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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1863.

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,821.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Second District.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of St. Ann and Robertson streets, property on History street.

By J. E. Cheat, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 St. Louis street, furniture.

The polite clerk of the steamer John Warner, John M. Leavenworth, has our thanks for highly acceptable Western papers.

NIGHT SCHOOL. — The advantages of night schools for young men whose avocations preclude them from a regular course, or who desire instruction of a special nature, have been fully demonstrated; and no one seeking such benefits should overlook the claims of the night school of Mr. Ferrier, to be opened on the 5th of October, at the Louisiana Academy, in the Second District.

PURE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.—Those who seek pure wines, brandies, whisky, and other liquors free from adulteration and designed for medicinal use, are referred to the advertisement of B. & J. Abrams, 42 and 44 Camp street.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff, of a two story brick house, situate on Bienville street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

LATE NEWS BY THE RIVER.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER JNO. WARNER.

AFFAIRS NORTH AND SOUTH.

SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

White Flag Reported Flying Over Fort Moultrie.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ALSO FROM RICHMOND.

President Lincoln's Proclamation Suspending the Habeas Corpus.

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The Peace Party in North Carolina.

SLIGHT DECLINE OF GOLD IN N. YORK

By the arrival of the steamer John Warner, we have papers from Cincinnati to the 16th, and from the *Commercial* of that date we gather the following intelligence:

Progress in Front of Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, September 15—Transport arrival from Hilton Head, said reports the arrival of the relief boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island, Friday evening, at which time a white flag was flying over Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island.

The auxiliary were lying between Sumter and Moultrie. Captain Diggs, of the relief boat, passed Charleston Bar at 4 P. M. Saturday, and saw a white flag still flying over Moultrie. The last gun was fired from Moultrie on Friday afternoon.

[NOTE.—The dispatch of the 15th from Charleston, taken from Mobile papers, and previously published here, makes no mention of so important a circumstance as a white flag flying over Sumter, and also states explicitly that the monitors are back in their old position. The above dispatch does not therefore agree with later reports from the city of Charleston.—*Eds. Bee.*]

Rebel Loss on Morris Island 700.

New York, September 15.—The Charleston *Mercury* says the rebel casualties in the army on Morris Island have been 50 killed, wounded and missing.

From Washington.

Washington, September 15.—The *Evening Star* mentions a report of a cavalry engagement on the Rapidan, but it is believed to be untrue. At last accounts all was were entirely in the defensive, and preparations of remaining in the defensive.

General Butler arrived yesterday. Rumor places him in command of a new corps, composed of Kansas and Arkansas troops. It is also said that he is going to Charleston. The probability is that he will go into the campaign in Pennsylvania.

The State Department, it is said, feels assured that M. Chevalier's pamphlet on Mexican affairs, and the threat of recognition of the Confederacy, does not emanate from any Imperial influence in France.

On Sunday morning, as a party of thirty fugitive slaves were making their way to this city, from their masters' home, in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, through Centerville, Prince George's County, the patrol, composed of citizens of Prince George's County attempted to stop them, and the slaves resisted, some of them being armed with old muskets, which they attempted to use, but, ineffectually, as the pieces did not go off. The patrollers fired in among the fugitives, wounding five of them, two seriously, and, other parties coming up, arrested most of them, and the prisoners were taken in charge by their owners, who were in pursuit, and overtook them at the point named.

Richmond Dispatches.

New York, September 15—An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch of the 10th, to the rebel papers, states that Osterhaus succeeded Dallas. The latter's removal is attributed to his leniency.

It is reported that General Grant has gone to the Southwest. The Federal Trans-Mississippi expedition has been all worsted. Smith has whipped Price at Monroe, Louisiana. Trains for Dalton run regularly. The enemy threatens Northwest Georgia, but Bragg is ready for them.

A Richmond dispatch of the 12th, states that there was an unfounded rumor of the Yankees occupying White House.

A New York *Times'* special says the rebels are reported to have six vessels of war at Richmond, some known to be clad with railroad iron, and modeled like the Merrimac.

General Gilmore is promoted to Major of Engineers in the regular army.

Eight trains of coal and the rolling stock of the railroads in Tennessee, threatened by the Federal troops, have arrived at Lynchburg.

Proclamation by the President of the United States—Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Military Cases.

