THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and Madison streets, the contents and fixtures of a grocery store.

By R. T. Montgomery, at half-past 4 o'clock, on the levee foot of St. Joseph street, the schooner Sam.

By McCerren & Landry, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 143 Race street, furniture.

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—All lovers of dramatic entertainment will be glad to hear that the Varieties Theatre in this city will be opened for the regular season on or about the 1st of November. Nor will their satisfaction be less on learning that it will be again under the acceptable management of the preceding season. Among the artists of recognized merit in the company for next season are Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Dan Setchell, and Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

THE LATE JAMES H. CALDWELL.—The death of the gentleman at the age of nearly fourscore in New York on the 11th, is appreciatively noticed in the journals, some of which give lengthy sketches of his life. An Englishman by birth, he early became a resident of the United States where he was long conspicuous as an energetic and meritorious theatrical proprietor and manager, having, among other professional ventures, built the old St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans which he managed until it was destroyed by fire. He was also instrumental in introducing gas into Mobile and New Orleans. He took an interest in dramatic matters to the last, and left a handsome patrimony to several children.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a grocery store, situate at the corner of Chartres and Madison streets, in the Second District, a lot of assorted wines and liquors, one horse and the unexpired term of the lease of said premises. See advertisement.

The fast sailing schooner Sam, complete in tackles and in fine sailing order, will be sold this day, Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 4½ o'clock, at the foot of St. Joseph street, First District.

The furniture of the private residence, No. 143 Race street (between Magazine and Constance), will be sold by McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock today. Fine parlor and bed-room suits, centre tables, sideboards, carpets, mattrasses, bedding, glass-ware, pictures, books and a fine upright piano.

Two Days Later from the North.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

More About the Repulse.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Supposed to be in Retreat.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

RUSSELL'S VIEWS ON THE STEAM RAMS.

Seward's Circular to Foreign Ministers.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

SKIRMISHING ON THE RIVER.

Union Officers and Soldiers Captured at Rodney, Mississippi.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Charleston.

In the *Missouri Democrat* of the 14th instant we find the underneath:

Washington, September 13.—It is pretty well ascertained that Longstreet's corps has been sent south, one division going to Charleston, and two others to reinforce Bragg. Both Ewell's and Hill's corps, which have occupied the country between Culpepper and Gordonsville, have fallen back beyond the Rapidan.

From gentlemen just up from Charleston we learn that the recent disastrous repulse at Sumter was the result of an effort of the naval commander to obtain the exclusive distinction of destroying that fort. Gillmore had planned an assault with 500 picked men, which would undoubtedly have been successful. While perfecting his preparations, he learned that Dahlgren was about making a similar attempt with a force of sailors. He at once decided, and awaited the result of the naval assault. The force in Sumter was, it seems, under estimated, in consequence of which the attempt failed, with the loss of half the men engaged in the expedition.

It is reported that a letter has been received here from General Gilmore, in which he intimated if he would be justified, under the law of nations, in bombarding Charleston to an extent which would cause its destruction. Instructions given in reply are said to fully justify the destruction of the city, if the military authorities refuse to surrender. This indicates that Charleston will be shelled as soon as Gilmore completes his preparations.

The incendiary shells are the invention of Alfred Briney, of New Jersey, and with concussion fuses, were first sent down to Gilmore for trial at the request of the President. A number were thrown into Sumter and Wagner, and some fifteen into Charleston. Of the latter only three exploded. The inventor, who went to Charleston to superintend their use, objects to the concussion fuses for his Greek fire, on account of their uncertainty, and has caused to be made a number of shells with 40 or 15 second time fuses. These were sent out by the Arago, and are probably at this time lighting up the doomed city.

A Morris Island letter to the *Tribune* says the rebels have recently taken to firing large slabs of iron, two feet long and four or five inches wide, bound together with strong wire. They are intended expressly for the Monitors, and are thrown with a view of getting them under the turrets to prevent them revolving.

Washington, September 12.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 9th says editorially, the news received from Charleston on yesterday tells of the evacuation of Battery Wagner, and the complete occupation of Morris Island by the enemy. This is a step towards success in the reduction of Charleston, but it is not success itself, nor does it by any means insure it. We understand that our officers in command there regard it as entirely practicable for the defense of Charleston without Morris Island, but while the enemy cannot force the surrender of the city, we fear that danger has much increased of its being battered down by their artillery.

