantage from Foreign Powers, especially as forcibly shown in the unexpected and persistent conduct of England and France under the outbreak of the war.

Second: The nature of Foreign Intervention to Mediation, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances—showing especially how England, by her constant interference to promote the extinction of African slavery, is irreconcilably committed against any act of policy that can encourage this criminal pretension.

Third. The nature of foreign intervention by recognition, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances—showing that by the practice of nations, and especially by the declared sentiments of British statesmen, there can be no foreign recognition of an insurgent power while the contest for independence is still pending.

Fourth. The moral impossibility of foreign recognition, even if the principles of public law did not forbid objectively, where it is composed of rebel slaveowners seeking to found a new power with slavery for the dreaded "corner-stone." Pardon the truthful plainness of the terms which I employ. I am to speak not merely of slaveholders; but of people to whom slavery is a passion and a business—therefore slaveowners—now in rebellion for the sake of slavery—therefore rebel slaveowners.

Fifth. The absurdity and wrong of conceding to belligerency to a pretended power, which, in the first place, is without a prize court—so that it cannot keep an honest belligerent in fact—and which, in the second place, even if it could belligerent in fact, is of such an odious character that its recognition is a moral impossibility.

On the head of perils from England, Mr. Sumner referred to the proclamation of the Queen in 1861, which, after raising rebel slaveholders to an equality with the National Government in belligerent rights, solemnly declares "neutrality" between two equal parties, as if the declaration of equality was not an insult to the National Government, and the declaration of neutrality was not a moral absurdity, offensive to reason and to all those great redeeming traits which make the glory of the British name. This proclamation was styled a blunder. It would be difficult to exaggerate the consequence of this propitiate, rebelbody, and immoral concession, which has been and still keeps overflowing torrents of attached and bloodshed—first, by giving hospitality and protection, on which to recruit, to rebel slaveowners on sea and in British ports; and secondly, in the impediments which it takes from British subjects ready to make money out of slavery—all of which has been declared by undoubted British authority.

On the head of perils from France, Mr. Sumner said:

If we cross the Channel into France we shall not be possessed much; And yet the Emperor, though acting habitually in concert with the British Government, has recently exhibited a disloyalty of displayed a temper of no little international unfriendly. The correspondence under his direction, even at the most critical moments, leaves little to be desired in respect of form. Nor has there been a single blockade runner under the French flag nor a single pirate fitted out in French ports. But in spite of these things it is too apparent that the Emperor has taken sides against us in at least four important public acts—positively, plainly, offensively. The Duke de Choiseul, Prime Minister of France, was familiarly addressed by Frederick the Great as "the Coachman of Europe"—the title which belongs now to Louis Napoleon. But he must not try to be "Coachman of America."

How Mr. Saumner's Speech was Received.

The New York *Herald* thus speaks of the manner in which Mr. Sumner's remarkable speech at the Cooper Institute, was received by his audience:

The most bondless antipathies seemed to meet the audience when Mr. Sumner alluded to our relations with England and France. He boldly advocated the unity and integrity of the republic, and declared that the Emperor of the French shall never be able to dictate terms to this country. When he spoke of the possibility of France seizing Texas and adding it to the empire which the Emperor proposes to make permanent in Mexico, loud cries of "Never, never!" arose from all parts of the house. An intelligent soldierly lady near our reporter plainly remarked at this juncture, "Banks will get there before him."

Character of the Instructions from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

The New York *Tribune* of the 12th has the following from its Washington correspondent:

I think I may confidently assure you that our relations with France, represented by some of your contemporaries as "in a critical condition," are not likely to be disturbed, as some persons thought they might, by the instructions sent from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton concerning the occupation of Mexico by the French. Mr. Seward, it is said, does not consider the moment a favorable one for, say submandering upon the course of the Imperial Government, with regard to Mexico, knowing that the Emperor does not acknowledge the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and perhaps is ready to bestow with the United States Government, and to say plainly that he does not intend to submit to Mr. Dayton is a personal, and not official communication. Mr. Seward, it is said, has not yet received the official communication of the French Government, and consequently has not yet had an opportunity of considering the subject in all its bearings. Mr. Dayton's instructions are not a protest—still less a remonstrance—they are simply an expression of opinion which natural that has proved to be intelligent. We can yet guess our course, and draw conclusion from the example of Washington, whose motion worked out the great problem of the first Revolution. When the work to Yorktown was ready, and by moving all our forces in two grand corps our skilful generals put by manœuvre upon us to thwart us, he unduly suspicious. The day of defeat will have passed away when our veterans armies are buried in solid masses against the foe.—*Richmond Whig, Sept. 4.*

Latest News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON

Gold Declined in New York.