Washington, September 15—By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;

Whereas, A rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and,

Whereas, By a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aids to or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen, enrolled, drafted, mustered, or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service; now, therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that the suspension will continue throughout the duration of this rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked, and I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States in conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-sixth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Richmond Papers on the War and the Peace Movement in North Carolina.

Washington, September 15.—Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. In leading articles on North Carolina, the *Examiner* says:

"While all the best men in North Carolina are in the field defending the country from subjugation and universal plunder, there are some of the people they have left behind them at home who express the opinion that those soldiers have defended their country long enough, and ought now to stop. In this opinion these people concur precisely with Abraham Lincoln. He also thinks that our soldiers have fought long enough.

"At some sort of meeting, held in Granville county the other day, among other resolutions adopted was this one:

"*Resolved*, That the present bloody, wicked and inhuman war, has raged long enough without any profit or advantage to either North or South. We therefore call upon our Representatives in the next Congress to try their utmost endeavors to obtain a cessation of hostilities, and a termination of the present struggle in a just, honorable and lasting peace.

"The deserters alluded to in the execution of ten North Carolina soldiers, who were shot for desertion, also appear to have formed just the same opinion, though their conscences reproach them for having borne arms in such a bloody, wicked and inhuman war, and they hasten home to enjoy an honorable peace in the bosoms of their families. Neither is this kind of language confined to little meetings surreptitiously got together in some county courthouse. A man has actually proposed himself as a candidate for Congress on this very ground."

The same paper adds, "There is nothing pleasing this side of the Mississippi River. Senator Brown addressed the people at Brandon, on the 20th ult., reproaching them for their timidity, and attempting to rouse them. There is undoubtedly much demoralization in Mississippi. The river is crowded with transports that might be destroyed by a single battery, but the selfish interests of property holders, who fear retaliation, secure the transits of the enemy, and repress the demonstrations of attack, which which we had expected would have ere this been made on the banks of the Mississippi." The Huntsville *Confederate* announces a company of traitors (Unionists) in Jackson county, Alabama. The *Confederate* says: "It consists of about eighty-two men, under a man named Latham, who was lieutenant in a company belonging to the Fifth Alabama Regiment, Col. Tolart, and deserted shortly after the battle of Murfreesboro', and went home and organized a company of which he is now captain. He is a son of Jonathan Latham, who was a member of the Legislature from Jackson county at the beginning, and was regarded with suspicion then, and has shown his disloyalty since. He has one or more other sons in the category."

The Richmond *Whig* has an editorial article under the head of "Better Die than be Conquered." The *Whig* says that "in the last resort the rebels will take to the woods and the wilderness like savages, and there fight against hunger and cold as long as they may be able."

The *Sentinel* of the 16th says: "All is quiet in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and apparently no prospect of a fight, unless we assume the offensive."

Richmond papers of the 12th make no mention of all fire at Charleston on the previous day, which, according to dispatches from Fortress Monroe to-day, the white flag was flying at Moultrie, and Union troops were in possession of a considerable portion of James Island.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of September 12th has the following dispatches:

Atlanta, September 10.—A special dispatch to the Memphis *Appeal*, dated Jackson, September 7, says the latest news from Vicksburg states that the upper batteries are manned by negroes. The Yankees are building new fortifications, and all edifices which interfere with the new plans are demolished.

Mounted negroes have murdered many citizens on Deer Creek.

The one-Mississippi expedition has all been arrested. General Smith has whipped them at Monroe, Louisiana.

Fighting near Culpepper.

The *Herald's* Rappahannock dispatch gives the following account of the recent cavalry fight near Culpepper:

Rappahannock, Va., September 14—From the news to-day is again inspiring. General Pleasanton, with the six cavalry brigades under Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan.

Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest by a series of brilliant and gallant charges.

Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left, at Brandy station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford. Gregg left Sulphur Spring at daylight and joined Pleasanton and Buford at Culpepper, having found Jones's brigade of rebel cavalry at Muddy Run and scattered them by mistake, but they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out however, and re-planked the structure in a few moments, so that the whole command crossed upon it.

General Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpepper at the same moment with the rest of the command. Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South. Our men charged through the town with splendid gallantry, capturing 100 prisoners and three guns—two 12 and one 6 pounder.