Advices from Charleston state that a recent bombardment of Fort Moultrie the iron-clads received a terrific fire, by which they are supposed to have been severely damaged.

[From the Missouri Democrat of the 14th.]

New York, September 12.—We received additional particulars by the Arago of the bombardment of Fort Moultrie by General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. The firing had continued all day Tuesday, the 8th, and up to six o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th, with great fury, and the injuries to Fort Moultrie were of such a character as to leave the entire reduction of the fortress would be effected with comparative ease. The bombardment, which began on Tuesday at daylight, was kept up during the day, and there is no doubt in the minds of persons who witnessed the explosion of the magazine, that even if it was not the chief one of the fort, the havoc inside was such as to materially lessen its capacity for resistance. The firing ceased on Tuesday night, except from the rebel batteries.

On Wednesday morning the fight was resumed. Two or three of Gen. Gilmore's batteries assisted in the cannonading, but only a part of the Monitor fleet renewed the conflict. The Iron-sides steamed toward Moultrie and was firing rapidly when the Arago left the harbor. The walls in the walls of the fort were important. Observations were made late in the evening of Wednesday, and it could be seen that the parapet walls were broken and two of the guns had been dismounted. This fort, it was fully proven, would bear only a small amount of cannonading compared with Sumter. The reduction will immediately follow, and the planting of batteries at Cummings Point.

The firing from all the rebel forts and batteries which were in range of Morris Island upon our forces there, and which began on the morning after the evacuation by Beauregard's troops, has been severe and continuous. Our forces do not occupy in force the rebel fortifications. It is reported that the rebel fortifications will be of little use to General Gilmore as an after operations. He can use the ground, which he is already doing in spite of the fire, and when the new batteries in progress are complete, there will be scarcely a position in the harbor but what will be commanded by his guns, while Charleston will be within easy shelling distance.

The immediate fall of the city is not, however, expected. A novel mode of removing obstructions has been adopted by General Gillmore—namely: the employment of rebel prisoners in this duty. It is justly supposed they know how to handle their own torpedoes better than the Union men, and their risks may be less on the Union men. Our soldiers and sailors are enthusiastically in favor of the new arrangement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following dispatch:

Charleston, September 9.—To General Cooper: Last night, thirty of the launches of the enemy assisted Fort Sumter; preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a tug, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our possession one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Repulse of the Fleet Expedition Against Sumter.

New York, September 13.—A Morris Island letter of the 9th, to the *Herald*, gives an account of the recent boat expedition against Sumter. The flotilla consisted of fifteen or twenty boats, manned by over one hundred sailors, in command of Lieutenant Commander Wissehloom, and one hundred marines, under Captain McAuley. The entire force was commanded by Commodore Stevens, of the Monitor Patapsco. The boats were towed within a short distance of the fort, whence they advanced.

Three boats, under command of Williams, Lieutenant Reamy and Ensign Porter, landed, and the parties attempted to run up the ruins to the parapet, when they were fired upon by musketry, and hand grenades thrown down upon them. The slope was so sharp that they were unable to reach the parapet.

A signal was given from the fort, and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort and shelled it terribly. Three boats were smashed, and all that landed were killed or captured. Lieutenant Bradford, of the marines, was mortally wounded and captured. Commodore Williams, Lieutenant Reamy, Lieutenant Preston, Lieutenant Brower, Lieutenant Bence, Dr. Wheeler, and Ensign Porter, were also captured.

Forty or fifty sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire list of casualties will number eighty. The remainder of the crowd retired in safety. A flag of truce states our captured officers and men were in Sumter, and were well treated.

The *Herald's* letter states that it has been discovered that the old iron clad battery at Cummings' Point forms the cover of the magazine of Fort Gregg. It affords a good cover for our men, and has already sustained a heavy fire from the rebel batteries without the least damage.

The same correspondent highly eulogises the Ironsides, whose broadsides against Moultrie he had never seen equaled in rapidity and effect. She was unirjured, though struck two hundred times.

Operations of Meade's and Lee's Armies.