THE TRUCE FROM EUROPE

More Fighting at Charleston.

AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE FORT SUMTER

REPULSED WITH LOSS.

Capture of Federal Officers.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Put in Command of Mexican Forces by Forey.

By the arrival of the steamer George Washington this morning, we have dates from New York up to the 12th, including papers of the evening of that day. News from those sources is compiled below:

From the *Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 12th, we take the following account of operations before Charleston:

Official Dispatch from Gen. Gillmore.

Department of the South, Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 7, 1863, 5 Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief:

General—I have the pleasure to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our engineers crossed the moat of the south re-entrant of Fort Wagner on its sea front, rushed up all the slope, and no other work has caused to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, and bring the hour of low tide.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cummings's Point in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by fourteen hundred effective men; and Battery Gregg by between one and two hundred.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding eighteen hundred men, remains intact. The effect of the heavy artillery bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The Army of the Potomac.

Washington, Saturday, September 12.—Information from the army of the Potomac shows that we still gained the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock stations.

The Rebel pickets continue to front ours in some localities, and occasionally converse with them, but they profess to know little or nothing of their Lee and the disposition of his forces.

A note from the Upper Potomac says that the guerrilla White was recently near Purcellville, Loudon county, Va., and that Mosby's force was south of the mountain near the river.

Citizens frequently cross from Loudon Valley to Poolesville and other places in Maryland.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 12th has the subjoined dispatch:

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, September 12.—The United States steamer Massachusetts, Capt. West, arrived here this morning from Charleston bar on the evening of the 9th inst., bringing the following intelligence:—

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the Weehawken went a mile and a half into one of the magazines on Fort Moultrie, exploding it, and destroying the whole.

The Ironsides sent a shell into Moultrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half of the town.

The monitors and Ironsides bombarded the Sullivan Island forts for four hours, doing extensive damage.

The Weehawken grounded near Cumming's Point but soon floated off, receiving no damage.

At eleven, P. M., on the 8th instant, a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed with the loss of a number killed and wounded and prisoners.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter:—Lieutenant E. P. Williams, Lieutenant S. W. Preston, Lieutenant G. C. Remy, Lieutenant Tracy Brower, Lieut. B. L. Mead, Lieutenant Bradford, and Ensign R. H. Potter. The latter was wounded.

The Massachusetts leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

Another Invasion of Lee's Army Feared

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, thus writes on the 11th:

A remarkable article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th seems to foreshadow another advance of the rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and thus confirm to a certain extent an impression to that effect felt here for some time. The rebel organ looks upon such a movement, from a political standpoint, and declares that if Lee advances on Meade and besieges Washington that the peace party will be benefited and the Democrats triumph in the coming elections. It thinks Meade will be compelled to retire in Washington, while Lee could go whithersoever he wished in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Capture of Fort Smith and Evacuation of Little Rock.—A dispatch of the 10th from Leavenworth states as follows:

Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, Ark., reached here this evening.

On the 31st ult., Gen. Blunt assembled within two miles of Cooper and Cabell, who had a force of 4000 rebels west of the fort. Next morning we marched to attack them, but they had fled. Gen. Cloud chased Cabell twenty miles south, and had a brief engagement with rear guard, consisting of Cabell's men, fled in all directions. Our loss was eight wounded. Capt. Lamb, of the Second Kansas regiment, was killed.

Before Gen. Cloud returned Gen. Blunt fell seriously ill, and he will return home ward as soon as he can recover.

The Creek Indians nearly all deserted the rebels. Mcintosh has gone toward Red River with only 150 rebs out of his two regiments. No rebel force still remain in the Indian Territory. Contrabands are flocking to Fort Smith.

The rebels have evacuated Little Rock and removed forty miles to Fort Washington which they are fortifying.

Two Days Later from Europe—The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

Cape Race, September 11.—The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool September 2, via Queenstown 3d, passed this point at 8 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

It was vaguely reported that the French Cabinet had decided the expediency of recognizing the South. No final decision was arrived at.

Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida at Brest.

European politics are unchanged.

Markets,

Liverpool, September 2.—Cotton—Sales for two days 14,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 4000 bales.

London Market.—September 3d, evening.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Rice dull. Tallow dull.

Console closed at 93¼ to 93⅝ for money.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central 70¼ to 70½ discount. Erie 32 to 33.

Very Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, September 3.—Cotton—Sales of two days 16,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 6000 bales. The market is quiet at a decline of ⅛d since Friday.