These latter were posted on a commanding eminence just beyond the town of Culpepper, and were charged upon by General Custer, of Kilpatrick's division, and taken, with nearly all their men. Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy.

Col. E. Chapman, of the Third Indiana cavalry, commanding First brigade, having the advance, capturing 100 prisoners and three guns—two 12 and one 6 pounder.

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Col. E. Chapman, of the Third Indiana cavalry, commanding First brigade, having the advance, pursued them beyond Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. The fight was opened by Buford, who had the centre advance, and who knew exactly where to look for the enemy, as he has fought the same ground over several times.

General Custer was slightly wounded by a shot which killed his horse. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Virginia cavalry was captured in a skirmish three miles this side of Culpepper. A bugler of the Eighth Illinois was killed.

We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the depot at Culpepper. The guns were Belgian, with sabre bayonets. The citizens of Culpepper say Stuart reviewed 6000 rebel cavalry there on Saturday, and he was in command yesterday.

LOSS OF THE W. L. EWING.—A Cairo dispatch of the 15th says:

The steamer W. L. Ewing, a St. Louis and Memphis packet, left here on Saturday evening, bound down, when five miles above Fort Pillow, on Sunday morning, she struck a snag and sunk. No lives lost. The boat lies in seven feet water aft, and five feet forward.

New York Market.

New York, September 15—*Cotton.*—The market is more active and 1c. higher, with sales at 68 to 69c. for Middling Uplands.

Flour.—The market is 5 to 10c better and more active, with sales at $4 85 to $4 95 for Extra.

Money.—The market is easy at 6 to 7 per cent. for Loans on call. Sterling Exchange, gold power, opening at 53, and closing quiet at 51 to 51½ per cent. premium. Government Stocks without decided change.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Killing of the Colored Boy Bill Jenkins by P. Johnson—Continuation of the Murder Case.—We gave yesterday the evidence of several witnesses belonging to the squad of colored soldiers who arrested the deceased, Wm. Jenkins, on the night of the 12th of August, under the leadership of the colored sergeant, P. Johnson, by whom he was shot after breaking loose from the squad. The evidence of the parties who were with that squad varied scarcely from that of the evidence of the previous witnesses, which we published.

Capt. Francis Lyon, Company C, Fourteenth regiment Corps d'Afrique, sworn.—Knows accused. Ordered him on the night of the homicide to arrest two deserters (Brooks and Parks), also to pick up wandering and vagrant colored people who had no passes. He advised him to go armed, as they had lately been upon and illtreated by soldiers in Tivoli Circle, to repel attacks. The character of accused is good. He reported the killing to him on the same night.

Wm. Cartwright, sworn—Recognized Bill Jenkins on the night of the killing, when a picket posted on a squad of black soldiers. Deceased halloed to witness to tell his folks that "they have got me." A short distance from there he saw deceased break loose from the squad, and that the leader of the squad, who carried a gun, fired after him. Before Bill broke loose Jenkins was held by the arms and wrists by the soldiers on each side of him. Deceased did neither stop nor stoop to pick up anything when he ran from the squad. Witness saw deceased when he fell, felt his pulse, and saw no concealed weapon about him.

Wm. Hewitt corroborated the evidence above. He heard some one say shoot, and the man who followed deceased, fired. The latter fell.

Edward Hyatt's testimony agreed with that of the previous witnesses in the main, but stated that accused immediately before the shooting cried out: "get out of the way, I'll shoot." He also stated that he heard accused say, when he helped to put deceased in his coffin: "I have killed that negro, and I'll kill another," in a braggadocio manner.

Jacob Kern testified—After the firing heard accused say, "I have killed the d—d son of a—at last." Is sure that it was accused who made the remark in presence of the body of deceased.

D. A. McCormico heard Jenkins request Cartright to inform his folks of his capture.

Robert Cooper, a youth—Saw the squad on the night of the killing. They were resting on the bridge across the Metpomme Canal, on Bacchus street, and he heard them speak of Bill Jenkins. He was prevented from hearing all since John goes drove him off with the butt of his gun. Witness swears he heard accused distinctly say that he would fetch Bill Jenkins, dead or alive. Accused loaded his gun, and witness, shortly after, in compliance with the rules of his domicile, went in-doors as the 9 o'clock bells rang. The squad was then postponed till to-day, as Mr. Herbert said that he had a few witnesses left.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

A Reminiscence of Pampico.