Army of the Potomac, September 14—I have some details of the occupation of Culpepper by our forces, and the retreat of the rebels. The cavalry advanced on Saturday night in three columns, Gregg from Sulphur Springs, Buford from Beverly Ford, and Kilpatrick from Kelly's Ford, to concentrate at Brandy Station. The object, doubtless, being to drive in the rebel pickets, and ascertain definitely the position and movements of the rebel army.

The Second corps supported the movement, advancing from Rappahannock Station. Coleman, on the left and center, met with little opposition other than from pickets. Gregg made a dash across Hazel river at midnight, driving the rebel pickets back on their works, then slowly withdrew his force to the north side of the river. A body of rebels came up to the support of their pickets, and mistook their own men for Federals, a brisk fight ensued, in which the rebels cut each other up considerably. They then discovered that they were fighting their own men, and concluded our movement was a mere dash.

This was what Gregg intended. He advanced again at four o'clock yesterday morning. The rebels opposed him with artillery. By a succession of brilliant charges he continued to drive them back. In the meantime Buford and Kilpatrick had arrived in the vicinity of Culpepper, where Stuart met them with cavalry and artillery. The fighting was quite spirited for a time, but not serious in its results. The rebel force fell gradually back, and finally fled precipitately. We captured three guns, about fifty prisoners, and a large amount of public stores. Our own loss was very slight. Gen. Pleasanton commanded the movement in person, and at ten o'clock last night announced to Gen Meade the occupation of Culpepper.

General Warren came up this morning with the Second Corps, and now holds the place.

Pleasanton had advanced five miles beyond Culpepper at last accounts.

New York, September 14.—A special to the *World* says advices from the front to-day are important. To day our forces occupied Culpepper, and it is believed nothing but rebel cavalry pickets are on this side of the Rapidan. The retreat seems to be general.

There is no movement towards any of the gaps in the Valley of Virginia, so the rebels cannot be inaugurating another invasion scheme. The movement is regarded as strange, as it is unexpected.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the mooted question as to the strength of Lee's army and his military intentions are on evolution.

The following, from Washington on the 13th, appears in the *Missouri Republican* of the 14th:

The statement telegraphed you last night that portions of the rebel army had been withdrawn from Richmond turns out correct. Their entire line between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers being abandoned within the past three or four days, our forces are now occupying the old rebel line, being at Culpepper, sixty miles distant, and several miles beyond.

The movement has been entirely unexpected in our army, and much speculation is the result. Had the rebels made any movement toward the Valley, it would look like another invasion, but, on the contrary, their march is in direct line on Richmond, the principal depot being at Gordonsville.

A dispatch from New York on the 14th says:

The evidence of weakening Lee's army by detaching reinforcements for Beauregard and Bragg, is conclusive.

A lady, who arrived from Richmond yesterday, says ten days previous to her departure several regiments daily passed through that city.

Report from Burnside in East Tennessee.

New York, September 14—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cincinnati, confirms the ovation the troops received at Knoxville, on their occupation by the Federals. The town was deserted by the rebels, which had been hidden for years. Gen. Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after occupation. The day after Foster's arrival a procession of women, whose husbands were in the rebel service, came in from the country and was nearly a mile long.

Valuable machine shops and foundries were found in Knoxville, also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, and many thousand bags.

The prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap were the Second North Carolina, First Virginia, First Georgia, and several companies of artillery. They surrendered unconditionally.

The Georgia regiment, eight hundred strong, was captured once before by General Burnside at Roanoke Island.

On the night of the 7th two companies of our troops stole through the rebel pickets and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with lumber, in the very sight of the rebel camp.

Burnside was to return to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain until the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation is made.

A small body of rebels are still near the Virginia line. The saltpetre works which the rebels worked are now within our lines.

Ready communication is had with Gen. Rosecrans.

All of Gen. Burnside's troops marched over two hundred and fifty miles, and a portion of them three hundred miles—averaging twenty miles a day, over difficult roads. In the whole campaign but one casualty occured, at Jonesville, there is so little the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Knoxville asked to be relieved for want of work.

From Chattanooga.

The following occurs in the *Missouri Democrat* of the 14th:

Chattanooga, September 12—No details of Negley's engagement at Dug Gap have come in. From all that we can gather, the casualties are very slight. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Baird's division was also engaged.

Dug Gap is four miles north of New Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg's army was at the time of the recent fight. It is thought Bragg feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome.