Breadstuffs—Market quiet and steady.

Provisions—Market steady. Bacon still declining.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE
Monday Evening, September 21, 1863.

Still later Northern advices received this morning, and published in our general news columns have again disturbed financial affairs here and caused a further decided and material decline in the rates of specie. There have been no operations of any moment to note to-day the movement having been confined to a small jobbing business at 3 and 5 ₱ cent. premium for Gold and 2 and 3 ₱ cents. premium for Silver. Legal Tender Notes are quoted at 3 ₱ cent. discount, but transactions have not taken place at both 4 and 5 ₱ cent. premium for currency. There was only a moderate demand for Sight Bills on New York although this was mail day, the steamer "Morning Star" being advertised to leave for New York to-morrow morning. The rates ranged from par @ ¼ ₱ cent premium for Legal Tender Notes, and bank ₱ cent. premium for currency. The bank asks par and two others ¼ ₱ cent. premium for their own issues, and one ¼ ₱ cent. premium for Legal Tender notes. The Citizens' Bank refuses to buy Legal Tender notes. The Citizens' Bank refuses the highest ¼ ₱ cent. premium over the currency. There have been no movements worthy of note in Foreign Exchange, and we quote sterling Exchange nominally at 160@165, and France 5.20@5.25. We have nothing to report on Stocks or Bonds. A few consolidated city 6 ₱ cent. Bonds sold last week at about 81. Our *Light Company Stock* may be quoted at 61@62, and City Railroad Shares at 41½ ₱ share. Stocks in the East of Louisiana are being negotiated at 50 cents. ₱ dollar. Merchants' Bank notes range at 47@48, and Canal and City Bank at 50c. ₱ dollar. Nothing else has been reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE
Monday Evening, September 21, 1863

COTTON.—The receipts of the past three or four days, which are rather more liberal, have not yet been passed to the market. A lot of 80 bales was received this morning, and now lies on the levee. The only sale we have to report to-day is of bales reported sold privately at 56c. ₱ lb. cash, in currency. To-morrow, about 1,000 bales will be offered at auction.

SUGAR.—The supply is more liberal. There was an active demand to-day, leading to a slight advance in prices; the sales embrace fully 500 hhds., in several lots, at 9½@9¾c. for Good Common; 10c. for Fully Fair; 10¼c. for Fully Fair to Prime; 10¾c. for Prime, and 11¼c. for Yellow Clarified. By auction, 25 hhds. Common sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The supply was more liberal to-day, and the demand is freely met. The sales embrace 1,000 gallons, several lots, at 72@75c. for Common, and 80@85c. ₱ gallon for Good to Prime.

BRAN.—To-day's sales embrace about 200 sacks, in lots, at $1 70@$ 1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The sales from first hands reported on Saturday and Monday were 2,000 bbls., for which 50c. was paid to excise Extra. There were also sales of about 400 bbls., not previously reported, at $9 for Superfine, and $10 for Extra. We have sold a consignment to export to-day. Purchasers have withdrawn from the market, holders not being disposed to submit to pay recent quotations.

POTATOES.—Are selling on the landing at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS.—There have been sales on the landing at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLES.—They have been selling on the landing at $5@6 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS.—The receipts from the West continued small ₱ dozen.

CORN.—To-day's sales embrace 1,000 sacks, in lots, at 82@85c. ₱ bushel, for yellow and mixed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 10 half-boxes Star Candles, at 22c.; 10 half bbls. damaged Beef, at $8; 5 bbls. do. at $7 75; 30 reams assorted Wrapping Paper, at 6c.; 20 do. White, at 8@9c.; 45 bbls. Flour, at $6 75@$ 7.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 22, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 223 Beeves, 170 Hogs, 250 Sheep, 50 Veals. Current Amount of Stock on hand was 75 Beeves, 50 Hogs and 50 Veals. Stock remaining unsold to-day, 50 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 25 Veals and 20 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@—
Western do do, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@—
Western do do, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head.....@—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head.....@—
Cows—1st quality, ₱ head.....@—
Cows—2d quality, ₱ head.....@—
Hogs, ₱ lb gross.....@—
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....@—
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....@—

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington: 70 bls cheese, 4 tierces—10 bls N Bauer, 7 do A & D Grinsh & Co, 2 do Grinsh & Co, 2 do Kenny & Co, 2 do H B Moody—by the following merchants to one package each: Grinsh, Byrnes & co, 25 bbls molasses; 10 bbls do; 1 bbl do; 1 bbl do; 1 bbl