The recent occupation of this Mexican seaport recalls an event in its history in singular contrast with the scene of which it has just been the theater. On the 12th of September, thirty four years ago, the Spanish expedition, sent under Gen. Barradas to make a last effort to reconquer Mexico to the mother country, surrendered, after a series of engagements, to Gen. Santa Anna, commander of the Mexican forces. American journals of the time chronicle the arrival, at New Orleans, of Gen. Barradas with a number of his officers, and refer to the failure of his expedition as not only a fatal blow to Spanish dreams of the reconquest of Mexico, but as a signal proof of the ability and determination of that new-born nation to defy successfully every species of European invasion or domination. It is needless to say how such an appreciation of Mexico and her future looks, when compared with her present situation and prospects. Then, Mexico was triumphant and apparently mistress of her destinies. European domination, as represented by Barradas, was a fugitive from her shores. Now, the same place which witnessed the departure of that leader in defeat and humiliation, is occupied, without opposition, by the troops of another European power from whose iron grasp there is no Santa Anna to wrest it, and whose calm behests in the hall of a distant capital are accepted without protest by thousands of Mexicans as part of the destiny of their country, and by many gladly accepted as the only refuge from chronic anarchy. Then, Mexico had the sympathies of most of the civilized world, and she was hailed with a godspeed to her national career from Europe, not less than from America. Now, whatever be the indisposition to sanction the particular intervention of France, there are few, whether friends or foes of Mexico, who will dispute the assertion of an English journal that she had forfeited the respect and exhausted the forbearance of other countries, and finally brought upon herself the necessity of undergoing reorganization by intervention either from Europe or America.

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—As if the atmosphere were not already sufficiently thick with rumors of wars and international schemes and combinations, some journalists are beginning to speculate darkly as to the purpose of the visit of the Russian steam frigate Oeljuba to the port of New York. Some do not hesitate to hint that it has reference to a close alliance, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Russia. Now, the fact is, there is nothing at all remarkable or startling in such a visit. It is not the first time a Russian ship of war has come into an American port. Indeed, every such vessel that has merged into the Atlantic has usually, as a matter of course, touched the American coast, and it would be really remarkable if one should make a voyage in that ocean without doing so.

Mexican Intelligence.

The *Pampine* has files of the *Eco* of Vera Cruz from the 1st to 12th instant, from which I gathers some intelligence of Mexican affairs not yet known or so explicitly presented. The *Eco* states that General Doblado has been placed at the head of the Juarez Cabinet, and that he proposes the following plan to "oppose the intervention or avail himself of its advantages:

1. To confine the war with the Franco-Mexican army to the mountains, permitting them to occupy the capitals of the departments.

2. To gather together independent men of all parties to form a national army.

3. To agree to such an intervention as that proposed in the treaty of London, adding also the United States, and disown all political acts now done in Mexico.

The *Eco* derides the above plan of making war and seeking a form of intervention once offered and refused from powers that now assent to the course of France. It regards as especially vain the thought of invoking the United States in such a connection.

The new Cabinet of Juarez is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Cabinet, Gen. Manuel Doblado. Minister of War, Gen. Urrea. Minister of Justice, Lerdo de Zejada. Minister of the Treasury, Nunez.

That Government sends D. Juan Antonio de la Fuente as Minister to the United States. The latter was hitherto the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The adhesion of the State of Chiapas to the cause of intervention was confirmed.

A party of 100 Mexican interventionists, who attacked the city of Durango, were repulsed. It is asserted, nevertheless, that not only Durango, but Chihuahua, Nueva Leon, and even San Louis, the seat of the Juarez Government, would pronounce for the new regime, upon the least demonstration of the French towards the Northern frontier.

Official orders from the City of Mexico are in the name of the "Regency of the Empire," exercised by the triumvirate.

The *Sociedad*, of the city of Mexico, says that under the head of "El Mantzanillo, the *Gremita* remarks that if the North American Consul at that port, Mr. John Xavtus, had made an agreement with the conservative officer, Jobaz, by which the former sent to the district over which the latter exercised authority, an agent of his, excluding expressly the necessity of an *exequatur* from Juarez. This act the Government at Washington not only disapproved but deposed that functionary and appointed another. Also that the *Gremita* adds, respecting the United States Minister: "A cotemporary states the fact that Mr. Corwin, as late as the 22d of July last, notwithstanding his residence in Mexico, where there is an established National Government, continues his communications with that of Juarez." This is all true, and here is the proof of it:

In the *Independencia* of San Luis, of the 1st of August, we find the following communication, caused by the matter of the Consul Xavtus above referred to:

"*Legation of the United States of America.*

"MEXICO, July 21, 1863.