He is retreating slowly to avoid a repetition of the scenes at Tullahoma, and prevent straggling; nevertheless large numbers of deserters come in daily. Three hundred of the Nineteenth Tennessee came in a body.

At least six thousand deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and large numbers are said to be on Missionary Ridge.

Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

Assistant Secretary of War Dana has arrived here.

Quantrell and the Guerrillas in North Missouri.

A Leavenworth dispatch to the *Missouri Democrat* of the 14th says:

Quantrell and his gang are in North Missouri. They have divided into small squads, and are daily committing depredations.

If Hall Schofield is removed, or compelled to adopt a policy of guerrilla extermination, we shall expect to hear of these robberies and butcheries.

North Missouri is overrun with returned rebel soldiers.

The rebels lately in Arkansas have mainly disbanded, and are seeking refuge in Missouri.

Squads of ten, fifteen, and fifty, are daily returning and joining Quantrell, who's force has been largely augmented since the late raid into this State.

Trouble in North Carolina.

Washington, September 14—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday has the following:

Raleigh, September 10.—Some soldiers of Bennings's brigade, apparently led by officers, mobbed the *Standard* newspaper office last night, about 10 o'clock, destroying the furniture and throwing the type into the street. They also destroyed a lot of State printing.

Gov. Vance reached the spot after the work of destruction was over, and addressed the crowd, begging them to desist, and rebuked them for the act, telling them that no such example had been set in Lincoln's dominions. The soldiers cheered Vance, and dispersed at two o'clock and left the city. The building and power press of the office were not damaged, and Holden will resume the publication of the *Standard* in a few days.

This morning about 7 o'clock some one rang the town bell, and a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed on the *State Journal* office, turning the contents into the street and breaking up the furniture. The Mayor was sent for, but arrived too late to stop the mob. Governor Vance was sent for, and made a splendid speech. The crowd then dispersed, and all is quiet now.

The Richmond *Enquirer* also has the the following:

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation called forth by lawless and treasonable menaces made at some so called peace meeting held in the Old North State. Governor Vance warns the people of the dangerous consequences of persistence in their course, and beseeches them to abstain from any further resistance to the enforcement of the conscription act and the law for the collection of taxes. He reminds them of their duties as good citizens, and exhorts them to abandon the miserable resistance to laws which must and will be enforced.

Mr. Seward's Circular.

New York, September 14—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 6th, arrived.

An official circular from Secretary Seward to Foreign Ministers is published in the *Tribune* this morning. It rehearses what our arms have accomplished against the rebellion and shows the present status of our Government, and closing by saying you will see the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desirable end is to withdraw favor and support from the insurgents, and leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States.

Russell on the Steam Rams.

Private letters from London, received by the last mail, state that there is some prospect that the British Government intend to take some action to prevent the sailing of Anglo-Rebel ironclads, not yet completed, from their ports.

Cincinnati, September 14—The *Commercial's* Indianapolis special says: As the second battalion of the old regiment was returning from Terre Haute on Saturday an attempt was made to hang the Hon Dan. Voorhies, who was also on the same train. He was rescued by the officers, but compelled to leave the train at Greencastle.

Mobile.

PROBABLE SPEEDY INVESTMENT OF THE CITY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We have reason to know, that, according to the present programme, Mobile is to be speedily attacked, or at least invested. We attach no importance to the telegraphic rumor that the enterprise has been abandoned. The capture of it would be an immense advantage to the Federal cause, and a terrible blow to the rebel Confederacy. It would give the navigation of the Alabama river to our forces all the way up to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, and, in conjunction with the advance of Rosecrans and Burnside to or toward the same point, place within our all-powerful grasp the very heart and all the other vital organs of the rebellion. The taking of Mobile is in itself of far greater importance than that of Charleston.

The *Era* of last evening has the following

Capture of Twenty Union Officers and Sailors.

We have a report from up the river, that on Saturday, 13th instant, some officers and sailors, about twenty in number, belonging to a gunboat lying off Rodney, Miss., went ashore for the purpose of attending divine service in a church near by. While inside, and during the services, the building was surrounded by guerrillas, and the whole party of sailors captured, except the engineer, who, being the only man in the party who happened to be armed, made some resistance and was shot dead by the guerrillas.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Cape Race, September 14—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool 5th, via Queenstown 6th, passed here Sunday evening.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says M. Chevalier's pamphlet on Mexican affairs is considered as heralding a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Napoleon.

The following is Lord Russell's reply relative to the steam rams in the Mersey:

Foreign Office, August 13.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely, the fitting out or equipping two powerful iron plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government of the United States. My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both Treasury and Home Departments have at my request made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams. You are aware that, by the foreign enlistment act, a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community in friendship with her Majesty. It is necessary to prove both the equipment and intention. It is necessary for the ends of public court of justice to have the evidence of a credible witness. I was in hope when I began to read your memorial that you would purpose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States, but you have made no proposals of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so and so. You must be aware, however, that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the foreign enlistment without the affidavit of credible witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crime. Such likewise is the law in me.

Yours, &c., RUSSELL.

VERY LATEST.

Queenstown, September 6.—The Paris *Pays* denies the official character of the pamphlet of Mr Chevalier.

Paris, September 6.—The Bourse is very firm. Rentes closed at 69f. 20c.

The Liverpool *Post* says it now appears the steam rams launched from Laird's yard were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker. The rams were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan.

M. Langier was one of the contractors for that loan, and was also guarantee for the payment of the contract with Laird. He has a mortgage on both vessels, and therefore they may ultimately become his property, but then the law would have to deal with this new feature in the transaction of M. Langier, who might sell them to the British Government at cost price, and they are well worth the money, not for sea, but for coast and harbor service. For privateers they are totally unfit. The Paris *Pays* states that the two ships are not constructed for the French Government, but have been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest to repair damages. Her reception was according to the ordinary principle of international law as at the opening of the war, and France in accordance with other powers, recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing a strict neutrality between the two parties. In like cases it is the right as well as the duty of neutrals to permit vessels of neutrals to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation. Therefore it has been decided that the Florida could be admitted to procure all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangement.

The London *Times* publishes some particulars of the Florida's career, as related by Capt. Maffitt. He claims to have treated all prisoners of war with the greatest respect. He says that the Anglo-Saxon was captured about sixty miles from Cork. When captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate Government for settlement of any just claim he might have. Capt. Maffitt said, as to his quitting Brest, he expected there would be another Alabama outside. But as he had run eight or nine blockades it would go hard if he could not run the tenth.

An important pamphlet, ascribed to an official organ, had been published in Paris, London, Mexico and the Confederates." It sets forth the interest France has in recognizing the Confederate States and the impossibility of the re-establishment of the American Union, maintaining that an American world is useful to France, and if separation between North and South be definitely pronounced for, the Confederate States would be allies of France, and would guarantee her from attack from the North, would fulfill her long cherished wishes, would restore world obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary.

The bombardment of Charleston has further depressed the Confederate loan. No business was done, but it is quoted unsteady at 33 to 36 discount.

Liverpool, September 5—The sales of cotton to-day were 15,000 bales, including 6000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

The Relations Between France and the United States.

THE ALABAMA IN THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

[From the London Post of August 28.]

A telegram has been handed to us by a well-known merchant of Liverpool, received from a correspondent in London, to an effect which threatens the most serious and terrific events. The news is that the Alabama had gone into Cherbourg for repairs. If this turn out true, and if the Florida is at Brest, what other conclusion can be come to than that the Emperor of the French had resolved to make friends of the Southern Confederacy? If this be so, how can war between France and the North be avoided? And if war ensue between France and the Federal Government, it will not be confined to America. Russia would undoubtedly make common cause with the United States; a European war would commence simultaneously with that across the Atlantic; and, the first time, America would be engaged in a European conflict.

Had we not been led up to the situation by degrees, this alone would have been regarded as an event of transcendent importance. There can be little doubt that in the truth or the falsehood of this little piece of news—and it is vouched by good authority—are involved the destinies of several great nations for years to come. The probable position of England and her duty in the coming strife we shall not attempt to define, but it is terribly lamentable that the people of this country should be subjected to disquietude, privations and miseries, from year's end to year's end by a war so causeless, profitless and inexcusable. The signs of the times will have to be well discriminated for some time to come by all who would comprehend, in any the smallest degree, the next few years of futurity, but it is hard indeed to discern in them a shade of happy augury.