"*Sir*—Enclosed I send you a copy of a note directed by the Department of State to Mr. Xavtus, late Consul of the United States in Manzanillo. By this document you will see that Mr. Xavtus has been removed from office for the reasons therein stated.

"I am instructed by Mr Seward to inform the Government of Mexico of the removal of Mr. X, so that it may withdraw from him his *exequatur*. I am also instructed to appoint a temporary Consul in Manzanillo as soon as I find a suitable person.

"I remain, &c. THOMAS CORWIN.

"Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

"To His Excellency D. Juan A. de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs, San Louis Potosi."

This accounts for the rumor that Mr. Corwin has received his passports, but there is no mention of such a step in our Mexican files.

Affairs at Fort Smith.

The Missouri *Republican* contains a letter from a correspondent who writes from the advance of General Blunt at Fort Smith, under date of the 1st September. The following extracts present an interesting sketch of the situation at Fort Smith and in the surrounding country:

Flour is rapidly decreasing in price. Two months ago it was $15 a hundred pounds; it is now $20 only a hundred. The manufacture of salt has also largely increased. It is now from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Every other article, however, constantly rises in value. Coffee is $8 a pound. Common prints are $4 and $5 a yard. Domestics are about the same price. It would cost $250 to decently dress a man in common clothes, and a woman with a calico dress, hoop skirts, lace collar, morocco gaiters, straw bonnet and clean underclothes, would be judged at a low estimate as wearing $500 worth of dry goods. Butter is $3 a pound. Some of our boys paid a dollar for bread. Eggs are half a dollar a piece, and other prices in proportion; and this right where they are, surrounded by very land of plenty. Crops never were so good in the Southwest as this year, and prices were never so high. Niggers away from our lines are $5000 a head. Near our lines, of course, of as little value as can be imagined. These prices are in Confederate money—but the citizens say it would be the same in specie, for the articles are not to be had. All is taken for the army.

All their present supplies of goods are smuggled through Mexico. Vast warehouses have been erected at Matamoras, and importers and jobbers have secured princely fortunes in one and two years.

Many of the leading citizens have left their homes and gone South. Whether they feared for their personal safety, or for what reason, they have skedaddled as soon as they heard we were coming. Especially those more or less connected with the rebel army, the leading men and families of officers, contractors and their dependants, leading secession politicians, office-holders under the rebel Government, and their hangers-on and dependants. Not all the bitter secessionists left, however, by any manner of means; those that remained, especially the females, are as bitter and vengeful as can be imagined.

We have Little Rock papers here about ten days old. They are printed on the very coarsest straw wrapping paper, and are barrens of news. The editorials are principally to the effect that there is no cause for despondency in the apparently gloomy condition of Confederate affairs; but on the contrary, much encouragement is to be derived from the series of defeats they have recently suffered.

Fort Smith is beautifully located. The quarters are substantial buildings of brick, and the outworks are of stone. It has been a place of great wealth and much refinement. It is now dead. The stores closed, business suspended, the residents gloomy and disgusted. Good schools are kept up, however, and the churches are open.

—A person abusing another to Charles Russell, said that he was so insufferably dull that if you said a good thing he did not understand it. "Pray, sir," said Charles, "*did you ever try him?*"

[From Temple Bar.]

"More Light."

"More light! more light!" when sunset hues are sleeping
All heaven and earth in waves of living light,
And Silence o'er creation calmly creeping,
With lifted fingers whispers her good night.

"More light! more light!" when dawn's soft golden tresses,
Blown through the sky, enshrine the vail o'er,
And may, to the zephyr's sweet caresses,
Autumn smiles through Heaven's half opened door.

"More light! more light!" when doubt with iron fingers,
Has lacerated our ardent living soul;
"More light!" to cheer the heart where love yet lingers,
And paint the way that faith may find the goal.