[FROM THE EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Hope.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring;
And ever upon old decay
The greenest mosses spring.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks;
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loves all his works,
Has left his hope with all.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Something About Heavy Artillery.

It may be interesting to describe the process of casting one of the two or three hundred pounder Parrots used by General Gilmore, or the fifteen inch guns we are mounting on our seacoast forts. They are cast hollow by a process invented by Captain Rodman, of the Ordnance Bureau, and now generally used for all very heavy artillery. This method of casting gives a crust to the inside of the gun, and makes the strength perhaps double of that of guns bored out by the old process. The plan is to cool the gun from the inside by making the mould with a hollow cone, the cone forming the bore of the gun. Into and down this hollow cone a tube is passed, which carries a stream of cold water to the bottom of the cone, and during the cooling of the immense mass of iron which it takes to make a fifteen inch gun, this stream is kept flowing to the bottom of the cone, and after it is heated by contact with the metal, in flows out at the top. At the same time a fire is kept up outside of the gun mould—which prevents that side from cooling rapidly. The effect is that the thin tube of iron next the cone is first cooled; it contracts on the cone like the tire of a wheel around the felloes; then the next tube of iron to this becomes cooled, and contracts on the first—if we can fancy the whole gun composed of tubes around each other—a third is cooled and contracted, and so on the whole gun becomes cooled in such order as to give all the iron its maximum strength. Any one can see how much better this mode of cooling must be than to have the whole mass a solid lump cooled from the outside where the first part cooled contracts upon the part still melted, and when the parts or successive inner tubes in cooling have to adhere to the outer or larger tubes around them, and thus in becoming attached to a larger surface than their own, the particles of cooling iron are separated instead of being pressed together as in the Rodman process.

The fifteen inch guns now in use are shaped something like a huge soda-bottle—weight about fifty thousand pounds, the solid shot weighs nearly five hundred pounds, the shells about three hundred and fifty. They are mounted on iron carriages, and eight men can work them when mounted on shore.

The powder used for very heavy guns is also a curiosity, and for which we are indebted to Captain Rodman. The grains are about as large as hazle or hickory nuts, irregular in shape like little pieces of chalk, but as hard as a piece of stone. This powder burns slowly and is very strong, without the tendency to burst the gun, which fine and quick powder would have.

To the above the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is an appropriate and interesting pendant:

To give a proper idea of the vast improvements recently made in artillery, it may not be amiss here to give the ranges of the guns in general use until a date but shortly anterior to the beginning of the present war. The extreme average range at five degrees elevation of iron twelve pounders was four yards, of eighteen pounders, 1750 yards and of twenty four pounders, 1850 yards. Twelve pounder carronades—short iron guns—at the same elevation, carried 1000 yards, eighteen pounders, 1100 yards, forty two pounders, 1300 yards and sixty eight pounders, 1150 yards. These were the ordinary smooth bore guns, which were effective for breaching purposes only at a much less distance.

The one hundred pound Parrott is usually discharged with what is known as a service charge of ten pounds of No. 7 powder, and is rarely elevated to more than thirty five degrees. The projectiles discharged are the long shell, weighing one hundred and one pounds, the solid shot weighing a little over ninety pounds, and the short shell and hollow shot each weighing eighty pounds, and the time of fuse is, of course, graduated to suit the distance from the gun to the object of attack, ranging in time of extinction from four and one half seconds to thirty six and three quarter seconds.

The following table will serve better than any other means of description to give the interesting facts we wish to convey to our readers:

Elevation.	Projectile.	Range. Yards.	Time of Flight. Seconds.
5	Long shell	1,100	4½
5	Solid shot	1,450	3
10	Long shell	1,750	6
10	Solid shot	2,300	4½
15	Long shell	2,250	7½
15	Solid shot	3,000	5½
20	Long shell	2,650	8½
20	Solid shot	3,500	6½
25	Long shell	2,920	9½
25	Solid shot	3,900	7½
25	Hollow shot	3,450	8½
30	Short shell	2,810	9
30	Hollow shot	3,750	8½
35	Short shell	3,450	9½
35	Hollow shot	3,450	9½

It will thus be seen that at an elevation of thirty-five degrees a hollow shot weighing eighty pounds can be thrown from a mile and a half yards, or about one fifth of a mile less than five miles, in a little over half a minute. With a charge of No. 6 powder, it is asserted, the same shot, at the same elevation, can be thrown 3850 yards, or four miles and over five miles. A two hundred pound Parrott, with the service charge of sixteen pounds of powder, would prove even more effective, while the value of the three hundred pounder, reported to have been injured before Charleston, yet remains to be tested. This is a huge gun, weighing twenty seven thousand pounds, with a diameter of bore of ten inches, or three and six tenth inches more than that of the two hundred pounder, and requiring a charge of twenty-five pounds.

From the facts above set forth it can be easily seen how rapid and vast have been the changes in artillery—changes which, had we the space, would be made even more astonishing by descriptions of other kinds of artillery which have been brought into use during the war.

FALL CAMPAIGN, OR WINTER QUARTERS FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—We read in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* from this army, under date of the 7th:

Our cavalry must look to their laurels. These fellows in the gray jackets are beginning to regain their strength, and with that comes overweening impudence. Their knowledge of the country hereabouts is so complete and exact that they can do pretty much as they please. I would not be so free to express an opinion upon the movement of the army, because all I might write would be but guesswork. One thing is evident, if we are to have a fall campaign something must be done very soon. Ere long the rainy weather will be upon us, and all will be floundering in the mud. If something is not done at the end of the month, we may expect to get ready to go into winter quarters. There seems to be a universal dislike, among officers and men, to spending many more winters in this portion of Virginia.

Conundrums, &c.

"Samuel, can you tell us of what parentage was Napoleon the Great?" "Of Corsi I can."

If an old woman in a red cloak were to overtake a fierce ram in a narrow lane, what transformation would take place? The ram would turn to butter (but her,) the old woman into a scarlet runner.

Why is an historical event like a parcel untied and tied again? Because it is recorded.

Why is dough like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Why are auctioneers ugly men? Because they are always for bidding.

Why are policemen like the days of man? Because they are numbered.

Don't cry, little boy. Did he hit you on purpose? "No, sir—he hit me on the head."

—What is the difference between a miller and a matron? Not much; one is a moth, and the other is a moth-er.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Suicide.—Henry Gerder, 49 years old, committed suicide last night, at No. 540 Dauphine street, by hanging himself with a fishing cord. He was a native of Germany, and leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances. Some time since he sold a small property which was heavily mortgaged, and lived with his wife and children in poverty and destitute circumstances. These troubles, it appears, made him determined to die. He had tied one end of the thin cord to the top of a bedpost, and with the tight noose around the neck, had pressed his body low so as to strangle himself, his feet resting lightly on two chairs.

Police Provost Court—Judge A. Atocha.—Antone Pontz, on whose premises sundry barrels filled with rotten apples and bananas were found, had to answer yesterday the charge of contravening City Ordinances No. 506 and 507. Accused said the foul stuff was kept to be converted into vinegar. On this charge he was fined $10. The same policeman who brought the first charge, accused Pontz further with keeping a store without proper license. Fined $15.

Twenty five members of the black cavalry had been arrested during the night and were hauled to Capt. Pickering.

A tall man, who had deprived himself of the appearance of respectability, by rolling in the gutter had his face covered with spots. He said he only got drunk twice first when the fleet arrived, and last yesterday. He was astonished when the Court fined him $40.

Bridget Linnen, who took a shawl from a black soldier's wife, was sent down for thirty days.

Four darky girls were sent down for thirty days, for committing an assault and battery on black Maria Louise.

A white visitor from Bayou Lafourche went drunk to a black man and got a bottle of cider and edibles to the amount of forty cents, refused to pay it, smashed the cider bottle and broke the handle of a broom to provide himself with a stick, received sundry blows from the negro, and both were arrested. The Judge fined the white man $5 and let the negro go, with the loss of pay for his refreshments.

Jerome Jorsan, a sailor of the Princess, whose name is on the deserters list, was found wandering the streets and sent on bord of his ship.

An Irish magistrate asked a prisoner if he was married. "No," replied the man. "Then" rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter, "rejoice! be young for your wife."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, 1863.