"More light!" when from the rugged road of duty,
The tempter with his lures would lead astray,
"More light!" to sweep the mask of joy and beauty
From promises which wile but to betray.

"More light!" when from the heart the hope most cherished
Goes out in deepest darkness and despair,
"More light!" to live when life's dearer has perished,
And Heaven seems to close against our prayer.

"More light!" upon the page so full of wonder,
Which God's great gift to love to man has given;
That through the veil which Christ has rent asunder,
The light may stream to show the path to Heaven.

"More light!" for dying eyes when sunlight fails them,
And all creation quivers to the sight,
"More light!"—in God—The light alone avails them,
And Thou wilt give it, for Thou art the Light.

A Defense of Gen. Pemberton.

The first publication in defense of General Pemberton, since the fall of Vicksburg, appeared not long since in the Mobile *Register*. The writer, who belonged, it seems, to the Vicksburg garrison, expresses confidence that "the report of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton will show that no blame attaches to him for any real or imaginary deficiency either in subsistence or ammunition," and that the court of inquiry in his case will find no sufficient grounds to convict him of criminal delinquency. The principal circumstances adduced in his vindication are thus presented:

The first and primary cause of the fall of Vicksburg is to be found in the small number of heavy guns on the river front. The batteries from Snyder's Mills to Vicksburg, a distance of nearly ten miles, mounted not more than thirty-five guns, and those directly fronting the city mounted but twenty eight, two of which were bursted during the siege. With this insufficient number of guns, it was utterly impossible to prevent the passage of an occasional gunboat, and yet whenever one did pass the floodgates of denunciation were at once opened upon Gen. Pemberton, while the sinking and destruction of a number of formidable vessels, from Vicksburg to Port Hudson, has been entirely ignored or treated as so trifling and unimportant as scarcely to merit a paragraph. The moment the enemy succeeded in running a few of his gunboats and transports past our batteries, a feat which was likely to be accomplished every dark night, it was at once practicable for him to cross the river and commence operations on our flank on the east bank of the river, and this is precisely what he did. If it should be asked why there were not more guns for the defense of the river front, I can only answer that it was not because Gen. Pemberton did not frequently apply for them, but, I presume, because it was not in the power of the government to furnish them.

The letters of General Pemberton show that, if repeated and importunate demands for guns could have procured them, he would have had them in such numbers as to have rendered it impossible for any vessel to have lived under their concentrated fire. The next cause of our failure at Vicksburg was the disuse of cavalry. Last winter Major General Van Dorn, with 6000 cavalry, was sent to Tennessee to make a diversion in favor of General Bragg. Though often and earnestly asked for, they were never returned. If Gen. Pemberton's earnest desires had been complied with, he would had had Van Dorn and his splendid division of cavalry at hand. Grant and his vandals would never have polluted the soil of Mississippi. Van Dorn and his gallant fellows would have sabred and ridden them down faster than Green people have put them ashore. This, however, was not permitted. General Pemberton was not allowed to judge of his own necessities, and Van Dorn's cavalry remained with Bragg, while Mississippi was overrun by Grierson and his marauders.

The battle of Baker's Creek was fought under protest against his own judgment, and in obedience to positive orders, and yet, but for a panic on transport of Commissary Lord's and Lee's brigade, and the unaccountable absence of Loring's division, even this disastrous affair would have been a victory.

Indeligous efforts have been made to induce the opinion that Vicksburg was starved out, that the surrender was compelled by want of food. This is not so. All the food in the world could not have prevented an early surrender. Eighteen thousand men reduced by death, wounds and disease, to fifteen thousand, had held nearly or quite six times their number at bay for forty eight days and nights, covering the ground with the enemy's dead and wounded, and captured five stands of colors. They had stood like heroes to their posts, but forty eight nights of incessant watching had done their work upon them.

Senator Chandler not Afraid.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*) was always very courageous when not confronted by actual danger. From a very early stage of the present rebellion he was in favor of a little blood letting; but so far as we know, has not applied the lancet himself, or exhibited any anxiety to place himself in harm's way. So too now, in speaking of the possibility of a foreign war, Mr. Chandler is influenced by no considerations of personal safety. He is ready now, if need be, for France and England together, but would prefer to wait a little. In a speech before the Springfield Convention this plucky Senator remarked as follows:

Great Britain has proclaimed neutrality, and has been making ammunition and cannon, and sends her ships of war, with piratical English ships, is sailing under the British flag to prey upon our commerce, not as honorable enemies, but as pirates. I say to you that Great Britain shall pay every dollar that has been destroyed by the rebel "cruiser" (Lond. Chers.) We are in a position now to go into war with Great Britain, nor are we in the right situation or the right mood to bow humbly to any power. If Great Britain is not willing to wait, but wants to go to war, we never have put fifty thousand of her own soldiers into the field, and they would not form a picket guard to our army. [Laughter.]