We have no change of any moment to notice in financial circles to-day, further than that affairs generally have been more settled and steadier, and that the rates of Specie are a little firmer. The movement, however, has been mostly confined to a small offering business at 34@35 per cent premium, according to currency, for Gold, and 24@25 per cent premium for Silver. The former is most in demand. Legal Tender Notes remain quiet but steady at ⅛@¼ and 1 per cent premium over the City Currency, according to the sum negotiated. There was very little done in Domestic Exchange to-day, there being no mail for New York direct, until next Saturday. The rates range firmly, however, at par @ ⅛ per cent premium for Legal Tender notes and 1 @ 1½ per cent premium for the city currency. The Banks are at ¼ and 1 per cent premium for their own issues. There have been no movements worthy of note in Foreign Exchange, and we quote Sterling Exchange nominally at 145 @ 148, and Francs 5 85 @ 5 95. We have nothing to report for Stocks or Bonds. A few Consolidated City 6 per cent Bonds sold last week at about 81. Gas Light Company Stocks may be quoted at 24 @ 25, and City Railroad Shares at 8@10 per share. The notes of the Bank of Louisiana are not so much in demand and now rule at 99 @ 100 per dollar. Merchants' Bank notes range at 97@99, and Crescent City Bank at 98@ dollar.

Nothing else has been reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by auction to-day of 52 bales, the internal revenue tax not paid, of which 28 bales repacked at 50c., 1 do. at 46c., 10 bales sample at 45½c., 7 bales pickings at 42½c., 1 do. at 25½c., 5 do. original at 51c., and 3 bales low Middling at 56c. @ lb. cash, in Treasury notes.

SUGAR.—The active demand noticed yesterday has prevailed to-day, and the sales embraced fully 500 hhds, in several lots, at 10½c. for Common, 10¾c. for Fair, and 11¼@11½c. for Fully Fair to Prime. A small lot of cistern bottoms sold at 9½c. By auction, 40 hhds Fair to Choice Fair sold at 11½@11½c.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light, and the sales are confined to about 100 hhds, in private terms. Yesterday's sales were at 29@30c. for Common, and 30@32 and 35@36c. for good to prime.

OATS.—The wholesale demand is fully 20 sacks in lots at 62@65c. per bushel.

BRAN.—Some 1000 bags have been selling on the landing at 60@62½c. per bag.

HAY.—Prime is selling in small lots on the landing at $1 @ $1 00.

FLOUR.—There were sales from first hands to-day of about 1000 bbls, in the very low range of $5 for Superfine, and $5 50 @ $6 for good Fine, $6 50 for Superfine, and $9 @ $9 25 per bbl. for Extra.

POTATOES.—The demand is supplied on the landing at $4 50@$5 25 per bbl.

ONIONS.—They are selling on the landing at $5 50 @ $6 50.

APPLES.—Green Apples are selling on the landing at $4@$5 per bbl, according to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction today include Breakfast Bacon, 10½c. lb; Shoulders at 7½c.; the bulk sold at 7c. Sugar Cured Hams, 14c. lb; Tallow, 8½c. lb; Lard at 9½c. lb; Tobacco, 2 hhds, 8c. lb; Fairbanks' Lard at 9½c. lb; Butter at 14c. lb; Mackerel, 1 bbl, $7 50; 1 do. Lard at 9½c. lb; 1 bale damaged Brooms at $2 50; Sperm Candles, 1 box, 50c. lb; 1 do. damaged Spit Peas at 3c., and 50 bags ground Coffee at 19@20c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 23, 1863.

Arrived yesterday, 221 Beeves, 16 Hogs, 1 Sheep, and 1 Calf. Amount of Stock sold was 50 Beeves, 16 Veals and 1 Cow. Stock remaining on sale to 22d, 1 Beeves, 183 Hogs, 126 Sheep, 3 Veals and 3 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—@—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—@—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	—@—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—@—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—@—
Veals, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25@30
Veals, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb net	5½@6
Sheep, ⅌ head	2 00@2 50
Stock Cows, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—@—

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1863.

NOTE.—Vessels marked thus (*) are Steamboats.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Fleta, Tempe, Sylander, from Pointe a la Hache, to master.

Lugger Espiriosa, Direct, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—23 inst.

Lugger Emma Fay, Navarre, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—22 inst.

SPEAKING.

Mediterranean, [illeg