How about France? If she can afford to let us alone, we can stand it for the present. If she thinks she can't, we have about two hundred thousand soldiers down toward New Orleans that have not much to do just now, and we could send them down on the Rio Grande if it would be a convenient accommodation to France. [Laughter and cheers.] With fifty thousand men we could sweep the French all out of Mexico now. [Cheers.]

JUAREZ AND HIS FRIENDS.—The New York *Express* regards the report that leading Mexicans are urging the fugitive Government of Juarez to form an alliance with the South American republics for resisting European encroachments, as interesting only as it discloses the sort of ideas that are flitting through the Mexican brain. The *Express* says:

The proposed alliance, even if possible, we fear would amount to but little, practically. These South American Republics have been at daggers' points with each other for 20 years past; some of them are at it now. Peace in a condition to help Mexico; indeed, some of them can scarcely help themselves. They cannot give her a gun, send her a regiment, or lend her a dollar. Sentimental sympathy or leagues on paper, in the absence of these, will never keep the European wolf from the door. When these various "Republics" learn to live in peace with one another, they will have unity, and in that unity will be strength,—and strength, now, is the only thing the European jackals are accustomed to respect.

CITIZENS' MEETING IN MOBILE.—A meeting of the citizens of Mobile was held on the 18th, for the purpose of organizing a Confederate society, whose objects shall be "to reduce the exorbitant prices in every line of business, to bring Confederate money to a true standard, to discountenance the traffic in gold and silver and bank notes, to discountenance those who refuse Confederate money, those who are disloyal to the reconstruction or are otherwise disloyal, and to aid the government and our soldiers' families until an honorable peace has been achieved." The meeting was addressed by Hon. C. C. Langdon and others. Another meeting was to be held on the 21st.

A. FERRIER.

Gen. McClellan has communicated the fact privately to friends that he is now living on "retired pay"—a phrase which, taken in its literal signification, would convey the remarkable information that he is living on no pay at all! The circumstance is taken as an indication that the Administration has no thought of restoring him to an active command.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Judge Atocha.—D. E. Barn, charged with being a dangerous character, was remanded for future trial.

Th. Fowler, who was recognized by the Judge as appearing before him often, and under different names, was Workhoused for sixty days.

Mrs. McMahon, an ancient dame, with a tongue so long and swift that the stern sommed of the Court could not control it, had been a long time a terror of her neighborhood, was dumbfounded yesterday at the sentence of thirty days Workhouse.

Louise Thomas, a yellow girl, was sent for ten days, and black Mary for thirty days, on the charge of appropriating two dollars in greenbacks belonging to another girl.

Two men—Cole, a soldier, and a civilian—were tried on the charge of drinking with a soldier in a coffee-house, and after striking five or six drinks of gin together, setting on prosecutor and knocking him down, when he found that he was robbed. He says a pocket book was taken from him. He had declared his money had been taken, and that he could not pay for refreshments ordered. When his pockets were examined, it was found that he had five dollars in small bills in his pantaloons' pocket. For the assault and battery they were sent for ten days each.

S. C. Johnson, a coffee-house keeper, in whose place the soldiers mentioned in the former case drank, was fined $50, or to go to prison for one month.

A fallen woman who found her daughter, 13 years of age, on the street, in the Third District, was recognized by the child and appealed to, to take her, was charged with stealing the child from the Orphans home. The woman pleaded with the feelings of a mother, that she wished the child to be contended and properly taken care of. The Judge could not give her the child which was temporarily confided to officer Evans until a proper home can be found. The mother was discharged.

Elizabeth Prentiss, a saddle-colored young woman, was up for disturbing the peace.

Ed Frank, a black soldier, with a terrible moustache, testified that accused pulled him into the alley, bolted the gate, and said she wanted his money, but he told her she got a hold of the wrong man.

The story for the defense was, that Frank wanted to force his way into her house, and she would not permit such negroes to degrade her establishment. A disturbance brought the watchman. The Court discharged the woman with a warning. Frank complained that his pants were torn in the fight, but was told to go to his quarters, where the Judge would give him another pair.

Lieutenant Finn, of the Native Guards, and J. McNeil were up for fighting. It appeared that Lieutenant Finn called the other a Scrub, &c., the other retorted "damned liar," blows followed, and the Lieutenant tried to draw his pistol, when they were arrested. Some witnesses said that they saw Finn draw his pistol, who held it in his right hand. Finn himself said that he refused to drink with a friend of McNeil's, because he saw him with the crowd, and helped to tare up the flag taken by Mumford from the Mint. Fined $15 each.

Th. Shotwell and Alfred Dempsey Dupré, blacks, for peddling vegetables without license, contrary to City Ordinances, were tried yesterday. They were plantation negroes, and said they did not know that a license was required.

S. Gibbons, for refusing to pay for refreshments in the market, and resisting the police, was fined five dollars.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

HEAD OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1863.

The active demand for Specie, noticed yesterday, caused by late advices received from the North the day before, has prevailed to-day, and considerable was done, especially in Gold, although the supply is very light, at further materially advanced rates, that commanding 30@41 ⅌ cent premium, and Silver 2@3 ⅌ cent premium. Local Paper Notes remain quiet, but steady at 8 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum premium over the city currency according to the sum negotiated. There was little doing in Domestic Exchange, there being no mail for New York direct until next Saturday. The rates range from ½ ⅌ cent discount to ½ ⅌ cent premium for Legal Tender Notes, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent premium for the city currency.

The Banks are paying ⅌ cent for their own issues. There have been no important movements in Foreign Exchange, but in keeping with Specie the rates are advanced to 108@108½ for Sterling and 5 francs for France. We have nothing to report in Stocks or Bonds. A few Consolidated City ⅌ cent Bonds are now wanted at about 60. Gas Light Company and City Railroad Shares are in demand, and ⅌ cent higher than last week. Other Stocks are quiet and nominally unchanged.

COTTON.—Sales have been small yesterday, yesterday, but we did not hear of any transaction. Sales are now in the market, but no sales have transpired.

SUGAR.—There was a brisk inquiry for Sugar, which was during the week, and we could not about 100 hhds of Sugar, prices inferior to Fair, Fully Fair Ordinary and Prime 4½ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 300 hhds, in several lots, at 50@55 ⅌ cent for Common and Ordinary.

FLOUR.—Yesterday and to-day sales, not previously reported, embrace about 1500 bbls, in several lots, at $4 50 for Fine, $4 75@$4 85 for Extra, and $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ bbl for Family.

HAY.—About 200 bales inferior sold at 60 ⅌ cent.

CORN.—There were sales for the week and to-day about 1600 sacks yellow mixed at 61 in store and 62 delivered; prime white and prime yellow at 61 ⅌ cent ⅌ bushel.

BALE ROPE.—The sales are confined to small lots at 7½@8 ⅌ cent.

PORK.—Mess is selling in small lots at $16 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—15 tierces Sugar cured Hams sold at 17 ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—A small lot of Goshen sold at 35 ⅌ lb.

POTATOES, APPLES AND ONIONS.—The demand is not so pressing, and prices are weakened. Prime Potatoes are selling in the landing at 60@65. Onions at 65@65. Apples at $3@$3 ⅌ bbl.

CHICKENS.—The supply for the week was the greatest ever known, and prices ranged low.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales of sundries to-day at 10 boxes Cheese at 17½ ⅌ cent; 10 boxes Tobacco, 10 kegs Lard, 5 kegs Butter at 40 ⅌ cent; 10 bbls Apples at $3; 10 bbls Onions at $3; 20 bbls Potatoes at $3; 10 bbls Sugar at 10½ ⅌ cent; 10 bbls Molasses at 50 ⅌ cent; 10 bbls Flour at $5 25; 10 bbls Pickles at $5; 10 bbls Vinegar at $5; 10 bbls Whisky at $3 ⅌ gallon.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 25, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 21 Barges, 100 Hogs, 6 Veals and 2 Horses. Amount of Produce received and 25 Cows Sold remaining on sale